"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; slowly rising temperature; light to moderate variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,186. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS

CALIFORNIA TRIES TO OBEY TREATY

But Designs in the New Alien Land Bill to Make Exclusion More Complete.

WEBB BILL ADROITLY DRAWN

Proposed Measure Would Bar Japanese from Owning, Leasing or Bequeathing Land.

BRYAN CHEERS UP WILSON

Telegraphs the President Not to Credit the Alarmist Reports Sent from Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, April 30.—Floor leaders in the Senate to-day prepared an open right of way for final action to-morrow morning on the Webb Anti-Alien Land bill. Before to-morrow night a concrete expression of the Legislature's attitude toward Secretary Bryan's visit will be at hand in the shape of a vote on the most drastic land holding act yet proposed.

Secretary Bryan spent the day in San Francisco, not returning until late to-night. It was not known whether he had received further instructions from President Wilson regarding his proposals to the Legislature.

In his absence the original plan to permit no further delay was carried out, and when the Senate adjourned to-night the Webb bill, which stands as the accepted substitute for the original Thompson-Birdsall measure, was in shape for action when the upper house convenes to-morrow morning.

A long debate is not improbable, and a few amendments may be offered, but they will be resisted with the full force of the Administration leaders, who said to-night they expected the bill to be passed in its present form.

There was while discussion of the new bill to-day, although but little criticism was forthcoming from the standpoint of California. In comparison with various drafts that preceded it, the Webb act is said to be more drastic and effective in reaching the Japanese farmers of the State than any other proposed measure. At the same time it is regarded as the least objectionable of all from an international point of view.

Wipe Out Japanese Colonies.

Senator Thompson said to-night that the bill provided for "the immediate and direct solution of the Japanese problem." He denied that the wording of the bill, or any part of it, could be taken as a concession to the objections of Secretary Bryan. Gov. Johnson said that so far as he understood the situation the bill did not have the approval of President Wilson.

"It is altogether probable that we would have reached this form of bill in any case," said Senator Thompson, "and it cannot fairly be said that the draft prepared by Attorney General Webb reflects any of the sentiments of Mr. Bryan except his desire that we do not offend any one, and that, of course, has been our guiding principle from the beginning. At no time have we had a wish to offend the people of any nation, and our desire to avoid the words 'ineligible to citizenship' has been quite as strong as that of the Federal Administration.

"Those words are not used in the Webb bill, but I do not hesitate to say that the effect and result are precisely the same as if they were included, and it will be so understood. There was no way to avoid it."

A close study of the Webb bill shows the full extent of the restrictions placed upon aliens who are not permitted to become citizens, although the limitations are precisely those imposed in the existing treaties between the United States and Japan, China, and other nations whose subjects are ineligible. In the case of the Japanese they are prohibited entirely from acquiring or holding land for farming or agricultural purposes, and it is asserted that the adoption of the bill will put an end, not only to the growth of Japanese farming colonies, but eventually to the colonies themselves.

The bill reaches its purpose in two ways:

First—On the death of an alien land owner the bill provides that his ownership ceases and that the property must be taken over by the Probate Court and sold to the highest bidder. Under its terms an alien cannot bequeath real property except to a citizen. The proceeds from the sale of such land are distributed to the heirs by the court.

Second—No leases whatsoever are permitted. Originally it was planned to permit leases covering a maximum period of three to five years, but the Webb act denies this opportunity for colonization by aliens and provides that any lease of agricultural lands is subject to escheat to the State on the day it is begun. To make this more effective the bill provides that when suit is begun to escheat such lesses the court shall appraise the lease, sell the property at a forced sale and pay the value of the lease to the State. The remainder of the proceeds shall go to the citizen owner of the land.

It is held that this section of the act will absolutely prohibit all leases of agricultural land, whether for gardening purposes or otherwise.

"Only citizens and those eligible to become citizens may be proprietors of land," said Senator Thompson. "They may employ Japanese and Chinese, but they cannot lease or otherwise give such aliens an interest or share in their proprietorship. Such land as is now held by Japanese and Chinese cannot be bequeathed to their alien heirs. It must be sold.

"All further acquisitions of land by these aliens will be prevented, leasing colonies will be exterminated, and at the end of the present generation most of the land now held by Japanese and Chinese will be owned by citizens of California."

Gov. Johnson gave out this statement to-day as the views of the majority party:

The conference between the Secretary of State and the Legislature were concluded just before midnight. We were delighted with Mr. Bryan, and [illegible] said was given the most attentive [illegible] pectful consideration. Every [illegible] was accorded him, and the [illegible] proposed only [illegible] stated that [illegible] nothing further to say.

The members of the [illegible] of California with unanimity [illegible] themselves as desiring to [illegible] National Government and to [illegible] treaties. The spirit pervading [illegible] was one of friendly co-operation [illegible] all patriotic purposes.

After it all, though [illegible] the majority of the legislature [illegible] and I certainly [illegible] myself, that [illegible] sufficient reason was [illegible] that would cause California to [illegible] any contemplated [illegible]

If any law enacted [illegible] be satisfactory [illegible]

Continued on Page 2.

CHANGE OF TERMINALS, NEW YORK. Lehigh Valley passenger trains now arrive at and depart from 23d St. Terminal, Jersey City, with terries to and from West 23d Street and Liberty Street. Adv.

USHER'S GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH IS THOROUGHLY MATURED in bond.—Adv.

YALE SENIOR HELD AS THIEF

While Another Captures Two Robbers at Pencil Point.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 30.—John P. Leary, a member of the senior class of Yale Law School, was arrested to-night on the charge of stealing a number of articles belonging to members of his class. Leary was one of the most promising members of the class and stands near the top in scholarship. He later confessed to many of the robberies. The stolen articles represent a value of several hundred dollars.

Leary's arrest followed that of two thieves, who were caught in his room in Vanderbilt Hall by Richard Davidson of Dayton, another Yale senior. By leveling a pencil at them Davidson bluffed them into thinking that he had a pistol and held them until the police arrived. They confessed to a long series of Yale and Harvard thefts, including the looting of the room of Robert Alphonso Taft of Harvard, son of ex-President Taft.

The prisoners said they were Alexander Drummond of 4,598 Jefferson Avenue and Henry Peter Wendland of 1,184 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn. Wendland told the police that he was a son of an electrical engineer. They are about 20 years of age.

They confess that they have been through the Yale campus buildings in the past few weeks and have sold their loot in Boston. They confess that they raided Harvard dormitories and sold most of their stolen goods in Providence. Several suitcases filled with stolen property were found in their lodgings here. They say that they left New York City as insurance agents, but becoming discouraged at poor business decided to try robbing college dormitories.

Charles F. Wendland, a mechanical and construction engineer, lives at 1,184 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn. When a reporter called there last night a young girl said she had a brother of the name of Henry Peter Wendland. He was not at home, she said, and she had not seen him at all during the day. She refused to say whether or not he was in New Haven or if he was related to Charles F. Wendland. She said she did not know any one of the name of Alexander Drummond. There is no such address as 4,598 Jefferson Avenue, the highest number on that street being 1,489.

BRIDE ON FIXED POST DUTY.

Police Husband Couldn't Get Off, So She Kept Watch with Him.

The love which laughs at locksmiths also defies the conventionalities of the Police Department, if the case of Patrolman Lewis Bauman of the West 125th Street Station is a fair criterion. Bauman is the first man in the history of the department, according to Capt. Gray, to perform an eight-hour detail of not post duty under the personal supervision of his wife, and as a result Bauman is being mercilessly "ragged" by his comrades.

It happened that at 9 o'clock on Tuesday night Bauman took to himself a bride in the person of Miss Lillian Gebler. The ceremony was performed by Rabbi H. Benjamin at the home of Miss Gebler at 1,229 Park Avenue, and shortly afterward the stalwart bridegroom was forced to doff his wedding attire and don uniform and brass buttons in order to report for duty at 11 o'clock at the station.

The new Mrs. Bauman insisted upon accompanying her husband to see "it that horrid old Captain won't let him off for just this once." Capt. Gray regretfully assured his fair visitor that her hubby would have to go on duty or lose his job.

Thereupon Mrs. Bauman announced that she would accompany her husband to his post and remain with him during his vigil. Capt. Gray anxiously searched through the police rules, but could not find an order of the department to fit the case. Accordingly he merely cautioned Mrs. Bauman against talking to her new husband while Bauman was on duty.

Arm in arm, the pair left the police station and proceeded to Grant's Tomb, where, after making his wife comfortable on the steps of the mausoleum, Bauman took up his solitary post in the centre of the Drive. As the hours waned he whistled Mendelssohn's wedding march, and was rewarded by a cheery twitter from the shadow of the steps.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the newlyweds departed from the scene of their vigil to the new home which the policeman has provided for his wife in the Bronx.

WOMAN MORTIFIED IN COURT

Justice Announces from the Bench Her Posture Is Immodest.

A comely young woman, called to the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon as party to a suit, was seated in Justice Gavegan's courtroom listening to The arguments of counsel, when, all unconsciously, she assumed a position which offered a display of gray silk hosiery to any of those present who might have happened to be staring in her direction. The attention of the courtroom was not attracted, however, until judicial cognisance was taken from the bench.

Without warning to the young woman, the shocked Justice startled the courtroom by proclaiming:

"I want to inform that young woman in black that she is disrespectful to the Court in making, perhaps unconsciously, an indecent exposure of herself."

It did not occur to the woman that these remarks were aimed at her, so she did not move.

"If she wishes me to, be more explicit," Justice Gavegan went on. "I will say for her benefit that her lower limbs are insufficiently clad. She is making too free an exhibition of them."

By this time all eyes in the courtroom were following the fixed gaze from the bench, and the startled woman realized for the first time what it was all about. Scarlet with mortification and confusion, she hastened to assume a more prim attitude, while her lawyer uttered a protest.

"I don't care who she is," said the Justice in a tone suggestive of righteous indignation. "She is making an indecent exposure of herself in this court."

The staring of all the spectators brought tears to the woman's eyes, but she did not have a chance to explain or apologize.

BEAT SULZER BILL AND ATTACK HIM

Rejecting Primary Measure by Huge Vote, Senate Will Repass Vetoed Bill.

PLAN HIS HUMILIATION

Assembly Also Means to Defeat His Pet Proposal—Harsh Criticism by Senators.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 30.—Gov. Sulzer's Direct Nominations bill suffered an overwhelming defeat in the Senate to-day. Eight votes, two of which were cast by Republicans, were all that the advocates of the bill could muster in the upper House. Forty-two votes were cast against it.

The keynote of a four-hour debate which preceded the final vote was denunciation of the Governor by Senators of his own party, who objected to what they called the dictatorial methods he had adopted in his effort to force his bill through. They were displeased also by the campaign of cajolery and intimidation that, they said, had been carried on in the executive chamber during the last two or three weeks.

As far as the Senate was concerned the bill was beaten beyond the hope of resuscitation. After its defeat by 42 votes to 8 votes Senator Elon R. Brown, the leader of the Republican minority, moved that the Senate reconsider. A vote was taken on this motion at once. It was defeated by a vote of 18 to 28. This was the finish of the Governor's bill as far as the Senate was concerned. If a friend of the bill had made the motion to reconsider and had succeeded in having the motion tabled the bill could have been held in the upper house as unfinished business to the end of the session.

Despite Gov. Sulzer's optimistic views with regard to the prospective action of the Assembly, everything indicates that the bill will be defeated there as decisively as it was in the Senate. Gov. Sulzer had the Democratic State Chairman George M. Palmer, John H. McCooey of Brooklyn, and William H. Fitzpatrick of Buffalo, Leader Murphy's principal lieutenants with him to-night in an attempt to forestall what he considers "boneshead politics" on the part of the organization and to stave off the inevitable. For all that it is known that the Sulzer bill is foredoomed in the lower house.

The action of the Senate to-day helped to hold wavering members of the Assembly. The violent attacks on Gov. Sulzer in the Senate to-day were part of a plan to put the Assembly in a suitable frame of mind for to-morrow's battle.

Blauvelt Reintroduces His Bill.

After the Senate had defeated the Sulzer bill and the motion to reconsider, Senator Blauvelt reintroduced his bill which was denounced as a "fraud" by Gov. Sulzer in his recent veto message. Some slight amendments had been made. One objection would have stopped the introduction of the new Blauvelt bill, but none arose to champion the cause of the Governor. The law makers have decided to pass the amended Blauvelt bill and send it to the Governor for his approval, after they have defeated the Sulzer bill. It was at once advanced to the order of final passage in the Senate.

Those who voted for the Governor's bill in the Senate to-day were: Dunnigan of Kings; Hinman, Lind, Dem., and McKnight of Rensselaer (Dem.); O'Keefe of Suffolk (Dem.); Palmer of Ulster, (Rep. and Prog.) Seeley of Steuben, (Dem.); Wende of Erie, (Dem.); Wheeler of Delaware, (Dem.), and Whitney of Saratoga, (Rep.)

Sulzer Sure of Future Victory.

While the Senate was debating the bill Gov. Sulzer himself was attending a funeral. When he returned from the services he gathered a group of newspaper correspondents about him. In his talk with the correspondents he made it plain that he would call an extraordinary session of the Legislature "when the people give the word." He expressed the conviction that before the end of the present year his present bill, without a change, even to the crossing of a "t" or the dotting of an "i" would be on the statute books.

From a source through which so-called "inside news" usually reaches the public came the announcement late to-day that five Republican Senators had called on Gov. Sulzer during the day to assure him that they would take the stump in favor of his bill in their districts the moment the present session of the Legislature adjourned. The names were not to be learned, and a diligent search among the minority members of the Senate failed to reveal their identity.

In a similar manner the newspaper men were informed that there was a wild scramble for the Sulzer bandwagon among members of the lower house who, if they desire to continue in the Assembly, must return to their constituents for re-election next Fall.

Gov. Sulzer at his afternoon conference with the newspaper correspondents at the Capitol spoke bitterly about the action of Senate Leader Wagner in binding the members of his Democratic flock by caucus action to oppose the Governor's bill.

"There never was such a spectacle in all the history of the State of New York as the attempt to tie up the Democratic members of the Legislature through a caucus to oppose the solemn platform pledges of their party," said Gov. Sulzer. "They are getting ashamed of what they are doing already. The Assembly leaders have abandoned their caucus. They won't be able to beat my bill in the Assembly."

Gov. Sulzer declined to say anything more. Apparently he was much moved. His friends say that he is staking his entire political future on the attempt to put his Primary bill through.

Eager to Attack Sulzer.

The merits of the bill itself were lost sight of in the Senate to-day in the eagerness of Democratic members to attack the Governor of their own party. The Governor was branded as a political Tamerlane by Senator John F. Murtaugh, a Democrat with independent leaning from Chemung. Leader Wagner accused the Governor of insincerity and despotism.

Elon R. Brown, the Republican leader, led the debate on the Governor's bill. He opposed the provision which eliminates the State Convention and provides for the direct nomination of all candidates for State office.

"It would be most repulsive to me," said Senator Brown, "if a candidate for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals should find it necessary to take the stump in various parts of the State to ask for votes."

"The Governor's bill would throw the State Government into the hands of the demagogues. The party council provided for in this bill is to be composed either of office holders or office seekers. It would drive out of party councils some of the best minds in citizenship. The most progressive and the strongest

Continued on Page 2.

Shall American Suffragists Become Militant?
Miss E. Sylvia Pankhurst, in the first article written for America since being released from prison, discusses this and other phases of the movement
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

PATERSON BABIES NOT FOR CITY'S CARE

Mayor Willing to Take Them, but the I. W. W. Balked When the Test Came.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 30.—Ten thousand men, women and children jammed Ellison Street in front of the City Hall late this afternoon to witness the promised presentation to the city for safekeeping and proper feeding of about 100 little children, all of them belonging to families whose breadwinners are on strike. It was intended that the move should be the most spectacular of any yet made by the silk mill strikers, but instead of proving a big send-off for the strikers the presentation ceremonies turned out to be a ten-strike for the Mayor, the Commissioner of the Outdoor Poor, and the police.

The agitators secretly harbored a wish that Mayor McBride would refuse the children, but when the committee of strikers arrived at the City Hall with eighty-six little boys and girls and babes in arms they found Commissioner O'Neill of the Outdoor Poor waiting, and ready to take charge of every youngster whose pants lived in Paterson, and whose condition could be proved to be such as to justify the city in taking charge of their children.

The committee was so surprised at the quick acceptance of their challenge that it decided to postpone the presentation until to-morrow, the excuse given for the delay being that it wanted to find out what "Big Bill" Haywood, the indicted chief of the Industrial Workers of the World, had to say about it.

"Why, you have been talking about this thing for a week," said Commissioner O'Neill, "and the papers have been full of it. Surely Haywood and all the rest know about it by now, so I don't see why you don't come up right now, give us your name, and then after we have investigated each case we will give assistance to every deserving family. But we won't care for children whose parents do not live in Paterson."

But Mrs. John Gold, head of the committee, would not agree. She was so surprised by the warmth of the welcome extended by the city that she had difficulty in expressing herself.

"Oh, I just must go back and consult with the strikers," she said.

"All right, and if they still think they need our help come back to-morrow. We'll do our part and now it's up to you," replied Commissioner O'Neill.

It was a rather crestfallen looking group of men and women which trudged back from the City Hall when it was found the Mayor was ready to make good his promise to care for the little ones. "Big Bill" Haywood had no comment to make on the turn affairs had taken. Neither did Miss Flynn have anything to say.

Prior to the afternoon demonstration William D. Haywood, the head of the Industrial Workers of the World, and his four lieutenants, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Carlo Tresca, Patrick Quinlan, and Adolph Lessig, all of whom are under indictment for inciting to riot and unlawful assemblage, were arraigned before Judge Abram Klenert in the Court of Special Sessions. All entered pleas of not guilty and the Judge, despite the protests of the lawyers for the strikers, set the cases for trial next Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. In the event of conviction Haywood and his subordinates can be sent to prison for from one to seven years. The strike leaders were released under heavy bail for their appearance on Wednesday.

Each of the strike leaders assumed a defiant air as the court clerk read the indictments. The charge against Haywood was inciting to assault the police. Tresca was charged with inciting to assault, inciting to personal injury and unlawful assembly. Quinlan faced a charge of advocating the burning and destruction of property, inciting to assault and inciting to personal injury. Inciting to personal injury was the charge against the fiery Miss Flynn.

Not one word did Haywood utter while he was in the court. His one good eye glittered defiance, but he kept himself in restraint, although it was plain that he was much irritated. In nearly every speech he makes he declares that he has been arrested for "nothing," and denounces the Grand Jury that indicted him.

The court room was crowded, while outside on the green a crowd the police estimated at about 5,000 clamored to get in. A big force of deputies were on guard at every entrance, while outside the police were massed ready to frustrate any attempt at disorder.

A demonstration followed the appearance of Haywood, Miss Flynn, and the other leaders when they were released on bail. "Big Bill" lifted his black sombrero and nodded his appreciation. Then he led his cohorts to Turn Hall, where he and the other indicted leaders harangued all the strikers who could jam themselves into the hall.

To-morrow the strikers will parade through Paterson, and the strike leaders say they will have 25,000 strikers and their sympathizers in line. Seventeen brass bands have been engaged for the parade, which will start at 10 o'clock in the morning.

To-morrow is the date set by the manufacturers for the strikers to return to the looms with the understanding that they were to return for the old wages and hours, with a promise of a readjustment within the near future.

The campaign carried on by the manufacturers met with very little success and a very small percentage of the workers will return to-morrow morning. Those that do return will find a strong picket line awaiting them, for the strikers urged every striker to be out patrolling the picket line to-morrow morning.

The Manufacturers' Association will meet to-morrow afternoon, when a decision will be reached on whether they will keep the mills open or close them down for a period of two months, as they threatened.

William D. Haywood announced in New York last night that 500 children of Paterson strikers would arrive in New York to-day. He said arrangements had been made to have them cared for in the homes of New York members of the Industrial Workers of the World.

STRIKE IN BUFFALO STORES.

Fifteen Hundred Department House Employes to Walk Out To-day.

BUFFALO, April 30.—Fifteen hundred department store employes met to-night and voted to go on strike to-morrow for increased wages and shorter hours. They organized under the name of the Department Store Employes' Association.

The clerks demand an eight-hour day, with Saturday half holidays in June, July, August, and September, and minimum wages of $15 for men, $8 for boys, girls and women, and $18 for drivers and chauffeurs. They assert that the bundle counter clerks now receive between $2.50 and $3 a week and that the average wages of the girl and women clerks is $5.

The drivers and chauffeurs will attempt to tie up the Teamsters' Union, which, it is said, will call a general strike next week.

SUFFRAGE OFFICES IN LONDON RAIDED

"Gen." Mrs. Drummond and Five Others Arrested—Mrs. Belmont Just Escapes.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, May 1.—At last the British Government appears to have determined to grasp the nettle of suffragette militancy with firmness.

The police yesterday raided the headquarters of the Women's Social and Political Union in Kingsway, arrested six leaders of the movement and took possession of the books and documents of the organization. Later when the prisoners were charged at Bow Street with conspiracy under the Malicious Damage act a representative of the Director of Public Prosecutions stated that in future proceedings would be taken against any printer who printed militant literature against subscribers to the funds of the militants, and against persons delivering inflammatory speeches.

The Government's action is generally believed to have struck a severe blow at the heart of the suffragette movement, and will, it is expected, complete the useful work of the so-called "Cat and Mouse" bill, which, though derided by the militant orators and some sections of the anti-Government press, is otherwise universally recognized as a formidable weapon of punishment, turning the laugh against the hunger strikers and paralyzing the ring leaders' power for mischief.

The most important immediate result of yesterday's raid was the suppression of the weekly organ of the militants, The Suffragette, of which Christabel Pankhurst is the editor and which has openly advocated criminal attacks on property as a method of agitation.

Among the six women arrested yesterday were the assistant editor, chief sub-editor, and the manager of the paper. [illegible] doubtless willing to [illegible] cant places, but the [illegible] warning that any printer issuing suffragette literature will be prosecuted will probably preclude the regular issue of a suffragette publication.

The raid on the Kingsway offices took the Women's Social and Political Union entirely by surprise. The militant flag was flying gayly over the building when fifty plainclothes men and twenty-four constables arrived at the offices on the stroke of 11 A. M., marched in and locked the doors behind them. The services of an elevator boy were obtained, and he took some of the police in batches from floor to floor. Others tramped upstairs, and the sound of their feet was the first hint the women and girls in the building, who numbered about fifty, had of their presence.

Too startled to protest, the women waited in various rooms of the four floors while warrants were read out to the leading officials. The police seized the telephones and cut off communication with the outer world.

The young women and girls, mostly typists and voluntary workers, gathered up their belongings. Their bags were searched, their names and addresses were taken, and then they were led out of the building, only five leaders being detained by the police.

Just as the last of the girls, who were not arrested, left the building "Gen." Mrs. Flora Drummond, general organizer of the militant movement, who was out on bail, arrived in a taxicab. She was allowed to enter the building and was then arrested. She and the five other prisoners were taken to Bow Street in taxicabs.

During the afternoon big green shutters were put on the windows, the flag was hauled down, and the militants' citadel was left in the hands of the police.

Papers Commend the Action.

Home Secretary McKenna receives mild commendations in this morning's papers on at last having taken measures to deal with the militant organization. The Standard heads its editorial, "The Doom of the Militants," and says it believes that though the movement may cause some small annoyance even after the loss of the leaders, the rank and file can do nothing effective. Adding:

"An attempt will probably be made to re-establish the Women's Social and Political Union elsewhere, probably under another name. If so the police must make another raid and continue the process till the whole fabric of militancy is shattered. To keep the militants on the run is the surest way to extinguish their activity.

"The vitality of militancy, which has ceased to have real connection with the vote and has lost the sympathy of the great mass of suffragists, cannot survive the destruction of its organization."

The Daily Mail says editorially that the authorities are taking the right course.

LONDON, Thursday, May 1.—The six women arrested yesterday in the raid

Continued on Page 5.

MUST PAY INTEREST ON NATION'S CASH

McAdoo Requires 2 Per Cent. from National Banks on Active Government Deposits.

$10,000,000 MORE FOR THEM

Making Deposits Total $52,649,964, from Which the Treasury Will Earn $1,053,000 Annually.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—An important departure in the fiscal operations of the Government was announced late this afternoon by Secretary McAdoo, who stated that hereafter all Government depositaries, both active and inactive, would be required to pay interest at the rate of 2 per cent. annually on public deposits of Government money.

At the same time Secretary McAdoo authorized the transfer from the Treasury to these National bank depositaries, in different parts of the country, of an additional $10,000,000 of public money. This is in addition to the $42,649,964 which the Treasurer of the United States already has to his credit in the National banks, thereby increasing the total to $52,649,964.

The new policy of requiring all National banks which are Government depositaries to pay interest on Government deposits will become effective on June 1. The interest is to be paid on average monthly balances, to be credited twice annually, on Jan. 1 and July 1. On the basis of deposits aggregating $52,640,964, which the banks will now have on deposit when they receive the additional $10,000,000 of deposits, the amount of interest payable annually by them on such amount would be $1,052,999.28.

Secretary McAdoo's announcement reads in part:

Beginning June 1, 1913, all Government depositaries, both active and inactive, will be required to pay interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on average monthly balances, to be credited semi-annually Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year.

Under Section 5,153 of the Revised Statutes, National banks which have been or may be designated as Government depositaries, instead of placing with the Treasurer as security for deposits, as heretofore, bonds exclusively of the United States or of the provincial Governments for the full amount of their deposits, will hereafter be allowed to secure 70 per cent. of such deposits with Government bonds of the above classes, and the remaining 30 per cent. at the election of the depositary bank, either with similar Government bonds at par or with high-class State, city, and county bonds, acceptable to the Secretary [illegible] taken as security at [illegible] market value, but not [illegible] interest on [illegible] reducing the amount [illegible] Treasury.

[illegible] free balance in the general fund, including funds in the Treasury of the Philippine Islands in the National banks, amounted [illegible] close of business yesterday to $141,-

[illegible] it was in 1908, under authority of the Vreeland-Aldrich act, that the Government began to exact interest on its deposits held by National banks. Interest at the rate of 1 per cent. was charged, by direction of ex-Secretary Franklin MacVeagh, from June 15, 1908, upon special deposits. On April 18, 1912, the rate of interest was made 2 per cent. on deposits made in the National banks in the District of Columbia. On April 22, 1912, notice was given by Mr. MacVeagh to all banks having "inactive" accounts that, beginning July 1, 1912, the rate would be 2 per cent. This has been the rate since that time.

On Jan. 3, 1913, the Treasury statements showed that there were approximately $47,000,000 in the banks belonging to the Government in deposits, both regular and special, with less than $1,000,000 of them drawing interest, and the remaining $46,000,000 without interest. Mr. MacVeagh considered the $46,000,000 of deposits an active bank account and justified his declination to charge interest on that sum on the ground that it was "active."

There exists between depositary banks and the Treasury Department a complete understanding that the Government is not to deplete or withdraw its deposits, but to keep them up to the amounts authorized, and in the event of invading the amount the Government replenishes the deficit, which understanding the Treasury Department has always religiously observed. Up to May, 1908, no interest was charged and received by the Government on any of its bank deposits.

The Cox Committee, in its investigation, discovered that the aggregate amount of public money deposited in active or regular depositaries, without interest, at times reached the vast sum of $188,000,000, but that the total amount of interest collected by the Treasury Department from "temporary" depositaries from June 15, 1908, to June 30, 1912, aggregated $497,888.08, and from regular deposits $190,519.18, making an aggregate of $688,407.26, the only interest the Government had ever collected from its deposits up to the beginning of the fiscal year 1913.

The Cox Committee reached the conclusion that large sums of money had been unnecessarily retained in the Treasury as part of the working balance, lying idle, aggregating at times more than $200,000,000, that the Government had lost in the last twenty-six years, in not collecting on its deposits, the sum of $38,800,923, figured at 2 per cent., and that the Government had also lost, on the excess retained in the Treasury over and above $25,000,000, the sum of $47,410,960 in interest, figured at the same rate.

According to statistics given to the House Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department last Winter, the authorized balances of public funds held by each regular (active) National bank depositary at the beginning of the fiscal year 1913, in New York City, were:

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK—Since August, 1908, $150,000.

BANK OF NEW YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION—Since its redesignation in September, 1888, $220,000.

CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK—Since February, 1911, $150,000.

CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK—Since August, 1909, $150,000.

CITIZENS' CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK—Since July, 1911, $50,000.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK—Since February, 1908, $250,000.

LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK—Since July, 1908, $118,000.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE—Since January, 1909, $500,000.

NATIONAL CITY BANK—Since January, 1909, $250,000.

NEW YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK—Since August, 1909, $150,000.

According to this statement ten New York City banks are authorized to carry Government deposits as regular depositaries, aggregating $1,918,000. On that basis the interest to be paid by them would be approximately $38,360 annually on regular deposits at 2 per cent.

OPPOSE JOHN MITCHELL.

Senate Committee to Make Adverse Report on Nomination.

ALBANY, April 30.—The Senate Finance Committee agreed to-night tentatively to report adversely to the Senate to-morrow Gov. Sulzer's nominations of John Mitchell of Mount Vernon for State Labor Commissioner and John B. Riley of Pittsburg for Superintendent of State Prisons.

THE ART OF MILKING COWS.

It Is to Be Taught in the Plainfield (N. J.) Public School.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 30.—Believing that boys and girls should have a practical education aside from the ordinary studies taught in the school room, Supt. A. B. Vossler of the North Plainfield Public School is planning to include in the school curriculum the art of milking cows, poultry raising, and vegetable gardening. Mr. Vossler has taken the matter up with the Board of Education, and the plan has the approval of its members.

The idea is to introduce in the school a course of agriculture which has been urged by the parents of many of the children. The course will be started on a small scale at first.

SAYS BRYAN CAN WIN IN 1916

Martine Thinks Nothing Can Beat Him, Assuming Wilson Doesn't Run

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—If William J. Bryan is a candidate for the Presidency in 1916 nothing can prevent his election, according to Senator James E. Martine of New Jersey, who is here to attend the dedication of the Jefferson memorial. Mr. Martine said the one-term plank in the Democratic platform would prevent President Wilson's renomination.

"Bryan will be the logical candidate," he said. "People have come to know and to understand him better. People think that he has become more stable in his views, struck an equilibrium, as it were. The fact is, that Mr. Bryan is just as radical to-day as he was twenty years ago, but the people have grown up to him."

He also said the tariff fight would keep Congress in session all Summer.

R. W. RIVES WEDS AGAIN.

New Yorker, After Divorce, Marries Miss E. S. Taylor in Carson City.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., April 30.—Reginald William Rives of New York, who obtained a divorce here a year ago, was married to-day in Carson City to Miss Elizabeth Struthers Taylor, also of New York City, at the residence of Judge James G. Sweeney, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nevada. Justice Patrick A. McCarran, his successor, officiating at the ceremony. A religious ceremonial was afterward performed by the Rev. W. H. Hornaday.

Mr. and Mrs. Rives later left for California on their honeymoon, and will eventually make New York their permanent residence.

SAVES MAN THOUGHT DEAD.

Pulmotor Prevents Fatalities in Two Gas Asphyxiation Cases.

The pulmotor was credited yesterday with the saving of two more lives in the cases of persons accidentally asphyxiated in their homes. It took twenty minutes' use of the pumping machine to revive Mrs. Anna Schiss, who was found unconscious in her room at 1,472 Wilkins Avenue, the Bronx, with gas pouring from an open jet.

The value of the pulmotor was even more conspicuously demonstrated in East New York, when Benjamin Kaplan was overcome while he lay asleep on the sofa in his home, at 561 Cleveland Street. Kaplan's friends thought he was dead, and a physician gave the same verdict, but the pulmotor revived him.

PURDY FOR COLLECTOR.

President of New York Tax Board One of O'Gorman's Seven.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—President Wilson and Secretary McAdoo held a long conference this afternoon over the New York Collectorship. Nothing transpired to indicate any change in the situation as affecting Mr. McAdoo's candidate, Frank Lyon Polk, who seems to have been ppractically eliminated from consideration. It was said to-day that the President had been favorably impressed with the qualifications of Lawson Purdy for the office, and the chances now appear to favor such a selection.

Mr. Purdy is President of the New York City Board of Tax Commissioners. He was appointed to that place by Mayor Gaynor. According to information received here, Mr. Purdy has not been identified with politics to any great extent. He was one of the seven men brought to the attention of President Wilson by Senator O'Gorman from whom to select a Collector. Secretary McAdoo's disposition toward Mr. Purdy is not known.

TWO HOLD-UPS IN THE PARK.

Police See in Them Sure Signs of Approaching Summer.

To the police the surest sign of approaching Summer is the peopling of Central Park after dark and the arrival there of hold-up men. Two cases of park robbery were reported last evening to the East 104th Street Station.

The first complainant, James McGrair of 1,248 Franklin Avenue, the Bronx, handed his own prisoner over to the police in the somewhat battered person of James M. Tusaro of 2,151 Second Avenue. He, according to McGrair, was one of three who jumped out from the shrubbery and snatched McGrair's watch and chain. The other two got away and one of them had the watch.

This happened while McGrair was walking near the Harlem Mere. At the same spot half an hour later Morris Golper of 126 East 101st Street and Isaac Fine of 84 East 104th Street were sitting on a park bench with two girl friends when four men interrupted with what looked like leveled revolvers and what sounded like a demand for money. Golper gave them $5 and Fine yielded $1. The four victims fitted their voices to shrieks that aroused the police and led to the arrest of John W. Valler of 1,948 Second Avenue and Jack Green of 1,655 Madison Avenue.

WALSH LAYS BARB SIPP CONSPIRACY

Four ex-Inspectors Hear Him as a Witness Tell How They Raised Bribe Funds.

$15,000 HUSH MONEY FOR FOX

Sweeney Undertook to Raise That Sum, as Well as $1,400 for George A. Sipp.

MRS. WALSH PAID HIM $600

Accused Men, Their Writs of Habeas Corpus Dismissed, Go Back to the Tombs in Deep Gloom.

Ex-Police Capt. Thomas W. Walsh, whose graft confession forms the basis of the prosecution's case, was on the witness stand all day yesterday in the trial before Justice Seabury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court of former Inspectors of Police Sweeney, Hussey, Murtha, and Thompson for conspiracy. When his cross-examiners had finished with him at 5:15 P. M. each one of the four Inspectors had been deeply involved in the graft scandal.

The day was severe for the four defendants. They had spent the night in the Tombs, and they were taken from the prison handcuffed together in pairs to the Appellate Division Court House at Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. There the writs of habeas corpus, obtained to prevent, if possible, their incarceration in the Tombs pending the outcome of the trial, were dismissed.

It was as prisoners without hope of release on bail, therefore, that they were escorted before Justice Seabury to listen to the developments of the second day of their joint trial. The smiles of the day before had vanished when the Tombs bars closed behind them for their second night's confinement, and the comrades who were again on hand to cheer them and shake their hands also went away with dejected faces.

The shrill Sweeney was least affected by the damaging evidence given by Walsh. Hussey and Thompson followed the testimony of their former associate with deep attention, fidgeting in their chairs and occasionally frowning and shaking their heads. Murtha was most affected by the developments. Although his name was mentioned less often than any of the others, he was plainly much worried by the testimony and consulted frequently with his attorney, Abraham S. Gilbert.

Walsh Needed a Stimulant.

Capt. Walsh, the only witness of the day, was the centre of attraction in the crowded courtroom from the time he took the stand, shortly after 11 o'clock. He appeared to be in better health than he was during the trial of Patrolman Hartigan, six weeks before, but the pallor on his face and the circles around his eyes were unmistakable signs of a low vitality.

"He is a very sick man all right," one of the lawyers for the inspectors remarked after the examination had proceeded only a little way.

Walsh was accompanied to court by his physician, Dr. William H. Upton. Just before going on the stand a stimulant was given to the ex-Captain. The drug, the doctor said, would have the effect of quickening the blood, but it might also make the brain sluggish. The latter prediction was fulfilled. Walsh, his head sunk deep between his shoulders, was subject to occasional lapses of memory.

It was obvious on direct examination that he wished to do everything in his power for the District Attorney so as to gain that immunity which had been promised to him for his services. Under cross-examination he was caught in many minor contradictions. In no important detail, however, did he permit himself to be trapped. He grew steadily weaker as his examination progressed. It took him two hours and a quarter to tell his story on direct examination, and his cross-examination occupied about the same length of time. He slept on a couch in Mr. Whitman's office during the noon recess.

Assistant District Attorney Clark, who examined Walsh, launched immediately into the gra

an Inspector was involved in the testimony, but later they permitted Walsh to tell his story very much in his own way.

The ex-Captain brought into his testimony the names of Chief Inspector Schmittberger, Deputy Police Commissioners Dillon and Dougherty, and also referred frequently to "the Commissioner," meaning Rhinelander Waldo. He never used the latter's name. These persons were mentioned in connection with Walsh's trips to Police Headquarters after George A. Sipp had testified before the Curran Aldermanic Committee last December. Lawyer Jacob Rouss also figured in the story in connection with the attempt to get Patrolman Fox, whom Sipp had accused before the Curran Committee of being Sweeney's collector, out of trouble.

"On Dec. 19," said Capt. Walsh, "Rouss came up to me while I was at Police Headquarters and said: 'Inspector Sweeney told me to tell you to tell Fox to say nothing.' I told Rouss I was no messenger. I told him to tell Fox himself. Rouss said he didn't know Fox, and I pointed Fox out to him. Then Rouss had a talk with Fox. The next day I saw Fox."

"What did you say to him?" asked Mr. Clark.

"I asked Fox what lawyer he was going to hire. He said he was going to take Rouss. I told him to make definite arrangements about the price. 'Oh, that's all right,' said Fox; 'Rouss has been engaged by Sweeney.' Then I went to Sweeney, and Sweeney denied that he had retained Rouss for Fox."

"Did Sweeney say anything about bailing Fox out?"

"Yes; he said: 'I'll do all I can.'"

"Did you do anything toward getting bail for Fox?"

"Yes; I sent for a man named Moore, who went to see Tom Lloyd, who keeps a liquor store on 125th Street."

Sweeney and the Sipp Fund.

"On Dec. 26," continued Walsh, "Fox came to me and said that Sipp wanted $2,000 to keep quiet. Fox said the money ought to be given to Sipp to keep us all out of trouble. I said I'd try and see what I could do. I saw Sweeney that night and I told him about Fox's proposition. 'I don't like that kind of work,' said Sweeney. I told Sweeney it would be better to raise that $2,000 than to pay more later on. Then Sweeney stopped to think a while. Then he said he'd see what he could do. The next day I saw Fox, and he said: 'You'd better hurry and get the money. The lawyers are yelling murder-watch,' for it.' The same night I saw Sweeney. I asked him whether he had the money for Sipp. He said no, but that he was working hard to get it.

"The next day, Saturday, Dec. 28, I saw Sweeney again. He said it was all fixed, meaning the money. I told him Fox had been here again yelling 'murder watch.' You tell Fox to keep his hands off,' said Sweeney. 'It will be $1,400 instead of $2,000.'"

At this point Walsh retold the story of how Sweeney sent his messenger, Patrolman Hartigan, to take the money to Fox. Walsh said that Sweeney had told him that he had seen Hussey before the $1,400 had been subscribed. The story then drifted to the drawing up of the affidavits to get Sipp back from Atlantic City as a prisoner. Walsh said that Sweeney had admitted to him that he had obtained the affidavits, and continued:

"I went to Sweeney and asked him what he meant by drawing up those affidavits against Sipp. At first he denied that he had anything to do with them. A few days later he said: 'Chief Schmittberger talked to me, and asked me what I thought of that case up in Harlem. I told Schmittberger that I had a couple of affidavits against Sipp. He told me to bring them down. I did and while I was in Schmittberger's office I was summoned to Commissioner Dougherty's office. I suppose that is the way the affidavits found their way into the Mayor's office.'"

$15,000 Rush Fund for Fox.

Mr. Clark next took up the proposed $15,000 fund for the family of Patrolman Fox. Capt. Walsh testified that in this fund, as in the case of the Sipp fund, Sweeney was the master of ceremonies.

"Who did Sweeney say should give to this fund?" asked Mr. Clark.

"The four Inspectors and myself," replied Walsh. "Sweeney said that my share the first instalment would be $600. This conversation occurred in my house. I only had $500, and I turned to my wife and said, 'Nellie, the Inspector wants another $100.' She went out to get it, and when she came back she gave it to Sweeney."

"Then she left, and Sweeney said to me, 'That is the worst of it—having these damned women about.' She is only my wife,' I said. 'You have nothing to fear from her.'

"Sweeney then told me that I would have to put up $1,400 more in a few days. He said the total fund for Fox would be $15,000 instead of $10,000. 'Keep a stiff upper lip, old man,' he said, 'and you'll be all right.'"

Wellman Obtains Admissions.

Walsh's cross-examination of Capt. Walsh began at 3 o'clock. Mr. Wellman was the first to take up the cudgels. He obtained some astonishing admissions. The testimony ran:

Q.—When you became a Captain seven years ago, did you start at once to collect from disorderly resorts? A.—I guess I did.

Q.—And also from a honest policeman until you sent him out to collect money? A.—Yes, so far as I knew.

Q.—Did you tell the Inspectors over you that you were collecting? A.—They knew all about it.

Q.—Did you suggest that you would give them some of the money Fox collected? A.—No; they just ordered me to continue doing as I had been doing. The Inspectors told me whom I could collect from; that is, I got a list of the places from Jimmie Wren, who was one of Sweeney's men. Sipp's hotel was on the list.

Walsh admitted having lied to Deputy Police Commissioners Dillon and Dougherty when they questioned him at Headquarters concerning Fox's collections. He persisted, however, that he was telling the truth at the present time and that even if he had lied to his superior officers some months ago he had not intended to do so. He explained this by asserting that he was ill at the time.

Mr. Whitman looked worried when, after Walsh had testified that he had spoken with Sipp only four times in his life, Mr. Wellman compelled the witness to admit that Sipp had taken an extended trip with him to Jacksonville, Fla., and that Sipp had been a guest at a garden party on occasions at the Walsh Summer home in New Jersey.

Mr. Wellman made capital also of Walsh's treachery toward Sipp. When Sipp appeared before the Curran Committee, it was Walsh, he said, who threw the blame for Harlem corruption on Sweeney, saving Walsh's name altogether. Walsh returned this kindness, it was made to appear, by telling Deputy Commissioner Dougherty that Sipp was a degenerate. This was some of the testimony:

Q.—Why did you do all these things against Sipp, your friend? A.—To save my associates.

Q.—Who do you mean by "associates"? A.—The four Inspectors on trial.

Q.—You turned against Sipp to help these four Inspectors? A.—Yes.

Q.—Whom are you helping now? A.—Myself.

Q.—You knew that the only way to save yourself was to give the honorable District Attorney some one higher up? A.—I had my choice of standing trial or telling the District Attorney everything. I chose the latter. I was promised immunity if I told the truth and nothing but the truth.

Q.—He promised to let you go free? A.—No; he just promised me immunity.

Q.—Do you believe you are free now? A.—I don't think I am.

Misstatements to Grand Jury.

Mr. Stanchfield, who then took up the cross-examination, spoke particularly for his client, ex-Inspector Thompson. He brought out that Thompson had raided four or five places from which Walsh accused Thompson of collecting money. One of these places Walsh admitted was the Baltic Hotel.

"How do you explain that George A. Sipp's place was raided?" Mr. Stanchfield asked.

"He wasn't raided to be hurt. Sipp told me himself that he expected to be raided once in a while, but that he didn't want it to come too often."

Mr. Bastle, in his part of the cross-examination, brought out that Walsh, as a witness before the Grand Jury, had charged Sweeney with dividing graft with him for three or four years, whereas Sweeney was in Harlem only one year and five months. The first bribery indictment against Sweeney was based on this evidence. Yesterday Walsh admitted that he had confused his dates. He admitted that Inspector Martha had later been indicted on the charge of splitting graft money during the same period which was set forth in the Sweeney indictment. Again Walsh explained that he

an evening session to shorten the trial for the benefit of the jurors, who must remain locked up throughout its course. The State's first witness will be Mrs. Walsh. Others who are expected to follow are Miss Mischel, a nurse in the Walsh home; George A. Sipp, Mrs. Sipp, Howard Sipp, lawyer Edward J. Newell, lawyer Rouss, Patrolman Fox and Fox's brother, James Fox. There are several other witnesses whose names Mr. Whitman refused to divulge yesterday. It is not probable that the prosecution's case can be completed by this evening. The defense will present no less than nine or ten witnesses. It is likely, therefore, that the trial will continue into next week.

District Attorney Whitman expressed himself last night as well satisfied with the testimony of ex-Capt. Walsh. He admitted that the Captain had broken down in small details, but asserted that his story of the Sipp bribery fund and of Harlem corruption in general had been unshaken.

WRITS QUICKLY DISMISSED.

Higher Court Holds That Defendants Were Properly Committed.

Handcuffed together in pairs, ex-Inspectors Sweeney and Murtha and Thompson and Hussey were taken in taxicabs early yesterday morning to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for a hearing on the writs of habeas corpus which had been sued out for them late on Tuesday night. A jeering mob greeted them at the court building, and the handcuffs were not unlocked until after the courtroom had been reached. The four ex-Inspectors appeared very much embarrassed.

The proceedings before Presiding Justice Ingraham and Justices McLaughlin, Scott, and Laughlin were very brief. Justice Ingraham interrupted the argument of Herbert C. Smyth of counsel for the prisoners, and after a momentary consultation with his associates announced that it was the decision of the court that Justice Seabury had a perfect right to order the prisoners locked up during trial.

Mr. Smyth argued that the indictments against the ex-Inspectors merely charged misdemeanors and that the bail bonds never should have been surrendered.

"These men are now on bail," began Mr. Smyth.

"You mean," interrupted Justice Ingraham, "they were under bail."

"There was never any suggestion that their bail was insufficient," Mr. Smyth went on. "We contend that it is a matter of right that the bail bonds be continued until the trial is finished. Section 553 of the Criminal Code provides that the defendants need not be present at any part of the trial until after the jury has found a verdict."

"Do you mean that this section gives them the privilege of absence from their trial?" again interrupted Justice Ingraham.

Mr. Smyth said that was his contention, and added that in his belief the commitment during the trial was an abuse of the powers of the court.

"Well said Justice Scott, "I imagine if I were trying a case and the defendant didn't appear I would issue a bench warrant. It is a matter of discretion with the court whether the court wants the defendants present or not."

"The right of a person indicted for a misdemeanor to liberty under bail has never been questioned," said the lawyer, while George Gordon Battle, who sat near by, nodded his head.

"If that argument were tenable," observed Justice Scott, "a man found guilty could not even be put under arrest before final judgment."

"And if the court can't compel a defendant to appear before him," added Justice Ingraham, "how can he compel him to appear for judgment?"

The Presiding Justice recognized District Attorney Whitman's appearance in court, but said that it would be unnecessary to take up Mr. Whitman's time or the time of the court on a question which had no foundation. He dismissed the writ and remanded the prisoners to the Tombs.

HOUSE OWNER IN TROUBLE.

Held Under Bail for Harboring Disorderly Women Tenants.

As a sequence to the arrest and conviction of four women for keeping disorderly apartments in a house in West Twenty-fifth Street, Mrs. Sarah Ballin, owner of the property, was hailed before Magistrate McAdoo yesterday and held in $500 bail for examination on May 6. Complaints were made against the house two months ago and detectives were assigned to investigate. They arrested three inmates, who subsequently were convicted in Special Sessions and released under suspended sentences.

On April 10 the janitress of the house, Helen N. Cracke, was arrested. Her two children were taken from her and placed in charge of the Children's Society. Following her conviction, the police allege, she charged Mrs. Ballin with visiting the house weekly and personally collecting the rents.

Mrs. Ballin lives at 862 West 118th Street. She appeared before Chief Magistrate McAdoo yesterday accompanied by Henry W. Unger, her counsel, who had been instructed to produce her. Detectives Clonan, Ross, and Hanlon, who made the complaint, said that the Twenty-fifth Street house was known to the police because numerous arrests have been made there on charges of disorderly conduct.

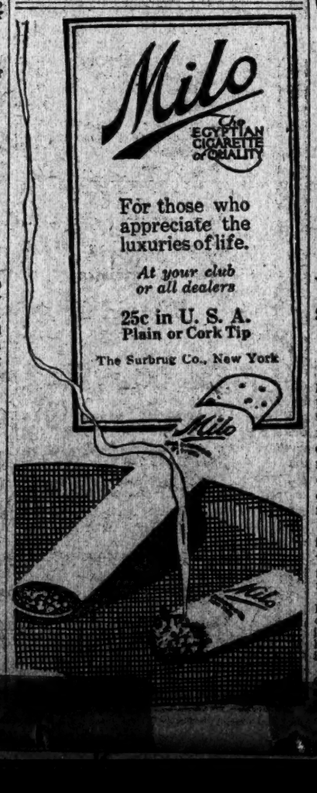
SHEPARDS ARRIVE ON BERLIN

In Honeymoon Tour in Four Countries—Enjoyed Egypt Most.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamship Berlin were Finley J. Shepard and his wife, who was formerly Miss Helen Gould. Speaking of his trip abroad, Mr. Shepard said:

"We have had a most enjoyable tour through England, France, Italy and Egypt, and enjoyed it as all good Americans do, especially Egypt. We arrived at Cairo too late to get a dahabeah, but went up as far as the First Cataract on Cook's steamer. As it was the last sailing from Cairo for the season there were not many passengers."

Mrs. Shepard wore a blue serge suit, with hat and plume to match, and sat on a bench on the pier while her husband was interviewed by the reporters. The tan which the Egyptian sun had bestowed upon them was still perceptible when they arrived.



VOTE FOR JAPANESE IYENAGA'S SOLUTION

Making Them Eligible to Citizenship, He Says, Would End the California Trouble.

INSISTS ON RACE EQUALITY

Reminds Japan Society of His Country's Achievements — Wanamaker and Others Support Wilson.

The Japan Society, whose purpose is to promote friendly relations between this country and Japan by educational methods, held a largely attended meeting in the Hotel Astor last night, at which the present problem presented by the two nations by the trouble in California was discussed. The society had invited as its chief speaker Dr. T. Iyenaga, Professorial Lecturer in the University of Chicago. He deprecated the likelihood of war between the nations, which, he asserted, were moving in parallel lines of development.

Dr. Iyenaga said the problem in California chiefly was racial, and should be faced squarely. He insisted, however, no injustice should be countenanced by making color of skin a criterion as to superiority of race, and that Japan's equality with the best nations of Christendom should be admitted, in view of her achievements in the last half century.

Lindsay Russell, President, introduced William Jay Schieffelin, who presided.

Dr. Iyenaga was the first speaker. After tracing the civil and military growth of Japan in the reign of the late Emperor, Dr. Iyenaga said in part:

"The 'Ghost of War' once more is stalking about in the street and in the shadow of yellow papers. He has risen over the whirlwind raised in California. Many steps taken by President Wilson to prevent the enactment of the Anti-Japanese Land bill by the California Legislature indicate clearly the attitude of the federal government toward Japan. When this friendly attitude of the American Government is reinforced by the public opinion of the country as expressed in its press and the pronouncements of various influential societies and organizations, it is sufficient to dispel Japan's fear that anything adverse to her national honor or interest might materialize, or that the trouble might not be settled amicably.

Foresees No Grave Result.

"We indeed are gratified by the appreciation given to Japan's position by the American people at large. We feel grateful to the members of the Japan Society, who have grudged neither labor nor time in their effort to arouse public opinion to realization of what they consider just and fair. Whatever may be the outcome of the present issue in California, therefore, I see ahead no grave complication between Japan and the United States. We most sincerely hope, however, that the authorities on both sides of the Pacific soon after this episode is over will take a decided step to investigate thoroughly the causes and apply the lasting remedy.

"Otherwise, as this kind of trouble surely will recur at frequent intervals, it will tend to deepen in the hearts of Americans and Japanese a suspicion of an impending danger, which is bound to react detrimentally on the relation between the countries. Such a suspicion easily might be utilized by false prophets of war for needless increase of armaments on both sides. For the cause of peace and mutual welfare of Japan and America, we therefore earnestly appeal to the statesmen of both countries to use all their tact and wisdom for finding the permanent solution of the Japanese question in California.

"I am fully aware that it a delicate and difficult question, for it are involved the economic, social, political (I mean local politics) and racial problems. Among them the most perplexing is, of course, the last and this fact, as the fundamental point in this dispute, must be first established clearly that Japanese are eligible to American citizenship, the present imbroglio will vanish like the mirage. That potent phrase, 'ineligible to citizenship,' which has caused no small embarrassment to the American Government, as is reflected in the extraordinary mission of Mr. Bryan, then, will have no meaning for us. Let us try, then, not to evade the issue, but to face it with the American spirit, that of frankness and manliness.

"The race problem has been the stumbling block to nations. It is easy to decry the folly of race prejudice. But we are not all philosophers. And it is too harsh to blame only the Californians for their dislike of aliens different in race. The Greeks and Romans, the Hebrews and Hittites, the Chinese and Japanese, even the Teutons and Anglo-Saxons, have all in their history often shown the disposition to regard themselves as the only chosen sons of God, and to place other races under the ban of 'barbarians' or 'inferiors.'

Admits Race Inequality Exists.

"Nor do I ignore," the doctor continued, "the indisputable fact of an inequality existing among races, as there is such an inequality among human beings of the same race. Injustice comes only when the color of the skin is made the sole criterion of inferiority. We appeal to the world's court of justice to pronounce its judgment on us. The achievements of the Japanese race in the arts of peace, to which the world may add as it pleases those of war, and the noble endeavors Japan is making to-day for the attainment of the highest ideals of civilization—these, I confidently believe, justly entitle her to take equal rank with the powers, and to receive from them the treatment due to such a position.

"What we want is the unreserved recognition by the world of this fact—of our equality in every respect with other peoples of Christendom. Once that recognition is made, let statesmen attend to the way of working out the principle smoothly in this world of ours, so full of human frailties. Personally I have an entire confidence that the desired end can and will be attained between America and Japan, the former the land of liberty and equality, the latter the most devoted and grateful friend of America."

President Russell read several telegrams and letters from prominent men throughout the country. Efforts by the society to solve the problem, he explained, had been along the lines of supporting President Wilson. If California desired to restrict the ownership of land by aliens, he remarked, she had a perfect right to do so, and it was her own business, but there were a right way and a wrong way to go about it.

Sees Peril to Progress.

John Wanamaker telegraphed:

Not in favor of any legislation hostile to the Japanese. If California sets such a precedent it will set back the march of civilization.

A telegram from John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, read:

California has the same right to pass a law prohibiting aliens from holding land that Congress had to pass such a law for the District of Columbia. But in exercising this right the Legislature should not affront the Japanese people by invidious distinction not necessary to attain their object.

John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University, wired:

I am in hearty sympathy with the object of your meeting, and trust that your efforts may be instrumental in furthering the cause of National peace and honor as regards our present and future relations with Japan.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of The Outlook, in a letter to Mr. Russell said:

Our treaty of 1911 with Japan is explicitly declared by the Constitution of the United States to be the supreme law of the land and is to be so regarded, "anything in the laws or Constitution of any State notwithstanding." It is the duty of the people of the United States to see that this treaty is honorably fulfilled. The people of Japan can rest assured that it will be fulfilled.

I do not believe that any considerable portion of the people of California wish to disregard it, and if a fair construction of the treaty proves prejudicial to the best interests of either nation, the remedy will be found in amicable negotiations for an amendment to the treaty such as will be honorable and satisfactory to both nations.

Dr. Rudolph Teusler, head of St. Luke's Hospital of Tokio, who is trying to raise a fund of $200,000 in this city to buy land and a building to replace the present institution, and toward which the Japanese Government has promised in that case to give $50,000, also deprecated the likelihood of serious permanent difficulities resulting from the trouble in California. It was untrue, he said, that foreigners were prohibited from owning land in Japan. He added that he had bought land in Japan with title for 999 years, and a great deal more was owned there by Christian missions.

GUTHRIE GOING TO TOKIO.

Ex-Mayor of Pittsburgh Accepts Offer of Ambassadorship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—George W. Guthrie, ex-Mayor of Pittsburgh, has accepted President Wilson's offer of the post of Ambassador to Japan. His name will be sent to the Senate very soon. Senators Penrose and Oliver of Pennsylvania called at the White House this afternoon at the President's invitation and assented to the President's proposal that Mr. Guthrie be appointed to the Japanese Embassy.

In view of the international situation produced by the Allen Land law agitation in California, the post of Ambassador at Tokio has become of additional importance. The Embassy is vacant, following the return to the United States of Larz Anderson, who served for a brief period at the end of the Taft Administration. It is regarded as essential that Mr. Guthrie go to Tokio with the least possible delay. The Japanese Government has been sounded as to whether he would be acceptable, and it is understood a favorable response was received.

TOKIO THANKS BRYAN.

Japanese American Association Commends the Secretary's Efforts.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—The Japanese American Association of Japan, at a meeting held in Tokio to-day, according to advices received by The Japanese American, a local Japanese newspaper, adopted a resolution thanking Secretary Bryan for his visit to Sacramento and pledged to him to continue his efforts toward a satisfactory solution of the anti-land law problem in the California Legislature.

A cablegram also was received by the newspaper, saying a mass meeting would be held to-morrow at the Young Men's Christian Association Building at Tokio to protest against the land legislation pending in the California Legislature. Among the speakers will be M. Oishi, formerly Minister of Agriculture.

BEHEADED IN THE SUBWAY.

Woman Supposed to be Helen Tabb Threw Herself Before Express Train

In the presence of half a dozen persons who were waiting to board an uptown Broadway train at the 145th Street Subway station shortly before last midnight a well-dressed woman of middle age threw herself from the platform under the wheels of an express train and was ground to pieces. The service was tied up for fifteen minutes, until the body, which was firmly wedged under the forward trucks of the first car, could be removed.

Supt. Merritt of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company stated later that the dead woman, who was of stout build and apparently about 35 years old, had first descended to the Subway at 11:40 o'clock, and had been observed by Switchman Frank Hera, who was in charge of the switch tower at the northern end of the platform, to accost two policemen in uniform, with whom she appeared to be acquainted. The policemen boarded a Dyckman Street express and left the woman standing on the platform.

The next train to draw into the station was a Van Cortlandt Park express in charge of Motorman M. Bark and Conductor Thomas Hagan. As the first car came opposite to her the woman turned suddenly and jumped to the tracks before it.

When the body had been removed from under the trucks it was found that the head had been severed. The only clue to the woman's identity was a card found in her brown leather handbag. The card bore the printed address of Fred P. Champlin of 508 West 171st Street. On the reverse side was written in pencil, "Helen Tabb, care of Champlin." The woman's handkerchief bore the initial T.

CALIFORNIA TRIES TO OBEY TREATY

Continued from Page 1.

asserted, treaty obligations will be scrupulously observed. The Japanese will not be singled out by any act. The classification made by the naturalization laws of the Nation, established by the constitution of California, and sanctioned by the laws of other States will probably be followed.

This, of course, is our legal and moral right, and such enactment by California cannot justly and logically be either offensive or discriminative.

WORDS OF CHEER FROM BRYAN

Secretary Wires Wilson That Outlook for Adjustment Is Hopeful.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—In a dispatch to President Wilson received late this afternoon, Secretary Bryan said the outlook for a satisfactory adjustment of the situation in Sacramento over the alien land bill was very hopeful. He advised the President not to credit what he called misleading accounts of the status of the proposed legislation, sent out from Sacramento.

Mr. Bryan expressed a hopeful belief in the ultimate solution of the difficulty with satisfaction to the people of California and honor to the general Government in its relations with Japan.

Neither the White House or the State Department was productive of much comment on the situation, but the President's friends said that practically he had won all he had hoped for, and that in the end Japan would acquiesce.

The President let it be known that the entire subject was a delicate point, [illegible] necessary to study the [illegible] California legislative leaders before the position of the National Government could be announced.

It is believed that the Japanese Ambassador will be sounded as to the probable reception of the Webb bill in Japan. The legal counsel of the State Department may give an opinion as to whether the language now employed may be construed as a discrimination or in conflict of treaty obligations.

There is no disposition at the White House to regard Secretary Bryan's mission as having been completed. Mr. Bryan will probably stay on the ground until the whole matter is definitely cleared up.

Officials here commented to-day on the fact that anti-alien agitation was extending over the whole Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain section, even as far north as Alaska. It also was pointed out that recent utterances of Northern Senators and Representatives in Congress indicated that the sympathies of that section were strongly with the Californians in this issue.

It is probable that the President may begin consideration of the extent to which the National Government may go toward enforcing the treaty rights of aliens. The negotiations with the Japanese Government likely to follow the action in California probably will be the means of developing this policy.

The President may deem it advisable to undertake the negotiation of a new trade and commerce treaty with Japan and in some circles here it is believed this can be accomplished.

Meanwhile, beyond, perhaps quietly admonishing the territorial authorities of Alaska to abstain from any act of discrimination against Japanese fishermen, there is little that can be done in Washington until Secretary Bryan returns to the capital.

Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson of Alabama talked to President Wilson to-day about the international conditions produced by the California situation. Mr. Hobson has been preaching for many years that the country should prepare for war with Japan.

To-day, however, he spoke conservatively, deprecating any alarmist remarks by public men. He declined to say what he had told the President, but indicated guardedly that the Californians were foolish to irritate Japan at this time. The questions involved in the present controversy [illegible] should be [illegible] States was [illegible] the Pacific.

POWDER MILL SAFE; HILLS IN THE WAY

Of Course, Japanese Land Owners Might Cut Them Down and Shoot Up the Place.

THEY'D LIKE TO SELL OUT

To Some Patriotic Citizen, Looking for a Bargain in New Jersey Woodlands.

Any one sufficiently patriotic and possessing enough cash to buy 1,602 acres of New Jersey woodland can protect the United States from what a morning newspaper described yesterday as a Japanese menace. The purchaser incidentally would put ginger into a real estate deal that is languishing at present, much to the disappointment of several Nipponese who are anxious to make a quick turn on their money.

According to the newspaper which sounded the warning, the Japanese-owned Jersey acres are "touchin' on or appertainin' to," as Mr. William J. Devery would say, the plant of the du Pont de Nemours Powder Company at Haskell, N. J. So what is more plausible than the deduction that should trouble arise between Uncle Sam and the Son of the Sun, guns could be planted on the jiu-jitsued ground and the powder works lambasted until they were put out of commission?

Certain subjects of the Mikado are perfectly willing that the most pessimistic view be taken of this New Jersey situation if it will result in the sale of the lands. They are situated near Ringwood, N. J., a hamlet equipped with a corner grocery and several dwellings, also an Erie depot. Only eight miles distant are the factories of the powder company from which Uncle Sam buys most of his smokeless powder. Eight miles is as eight feet in these days of long-distance artillery. Any artilleryman with half an eye for a target ought to be able to take aim from Ringwood and score nine out of ten bull's-eyes at Haskell. But—

There are two ranges of the Ramapo Hills intervening. Experts agree that it takes time and patience to knock off hilltops with cannon balls. But, shells failing, shovels could be brought into play until the ranges were leveled, and then! The prospect is too drab to contemplate. Wherefor, returning to the original estate end of the matter, the Ringwood woods were purchased two years ago without thought of the strategic value they might possess. It came about in this way, according to Lawrence H. Tasker, a real estate dealer with offices at 154 Nassau Street:

He was a long-time friend of Heitaro Fujita, and when the latter inquired about land investments the purchase of the Ringwood property was suggested. Mr. Tasker told Mr. Fujita he might have to wait some time before realizing on his investment, but as the property was only thirty-odd miles from New York it would eventually sell for gilt-edge prices. So Mr. Fujita bought, paying about $50 an acre. It is understood others were interested with him in the deal. In fact, advertisements published in newspapers in Japan contain glowing accounts, it is said, of the merits of the land.

Sales have been few. Mr. Tasker said yesterday he would like to make an appointment with the editor of the newspaper which published the "alarm" story and enter into negotiations for the sale of the Japanese-owned acres. The newspaper will realize on its investment in the long run and meantime save the country from a danger which it described as imminent, Mr. Tasker said.

K. Saito, Consul General of Japan in New York, when asked about the matter yesterday in his office at 60 Wall Street, held his hand to his face much after the manner of a man seeking to hide a smile, and authorized THE TIMES to quote him as saying:

"I have not very much information on the subject."

"ABSURD," SAYS POWDER MAN.

It Wouldn't Matter, Anyway, Who Owned the Land, He Adds.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 30.—"The fact that Japanese have bought 1,600 acres of land adjoining the smokeless powder plant of the du Pont Company at Haskell, N. J., has been known to officials of the company for some time. It has no significance and is merely a coincidence."

This announcement was made to-day by Col. Edmund G. Buckner, Vice President of the du Pont Powder Company, who has charge of all sales of the company's explosives to the Government.

"When the story was published this morning," he said, "Harry F. Brown, chief of the smokeless operating department of the du Pont Company and head of all the smokeless plants, came to my office and said he knew all about the purchase of the land around Haskell by a Japanese syndicate. He did not even regard it as of sufficient importance to formally report it to the company."

Col. Buckner called attention to the fact that, should there be war, the Government would surround the powder plants with soldiers and keep everybody at a distance, no matter who owned the surrounding land.

"This was done during the war with Spain," he said, "and it would be done again."

When asked if he had heard of Japanese being seen around any of the du Pont plants other than the one at Haskell, he replied:

"The only Japanese I have seen hereabout is a valet in the service of one of my neighbors, and he is peaceful enough.

"The whole story," he said in conclusion, "is absurd."

ACCUSE HIM OF EXTORTION.

Ice Company Causes Summons to be Issued for Joseph A. Sheridan.

Joseph A. Sheridan, who has charged the Knickerbocker Ice Company with trying to bribe him, and who has been charged by the ice company with trying to blackmail it, was served yesterday afternoon with a summons to appear on May 8 before Magistrate McAdoo to answer to a charge of extortion. The summons was issued on an affidavit by Charles C. Small, a district Superintendent of the ice company, who swears that on April 28 he paid $1,000 to Sheridan, ostensibly to silence him after his threats to start a newspaper crusade against the company.

450,795,822 PASSENGERS.

This is the Number Carried on All Lines in Last Quarter of 1912.

From the returns prepared for the Public Service Commision by Dr. A. F. Weber, their chief statistician, it appears that in the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1912, the Subway carried 89,063,054 passengers, the elevated lines in Manhattan and the Bronx, 80,909,702, and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines 118,-052,708.

The Hudson tubes had 15,504,073 passengers, the Manhattan surface lines, 104,898,360; the Bronx surface lines, 21,-316,718, and the Queens surface lines, 10,560,145. In the entire city the grand total of passengers on rapid transit and surface lines was [illegible] tributed to the [illegible]

COMPENSATION BILL PASSED

Remarkable Lobbying in Senate Forces Foley Measure Through.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 30.—After a bitter debate that continued for nearly four hours, the Senate late tonight passed the Workmen's Compensation bill which was favored by the State Insurance Department.

Two bills were pending. One was introduced by Senator Foley and the other by Senator Murtaugh. The Foley bill was indorsed by the Insurance Department. The Murtaugh bill had the support of the State Federation of Labor.

The Foley bill allows employers to insure with casualty companies. The rates of compensation are a little higher in the Murtaugh bill than in the Foley measure.

The Foley bill was passed after one of the most remarkable exhibitions of lobbying that has been witnessed on the Senate floor in many years. When the roll call was finished the vote stood 26 to 26, the necessary number to pass. Then Senators Bussey and Godfrey, who had voted in the affirmative, changed their votes to the negative. This left the bill with only 24 votes.

Senator Wagner, who worked vigorously for the measure, started to talk with the Democrats who had voted against the measure. He first appealed to Senator O'Keefe, who changed his vote vote. Then Senator Patten, a former labor man, was urged to change his vote. He arose and expressed his belief in the Murtaugh-Jackson bill, but said that for the sake of his party he was willing to sacrifice himself and change his vote. This gave the Foley bill votes enough to pass.

Then Senator Ormrod, who had voted for the bill, changed his vote, breaking the majority. Senator Peckham, in turn, changed his vote at the request of Senator Wagner, and as quickly this shift was offset by the shift of Senator Seeley, who ha dvoted for the bill on the first roll call. This placed the bill within one of passing. Wagner made his final plea and Senator Velte changed from the negative to the affirmative, giving Foley the necessary number of votes to pass. The final vote was 26 to 20.

In the Assembly Mr. Jackson of Erie, who was sponsor for the Murtaugh bill in the lower house, moved to discharge the Committee on Rules from further consideration of the measure in order to get it before the house for debate. This motion was defeated by a vote of 55 to 67. It is planned to have both bills before the House for debate on Friday.

The Slater bill, companion bill to the Foley measure providing for the formation of mutual insurance companies to provide security for the payment of compensation awards was passed by the Senate.

COUDERT FEARS LYNCH LAW.

Says It May Come In This City if Chauffeurs Are Not Curbed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 30.—Senator White, Chairman of the Internal Affairs Committee of the Senate, to-day reported favorably a bill containing the amendments to the automobile law proposed by the Secretary of State. These amendments provide for a revocation of automobile licences for cause and for the licensing of all operators of cars. Mr. May has made an active campaign in favor of these changes on the ground that they are necessary to make the automobile law effective. The bill also reduces to $1 the examination fee for chauffeurs, with no fee for renewals.

On the objection of Senator Sage to the advancement of the bill out of its order, it was placed on the general orders calendar, which, at this stage of the session, is referred to as the morgue. The amendment of the automobile law at this session is not probable.

Gov. Sulzer to-day received a letter from Frederic R. Coudert of the Highways Protective Society urging him to lend his support to the Herrick bill which embodies the amendments urged by Mr. May.

Mr. Coudert referred to recklessness on the part of automobile drivers in New York City and to riotous scenes that followed a recent accident in which a priest was killed. He said that unless the legislation suggested by him was adopted "the recurrence of scenes analogous to the one I have described will inevitably arouse a public sentiment which will lead to violent self-protection, and we should not be surprised if the passions aroused by such recklessness will end in domesticating within our city the lynch law which heretofore has been confined to border towns."

The Governor promised the Secretary of State to aid him in the passage of the amendments, and he may send a special message to the Legislature urging action which will give the relief asked for.

TO VETO CALL LOAN BILL.

Sulzer Also Condemns the "Blue Sky" Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 30.—It became known to-night that, should it be sent to him, Gov. Sulzer would veto the "Blue Sky" bill introduced by Assemblyman Goldberg, which creates a commission composed of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, and the Controller to pass on the value of securities before they are placed on the market.

It may be stated authoritatively also that the Governor will not give his approval to the bill in his own Wall Street series limiting to 15 per cent. the rate of interest on call loans. This bill was prepared under the Governor's personal supervision and was warmly advocated by him in a special message to the Legislature. Since then, however, the Governor has been brought to believe that the enactment of such a measure would result in hardship and possibly disastrous losses to investors in times of money stringency.

All the other bills in his series of Stock Exchange reform measures the Governor will insist that the Legislature pass. Indeed, he has emergency messages ready to expedite their passage. This includes the Stock Exchange incorporation bill, which the Senate Judiciary Committee, according to influential members, never will disagree.

Persons in position to speak authoritatively say the Governor does not believe that certain of his Stock Exchange reform bills should be written into the law, but he wants to throw them into the discard himself, after the Legislature has passed them, feeling that he alone is strong enough with the people to take the responsibility.

Gov. Sulzer has emergency messages ready for the passage of other bills, including that for the repeal of the Long Sault charter, under which a powerful group of Pittsburgh millionaires holds water concessions on the St. Lawrence River worth many millions; the bill for continuing the modernizing of court procedure, and the bill reorganizing the State Health Department.

TO ADJOURN SATURDAY.

Resolution Reported for End of Albany Legislative Session.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 30.—The Senate Finance Committee to-night reported favorably a resolution providing for the final adjournment of the Legislature Saturday at 1 P. M. The important measures of the session were disposed of before adjournment to-night, except the financial bills, upon which there will be no debate.

The adjournment resolution will be sent to the Assembly to-morrow for concurrence.

CARMODY AFTER STILWELL.

Confers with Whitman About Bribery Prosecution.

It was said at the District Attorney's office yesterday that Attorney General Carmody would visit Mr. Whitman to-day to discuss the charges against Senator Stephen J. Stilwell, which will be presented to the Grand Jury early next week.

The charges were sent to Mr. Whitman on Monday and consist of all the testimony taken during the hearing into the alleged bribery [illegible] the accusation of

Always MOIST and FRAGRANT.
Always FRESH and PERFECT.
Because you only buy half as much at a time in the handy little 5 cent tin.
"EVER-LASTING-LY GOOD"
STAG
FOR PIPE AND CIGARETTE

ROAD SCANDALS TO COURT.

Proceedings Soon Against Contractors, Politicians, and Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 30.—Before many days the scandal surrounding the letting of highway contracts under the Dix administration is likely to be aired in the criminal courts. Following the return of Executive Auditor John A. Hennessy to the capital to-day it was learned that the preliminary steps in criminal proceedings against certain contractors, politicians, and high officials connected with the late State Highway Department would be begun next week.

Mr. Hennessy returned from a tour of road inspection during which he traversed twenty-two counties. He will present his report to the Governor to-morrow. During the trip two road engineers who accompanied Mr. Hennessy took samples of the material used on the roads. Examination of these samples, it is alleged, has shown that only in exceptional instances were contracts lived up to. In some instances, it is said, Mr. Hennessy found that the State had paid for repairs work which had not been done at all, the charges running as high as $12,000 a mile.

BEAT SULZER BILL AND ATTACK HIM

Edited by Ormund

TRUST a "jack tar" to know more than a "jack-a-dandy." His color is always *Blue*, set off "with the blue above and the blue below and silence whereso'er I go." Our assembly of Lounge-About Suits teems and gleams with Blue of every hue—Blue Serges, Blue Flannels, Blue Homespuns. Either with *Plain* or *Patch Pockets* to lend you the rollicking "sporty" air that sm

THE TIMES'S DAILY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

PEACE MAY DEPEND ON MEETING TO-DAY

Europe Awaiting Anxiously the Result of the Ambassadors' Conference in London.

PLEADS WITH MONTENEGRO

Italy Tries to Induce King Nicholas to Give Way—Other Powers Ask Austria to be Patient.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, May 1.—While there is no marked new development in the Scutari situation, which Lord Morley in the House of Lords described as "one of the most perplexing knots imaginable," diplomacy was not inactive yesterday, and Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, besides attending a Cabinet Council at which the attitude to be adopted by England in all eventualities was decided upon, had long conferences with some of the Ambassadors, who are to meet in a fateful conference to-day.

Austria, according to her promise, is waiting to see what is the outcome of to-day's meeting of the Ambassadors, but unless some definite means is discovered of inducing Montenegro immediately to evacuate Scutari, only confirmed optimists believe that the Dual Monarchy will hold its hand much longer.

There is some tendency to regard the situation as hopeless, but it must be borne in mind that even if Austria determines to take action, with or without Italian co-operation, against Montenegro, such action will not necessarily involve a breakup of the European concert, still less a European war.

As The Times points out, however, the menace to general peace is more serious than at any other moment since the outbreak of the Balkan war, in the course of which there have been several perilous moments.

Sir Edward Grey himself has not abandoned hope of being able to set before to-day's conference proposals which will avert the danger of immediate action by Austria, and the Italian Government and monarch on their side are using every influence with the King of Montenegro to induce him to bow to the will of Europe.

The most hopeful point in the situation is that Austria is not demanding immediate coercive action against Montenegro, but is only pressing for a decision of the powers to take forcible steps to compel King Nicholas to evacuate Scutari if he continues to oppose the summons to do so. It is on this that Sir Edward Grey bases his hope of success to-day.

All the powers remain agreed that Scutari must be evacuated. Sir Edward's difficulty is to reconcile their different views as to the method by which the evacuation can be obtained.

Germany and Italy are both pledged to support Austria, though both would prefer concerted to separate action, and are counseling patience. If Austria's patience is exhausted Italy will probably decide to take a hand with her, for Italy's interests in Albania are as vital as Austria's, and she cannot allow her ally to act alone.

France and Russia are, with Great Britain, agreed about the eventual evacuation of Scutari, but Russia is particularly averse to coercive action until all other means have proved unavailing, and the other two powers of the Triple Entente take a similar line.

In the meanwhile, it is suggested, a middle course out of the difficulty may be found. This would consist in giving more active form to the blockade by the international fleet of the Montenegrin Coast, which has hitherto excited merriment on the part of King Nicholas's subjects, and in landing from the fleet a detachment to seize Antivari and Dulcigno, so as to show Montenegro that Europe is in earnest about Scutari.

Such a step, it is argued, would satisfy Austria that the European Concert is not playing her false and induce her to consent not to take separate action for ten or twelve days, during which Montenegro might come to her senses and also have an opportunity of settling the terms of compensation which King Nicholas requires for abandoning Scutari.

While it is impossible to predict this as a fact, there is reason to believe that some compromise of the kind will be reached at to-day's conference and that the danger of fresh warfare will thereby be averted.

ROME, April 30.—It is considered here that the last hope of avoiding the gravest complications in the Balkan situation lies in the meeting of the Ambassadors in London to-morrow, when the question of united action by the powers will, it is expected, be decided.

The general fear in Rome is that Great Britain, France, and Russia, not because they desire discord, but because they do not wish to back Austria in immediate action against Montenegro, may procrastinate, thus forcing the isolation of Austria. In such case, Italy, for the protection of her own interests, will almost certainly intervene to insure order in Albania and enforce there the decisions of Europe.

PARIS, April 30.—The attitude of Austria-Hungary toward Montenegro is watched both by the Government and the public with strained attention.

The inquietude on the Bourse was deeper to-day than at any time since the Balkan War began, yet an intimation, seemingly derived from official circles, was in circulation that the issue from the present crisis was likely to be peaceful and that a way would be found to persuade Montenegro to yield Scutari in return for other unnamed advantages.

Much is expected from to-morrow's conference of the Ambassadors in London.

LONDON, Thursday, May 1.—A Constantinople dispatch says that the Porte has ordered Essad Pasha to disarm and disband his native troops and to send the regulars to Beirut.

Both Austria and Montenegro, according to Vienna advices, are continuing their military preparations. Montenegro has dispatched 5,000 troops drawn from Scutari toward the Austrian frontier and has mounted heavy guns above Cattaro. Great Ministerial and diplomatic activity prevails in Vienna, where a council of war was held at the Foreign Office last evening.

One hundred thousand Austrian troops are now moving in the direction of the Montenegrin frontier, according to an Antivari dispatch to The Daily Mail. The majority of these are from Styria. A large number of Austrian troops are also proceeding to Antivari by sea.

AMERICAN PLAINTIFF WINS.

Mrs. Perkins Recovers $3,000 Damages from a French Railway.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, April 30.—Mrs. Edward Perkins, formerly Miss Sarah Ashley, a well-known American resident of Paris, was the plaintiff to-day in an action brought against the Western State Railway, in which she claimed $10,000 damages for injuries received in a railway accident at Nantes in 1911.

After hearing the evidence the court awarded her $3,000.

PRISONERS FREED BY RUSE.

Armed Men in Sailors' Uniforms Board Cruiser in Lisbon Harbor.

LISBON, April 30.—Revolutionaries by a daring plan obtained the release yesterday of a number of prisoners arrested in the course of Sunday's political disturbances in the capital and confined on board the Portuguese cruiser Republica in the harbor.

Several boats filled with armed men dressed as sailors clambered on board the cruiser at 2 o'clock in the morning and demanded that the prisoners be handed over to them. At the same moment three shots were fired from the guns on the cruiser, for what reason has not been disclosed.

The prisoners were then given up by their guards to the men who had boarded the warship. It appears as though the affair were carried out with the connivance of some of the officers and crew.

The boarders and the rescued prisoners then departed, and they landed and disappeared before the naval authorities in the harbor understood what was going on.

The firing from the cruiser caused great alarm in the capital, many persons believing that a fresh revolution had started and that fighting was going on.

The Monarchist papers Dia and Nacao and a Socialist journal were suspended yesterday by the Civil Governor in spite of their protests that the press law had not been violated.

Martial law has not yet been proclaimed in the capital.

RE-ELECT SIR S. M. SAMUEL.

Whitechapel Voters Again Return M. P. Ousted on Technicality.

LONDON, April 30.—Sir Stuart Montagu Samuel, Radical member of Parliament for the Whitechapel district of London, who was obliged to vacate his seat because his banking firm last year purchased silver for the Indian Government, was re-elected to-day. He defeated Capt. E. M. Browne, Unionist, by a vote af 1,722 to 1,556.

At the election in 1910 Sir Stuart's majority over Capt. Browne was 540.

Conan Doyle to Sell Rare Coins.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 30.—It is not generally known that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is a collector of coins. The fact is made public by the announcement that Sotheby's will sell a portion of his collection on May 9.

Norman Angell Coming Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 30.—Norman Angell, author of "The Great Illusion," sailed for New York to-day on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie. He expects to deliver lectures on international peace in several cities in the United States.

Tapestries Sell for $73,500.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 30.—The excitement of the fourth day of the Phillips furniture sale was reserved for the very end, when the last lot, a set of four panels of Burgundian tapestry, probably representing the history of Isabella I. of Castile, surnamed the Catholic, brought £14,700, ($73,500.) They were sold to Butler.

A panel from the same set was lent to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by the late A. W. Hoyt.

Doust Sails for New York.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 30.—Stanley N. Doust, Captain of the Australian lawn tennis team, sailed to-day for New York on the Majestic to join the two other members of the team. The Australians will play the American team in one of the preliminary ties for the Davis Cup.

TRYING TO SPOIL PEACE CELEBRATION

Irish, Labor, and Suffragette Leaders Opposing Anglo-American Centenary Plans.

MRS. DRUMMOND'S MESSAGE

Wants "These War Provokers" Boycotted — Suffragists Here Say They Won't Make Demonstration.

LONDON, April 30.—The British delegation now on its way to the United States in connection with the celebration of the Anglo-American peace centenary may encounter some hostile demonstrations. Certain leaders of the extreme Irish and Labor movements are advising their American friends to express opposition to the British mission, and suffragette leaders are appealing to American women to denounce any friendly dealings betweeen the two countries until England gives the vote to women.

The opponents of the peace mission predict that its public appearance will provoke outbreaks such as occurred at the peace meeting at Carnegie Hall in December, 1911, in support of the ratification of the arbitration treaties pending between the United States, Great Britain, and France.

Because Lord Weardale and other members of the delegation are connected with the Carnegie Peace Foundation the Laborites call it "The Carnegie Mission."

The English labor unions will hold meetings, as is their custom, in Hyde Park to-morrow, May Day. Representatives of German unions will parade with them for the first time, and English and German speakers intend to denounce the "Carnegie Mission." Their ground is that the mission is designed to foster an Anglo-American alliance and to alienate American sympathies from Germany, whereas, they argue, workers of all nationalities should stand together for their own interests.

Ben Tillett, Secretary of the Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Workers' Union of Great Britain and Ireland, will send a cablegram to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, asking him to oppose the British delegation.

"General," Mrs. Flora Drummond, one of the leaders of the militant suffragettes, who was arrested to-day, succeeded to-night in smuggling out of the jail to a friend a message for the American suffragettes. This message, which later was cabled to the Women's Suffrage Union of New York, was as follows:

> Carnegie's so-called peace delegates are nearing your shores. None of them has raised a voice against the torture of women in English prisons. The Tory members of Parliament among them won their seats on a sink the German Navy policy. They have all voted against home rule. Suffragettes, Irishmen, and Germans organize a national boycott against these war provokers.

Miss Scott-Troy, the San Francisco suffragette, sent a cablegram to Senator O'Gorman at Washington, saying:

> If the Senate will investigate Carnegie's peace fund they may find an olive branch wrapped around a sword. We hope the Senate will not attend the functions given in honor of the peace delegates, who dictate to Americans that they must rewrite their history to save English feelings and sully the fair name of George Washington.

New York women suffragists have taken no action in regard to the British delegation now on its way to the United States for the celebration of the Anglo-American Peace Centenary, in regard to demonstrations, hostile or otherwise. No word had been received last night by Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, President of the Women's Political Union, to whom "Gen." Mrs. Flora Drummond is said to have cabled in regard to the peace delegation. Mrs. Blatch said last night that she would have nothing to say about the matter until she had received some word from the women on the other side.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, President of the Woman Suffrage Party, founded by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, said last night that the party would make absolutely no demonstration in regard to the peace delegates.

"Our work is with the women of America," said Miss Hay, "and I do not think we should interfere in any way with the women of other countries."

CANADA'S PEACE DELEGATES.

Sir Edmund Walker and Four Others Coming Here Next Week.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 30.—The Executive Committee of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association completed to-day its arrangements for the conference at New York May 5-9 of delegates representing the United States, Great Britain, Canada, and Newfoundland concerning the approaching commemoration of 100 years of peace between English-speaking nations. The Canadian delegation will consist of five members of the Executive Committee, namely: Sir Edmund Walker of Toronto, President of the association; C. A. Magrath of Ottawa, a member of the Canadian section of the International Joint Commission; Senator Dandurand of Montreal, former Speaker of the Senate; Travers Lewis of Ottawa, and C. F. Hamilton, Honorary Secretary of the association.

After the conference the Canadian delegates will visit Boston and Washington.

CAMORRIST PRIEST FREED.

Vitozzi Kisses the Ground and Hastens to Church to Pray.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, April 30.—The Camorrist priest Vitozzi, who at the Viterbo trial was sentenced to six years' hard labor, was released from prison to-day. Counting the five years spent in jail awaiting trial, he had served his sentence.

Vitozzi, who had been confined in the Florence Penitentiary, kissed the ground when he was discharged, and loudly proclaimed his innocence. He drove at once to church, where he prayed a long time. Afterward he was escorted to the station and took the first train for Naples.

One of the Camorrists convicted at Viterbo, Mattei, who is serving a sentence of twenty years, has gone mad and will probably be transferred to an insane asylum.

CUBAN "REBELLION" A YARN.

Stories of Smuggled Arms at Matanzas Prove Baseless.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, April 30.—The Governor of Matanzas Province denies the reports that arms have been landed near the City of Matanzas. He wired to-day that his investigations showed that the supposed arms were empty boxes purchased in Matanzas by natives, who were unloading them along the coast with the idea of using the lumber for building shacks.

Reports that a revolution is breeding have received wide publicity, but all investigations regarding the landing of arms at various places are resulting like the one described. There is not the slightest indication that the Liberals have any intention of starting a revolution now.

KAISER'S HEIR ON WAR.

Crown Prince Declares the Sword Will Always Be the Final Factor.

BERLIN, April 30.—Crown Prince Frederick William, in writing the preface to a book, "Germany in Arms," published to-day, of which he is reputed to be the author, exhibits himself, the future German Emperor, as a nonbeliever in the possibility of ever abolishing war. He declares that diplomacy may delay and occasionally avert conflicts, but that "the sword will remain the final and decisive factor until the world's end."

In another passage he says: "Only with the support of our good sword we maintain that place in the sun which is due to us, but which is not willingly accorded to us."

The author points out Germany's unfortunate geographical position and warns his countrymen that the German Army and Navy must be kept continually at the highest point of efficiency. He says that increasing commercialism and the desire for riches threaten to destroy the old ideals, "since for the undisturbed earning of money one needs peace at any price. History shows that the nations in which commercial interests have decided their policy have ended ingloriously."

The Prince appeals to all Germans to be ready to sacrifice their blood and their possessions, and continues: "Then the world may be full of devils arrayed in arms against us, but we shall conquer."

The Army bill was again before the Budget Committee of the Imperial Parliament to-day, when an important amendment was voted, the six new cavalry regiments demanded by the Government being cut down to three. This change was adopted by a vote of 16 against 12, some of the committeemen arguing that cavalry had become less necessary owing to the development of aviation and the virtual abolition of cavalry charges. A further motive for the reduction of this arm of the service was advanced by one member, who declared that the officers of cavalry regiments were snobbish.

The bill was erroneously reported to have been voted in its entirety yesterday, whereas only that part of the measure dealing with the increased peace footing of existing infantry regiments and the raising of additional units had been adopted.

A Husband's Graceful Compliment.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 30.—One of the most graceful compliments ever paid to a woman is contained in the will of Lord Crawford, who died in January, leaving an estate valued at $2,181,395. In his will the Earl said that since his father's death he had bought a considerable number of diamonds and other jewels "which have been used and adorned by my wife."

DECLARES RUDOLPH WAS A CONSPIRATOR

Countess Larisch Says the Crown Prince Plotted Against the Throne of His Father.

JOHN ORTH HER INFORMANT

Long-Missing Archduke, She Says, Told Her the Emperor's Heir Had More Than One Reason for Suicide.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 30.—Eveleigh Nash to-day published in England Countess Marie Larisch's loudly heralded book "My Past," which the Putnams are publishing in America.

The principal feature of the work is, of course, the chapters in which the Countess claims to throw new light on the Meyerling tragedy. She declares that Archduke Rudolph committed suicide not only because of an unhappy love affair, but because he had conspired against the throne of his father, Emperor Francis Joseph. Knowledge of the latter fact, the Countess says, only reached her some time afterward when she met a mysterious stranger who turned out to be Archduke John of Tuscany (John Orth).

The story, which is not likely to be fully accepted as a correct version of the Meyerling tragedy, nevertheless has all the interest of a melodramatic romance.

Countess Larisch is now in London visiting Mrs. Ffoulkes, who, it is understood, helped in the preparation of the book for publication.

While the Meyerling chapters are the sensational feature of the book, the general reader will probably be more interested in the picture it gives of the ill-fated Empress Elizabeth of Austria, who, according to the author, her niece, left an autobiography which cannot be published until forty-five years after her death.

Crown Prince Rudolph, only son of Emperor Francis Joseph, was found dead in a hunting box at Meyerling on Jan. 30, 1889. He was born in 1858, and in 1881 married Princess Stephanie of Belgium. It was not until a considerable time after the tragedy that it became publicly known that not only the dead body of the Archduke, but also the body of a beautiful woman, Baroness Marie Vetsera, was discovered in the Meyerling hunting box.

Archduke John of Tuscany did not disappear until 1891, so Countess Larisch's book does not throw any new light on the fate of that Prince, who renounced his rank and titles and sailed for South America after taking the name of John Orth. He has been many times reported to have been seen in various parts of the world, and several persons have claimed to be the missing Archduke, but the general opinion is that he perished at sea with the woman whom he married and for whose sake he gave up his royal position.

Empress Elizabeth of Austria was assassinated at Geneva in 1898.

The story of the Meyerling tragedy as revealed in the Countess Marie Larisch's memoirs will be told in the Magazine Section of next Sunday's TIMES.

POPE LEAVES HIS ROOMS.

Declares He Is Now Quite Well, but Is Urged to be Very Cautious.

ROME, April 30.—The Pope to-day sat in an armchair at his desk in the large library of the State Department. This was the first time since his recent illness that the Pontiff had been able to leave his apartment for the floor below. During the past week he has gained much in strength, and the removal of the restrictions placed upon him by his physicians had cheered him greatly.

The Pope sent for Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, to surprise him, but the Cardinal, although proffering his warm congratulations, urged the utmost caution.

The Pope remarked that he could not be more prudent, because, although now quite well, he had postponed the reception of several personages who wished to see him on important affairs for several more days.

DUCHESS'S STATE CRITICAL.

But the Condition of Connaught's Wife Was No Worse Yesterday.

London, April 30.—The condition of the Duchess of Connaught, wife of the Governor General of Canada, remains stationary.

The results of yesterday's operation for abdominal trouble are regarded as satisfactory, but the critical period will not be passed for several days, in the opinion of the surgeons in attendance. The following bulletin was issued just before noon to-day:

> The Duchess of Connaught had a fair night. Her condition will be a most anxious one during the next few days.

TITHE BARN A FIRE HOUSE.

Maidstone Town Council Saves It from "a Wealthy American."

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 30.—At a meeting of the Maidstone Town Council to-day the Mayor announced that the local Government Board had empowered the Council to borrow $10,000, to be repaid in sixty years, to enable it to purchase the famous Tithe Barn, which a wealthy American was reported to have contemplated removing to the United States.

The Council intends to use the building as a fire station.

NOBLE ACCUSED OF MURDER

Baron Bisping, Rich Landowner, Charged with Killing Prince Lubecki

WARSAW, April 30. — An extraordinary sensation was caused to-day by the arrest of Baron John Bisping, one of the wealthiest landlords of Lithuania, on the charge of murdering Prince Ladislas Drucki Lubecki, a close relative by marriage, whose body was found, pierced by two bullet wounds, on April 22 in the park adjoining his residence at Teresin, near Warsaw.

Prince Lubecki, who was a well-known Polish nobleman and President of the Automoblie Club of Warsaw, left his house eight days ago with Baron Bisping with the intention of accompanying him to the railway station. As the Prince did not return, a search was made, and his body was found in the park, with his carriage and horses standing near by.

The arrest of Baron Bisping followed on his evidence at the inquest, which, the police allege, was contradictory in regard to the last moments the two men spent together.

Baron Bisping married a Princess Radziwill, daughter of Count Andrew Zamoyski and Princess Caroline de Bourbon.

Prince Ladislas was a grandson of the last Polish Minister of Finance.

1,000-MILE FLIGHT WINS.

Guillaux Successful with His Journey from Biarritz to Holland.

PARIS, April 30.—Ernest F. Guillaux, a French airman, with his aeroplane flight on Sunday, when he traveled from Biarritz to Kollum, Holland, a distance of nearly a thousand miles, won a prize of $10,000 and the Pommery or Single Day Distance Cup. The contest was decided at sundown to-night.

Competition for the Pommery Cup, valued at $1,500, is open every six months, and the prize is awarded to the aviator making the longest flight in a straight line between sunrise and sunset of the same day.

Guillaux started from Biarritz, in the extreme southwest of France, at 4:42 o'clock Sunday morning, and after making two stops—at Bordeaux and Villacoublay—to replenish his fuel, finally reached Kollum, Holland.

Pierre Daucourt, also a Frenchman, won the cup on the last previous occasion, with a flight on Oct. 6, 1912, from Valenciennes to Biarritz, a distance of 530 miles.

ROUEN, April 30.—Jules Vedrines, the French aviator, started at 4:37 o'clock this morning from Lyons on his monoplane on a flight, the objective of which was Edinburgh, a distance of approximately 930 miles in an airline to the North. He reached Villacoublay at 8:10 A. M., and spent fifteen minutes there refilling his tanks.

After an eighty-mile flight from Villacoubiay Vedrines met with a windstorm when over this city, and was forced to abandon his journey.

COMPIEGNE, April 30.—Eugene Gilbert, a French aviator, attempted to fly to-day from Amberieu, in the Department of Ain, across France and over the English and St. George's Channels to Ireland.

After flying a distance of 260 miles the airman was obliged to descend at Compiegne, where he ended his flight.

FEDERALS LEAVING MEXICAN BORDER

Huerta's Forces Will To-day Evacuate Juarez, Their Most Important Post.

AMERICAN REPORTED SLAIN

Mining Man Said to Have Been Victim of Rebels, Together with Other Foreigners.

EL PASO, Texas, April 30.—Federal forces are to evacuate Juares, opposite this point, the most important port of entry on the border, and terminus of the Mexican Central Railway. Orders to hasten to Chihuahua City, the State capital, were received late to-day by Col. Juan N. Vasquez, the Juares garrison commander.

The projected movement is in keeping with the general order issued some days ago, that all Federal forces in the State mobilize at Chihuahua City, threatened by attack from the south. Already the Constitutionalists are pressing close to Juares from the territory along the Rio Grande to the east.

The movement to the State capital will be hastened by to-day's desertions from the Juares garrison to the insurgents. Empty military trains arrived to-day at Juarez from Chihuahua City to convey the border town's garrison of 500 men to the State capital.

The Federals at Parral, the American mining centre southwest of Chihuahua City, were also ordered to move to the State capital, but have been unable to do so, owing to the almost complete destruction of the railways.

For several days Gen. Antonio Rabago, military Governor of the State and commander of the northern military zone, has been accumulating food and ammunition supplies at the State capital, preparatory to the general mobilization.

The Constitutionalists have recaptured Jiminez, an important junction point on the Mexican Central; they still retain Santa Rosalie, and their troops stretch south from a point near Parral northward to Bachimba, thirty miles south of the city of Chihuahua. They have prevented the Federals at Parral thus far from advancing toward the relief of Chihuahua City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30. — Consul Bonney at San Luis Potosi, Mexico, reported to the State Department to-day that Matehuala had been captured by the rebels, and that a British mine manager and several others had been killed.

No details were given beyond this statement.

The State Department has received no confirmation of the reported killing of William A. Dingwall, a citizen of the United States, in the City of Mexico.

The Department also has a dispatch outlining a plan announced in a proclamation at Piedras Negras by Gov. Carranza for enforcing a loan of 5,000,000 pesos (about $2,500,000). To effect this loan, Carranza says that he will issue and force the circulation of paper money to the amount named, and that the money will be guaranteed by the Constitutionalist Government.

Persons who refuse to receive or circulate this proposed money will do so at the peril of a month's imprisonment for the first offense and six months for the second offense. Those who take the new money at a discount will also suffer imprisonment.

Carranza promises that when constitutional order is restored laws shall be passed that will provide a way to redeem the paper money and fix a date for its redemption. The majority of the merchants at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz and Piedras Negras are foreigners, and the prospect has created much alarm among them.

TWO KILLED IN AEROPLANE.

German Army Lieutenants Crushed Under Their Machine.

DARMSTADT, April 30.—In an aviation accident near here this evening Lieuts. von Mirbach and von Brunn lost their lives. They were attempting to land when their biplane collapsed at a height of only a few feet, and crushed them in the wreckage. Von Mirbach was instantly killed and von Brunn died from his injuries a few hours later.

Chairman of Chinese Assembly.

PEKING, April 30.—Tang Hua-Lung, formerly Governor of Hu-Pé and President of the Wu-Chang rebel government, was to-day elected Chairman of the Assembly. He was the Government's candidate.

Blew Himself Up with Dynamite.

LADYSMITH, Wis., April 30.—Peter Fiuri, a well-to-do farmer, killed himself with dynamite to-day. Placing a stick of the explosive on the ground, he lighted the fuse and lay on the charge. His body was blown into pieces.

PYRO ALCOHOL

Manufactured Under U. S. Gov't Supervision.

THE PERFECT FUEL for chafing dishes, percolators, lamps, stoves, etc.; approved carbon-remover for automobiles, motor boats and gas engines; unsurpassed window and glass cleanser; etc., etc. may now be obtained in ONE GALLON ORIGINAL CANS.

Ask Your Grocer

U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.

Manufacturers

27 William St., New York

SUFFRAGE OFFICES IN LONDON RAIDED

Continued from Page 1.

on the offices of the Women's Social and Political Union were later taken before the Magistrate at Bow Street. They were all remanded without bail.

Archibald H. Bodkin, counsel for the Treasury, prosecuted on behalf of the Government. He said the proceedings involved a charge of conspiracy and had been taken with a view to bringing to an end a state of affairs which had become dangerous to the civilized portion of the community in the British Isles. The Women's Social and Political Union, he continued, of which all the defendants were ringleaders, had been responsible for an enormous amount of crime and vast and almost daily inconvenience to the public.

Mr. Bodkin intimated that still more serious charges might be brought against the prisoners when the police had completed their investigation into the "nefarious practices" of the organization. He then warned aiders and abettors of the society, as well as its contributors, among whom are many American women, in the following words:

"I desire to give fair public warning that if any person makes a speech in encouragement of this cause proceedings will be taken against the speaker. If any printer prints or publishes literature originating from the Women's Social and Political Union he may find himself in a very awkward position. If those who have money cannot find a better use for it than giving it to this organization for the commission of crime they will be prosecuted, if discovered."

The raid on the headquarters of the Women's Social and Political Union was affected by police, commanded by Superintendent Patrick Quinn of Scotland Yard, who has been placed in charge of the department for dealing with the suffragettes. The women arrested, besides "General" Drummond, were Miss Barbara Kerr, the Secretary of the Women's Social and Political Union; the Misses Lake, Lennox, and Barrett, and Mrs. Saunders, all of whom are officials of the society, and were in charge of the offices at the time of the raid. A large quantity of documents were seized.

Confiscate Galleys of Type.

Not content with arresting the two women editors of the militants' paper, the police yesterday raided the printing office and carried off all the galleys of type set up for to-day's number. The women workers in the office, who escaped from the clutches of the police, assumed an indifferent attitude, but stood gazing forlornly at the doors and at the bare flagstaff from which the great purple, white, and green flag had floated day and night for months.

The women say the raid on their offices was expected, and assert that they had removed most of their valuable belongings to two empty houses they had in reserve in case they should be required.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont made an exhaustive trip round the suffragette centres yesterday. She reached the headquarters of the Woman's Social and Political Union too late to be included among those arrested by the police. When she arrived she found policemen in possession, and decided that it was safer to gaze at the offices from the outside than to attempt to penetrate into the interior.

Mrs. Belmon has joined the International Suffrage Club of London, and has purchased a large selection of photographs of militant suffragettes and of campaign posters for the adornment of her political headquarters in New York. She intends to start for Paris to-day, and will invite Christabel Pankhurst to spend the Summer with her in her villa at Deauville.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, April 30.—A violent attack was made to-day by a party of anti-suffragettes on a shop and offices used as the headquarters of the Women's Social and Political Union here.

Bricks were hurled through the windows, and all the desks in the place were broken open, while quantities of suffrage literature and bannerets were destroyed.

Women's Auto Coats and Auto Hats

at sweeping reductions today

¶ We have exactly 123 auto coats and about 150 auto hats and bonnets which we are anxious to dispose of at once, for the very good reasons that the coats are broken in sizes and the hats are incomplete in assortment.

48 Women's Silk Auto Coats formerly $10 to $15....today at $4

They include natural pongees and cloth of gold, some plain, others trimmed with black satin collars. Broken sizes, yet not so much broken that we cannot fit you in one style.

75 Women's All Linen Auto Coats formerly $6.50 and $7.....today at $4.75

Made of fine quality all linen, in white and natural. Box back models, made on liberal lines. Extraordinary values.

150 Women's Auto Hats & Bonnets formerly $3.50 to $15.....today at $2.95

There are hats for motor use, for touring, for seashore. Ratines, mercerized hoods, white flannel seashore hats, striped velvet hoods, reversible silk-and-straws, madcap veils, and dozens of others in any number of smart designs.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Saks Clothes for the man who is glad to be alive!

¶ It is only natural that a man should be interested in his appearance, for, after all, his appearance has a lot to do with his success in business and in love.

¶ And the least any man can do to show his appreciation for being alive is to dress as though he takes some interest in the great human spectacle of which he is a part.

¶ Saks clothes are first and above all for the man who is interested — intensely interested — in the world he lives in.

¶ They are clothes which are in tune with the aggressive spirit of our times—clothes which are typically American in their ready, capable, clean cut lines.

¶ Made in all fabrics, domestic and imported, in the season's exclusive designs and colorings; narrower, shorter coats, high cut waistcoats, and trousers that are narrower and trimmer and better for it.

Men's Suits, $17.50 to $45

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Shall Our Suffragists Become Militant?

Miss E. Sylvia Pankhurst, in the first article she has written for America since being released from prison, discusses this and other phases of the movement

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

What Becomes of Our College Men?

Interesting facts about them, showing how many become lawyers, doctors, ministers, and so on

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

Unknown Albania Where War Clouds Hover

One of the few travelers who entered this mysterious country tells of it

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

Countess Larisch Reveals State Secrets

Tells of the tragic death of Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria and events leading up to it

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Roger W. Babson on The Belgium Strike

Well-known statistician writes from abroad about the big labor struggle for equalization in voting

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Do Our Women Lead Our Men?

Dr. Bernard Taft, French novelist, says the former are masterful. Read his views

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Order Next Sunday's Times To-day.

The Times is Always Sold Out Early.

IF THEY COULD SAVE

Some one has said, "If the American people would save for ten years like the French people, they would own the earth." They know how to make money, but they do not know how to save money.

Our Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates will encourage the money maker to become a money saver.

We can help you to save any amount from $10 a month up. Information can be obtained at any of our offices.

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Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus(all earned) 11,000,000

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350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

HERE is a Tea that is a delight and a revelation.

A skillful blend that produces wonderful flavor and delightful aroma in the cup—that is

HOTEL ASTOR TEA

Uncolored—Unfaced—Unadulterated—Absolutely Pure

A superior tea—in strength, flavor, aroma and its unvarying quality—the result of a half century's study of the tea blender's art. Hotel Astor Tea is picked only from cultivated plants—insuring richness in flavor, unusual strength and delicious drinking qualities.

And it is far more economical than ordinary teas—you can brew over 40 cups from the 10-cent tin.

Sold only in sealed tins—comes to you unaffected by air or moisture.

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Ask your Grocer

B. FISCHER & CO.
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"Pat. U. S. Pat. Off."

Bunion Shoe

Needed by every bunion in search of comfort.

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for Cleaning and Polishing Gold, Silver, Nickel, Aluminum, and all metals. Harmless, Effective, Economical.

SILVER

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Over forty years the standard.
Send address for FREE SAMPLE.
The Electro Silicon Co., 30 Cliff St., New York.
Sold by Grocers and Druggists.
Use Electro-Silicon Polishing Cream if Preferred to a Powder.

TARIFF BILL PROOF AGAINST ASSAULT

House Democrats Stand Firm in Allowing Only Verbal Changes Proposed by Committee.

STEEL TRUST A TARGET

Rate on Ferro-Manganese Made in Its Favor, Republicans Say—Row Over Automobile Tariff.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Republican and Progressive Party members of the House to-day abandoned all hope of amending the Underwood Tariff bill. They worked hard to change the rates in the earlier schedules of the measure, covering chemicals, oils, paints, earthenware and glassware, steel and metals, offering many amendments and heckling the Democratic leaders with charges that the bill was illogical, unscientific, and hobble-skirted.

But the Democratic side has made up its mind to stand by the Ways and Means Committee and allow no change beyond amendments, here and there, offered by members of that committee in charge of the measure. The Democrats are presenting so solid a front that the attacks from the opposition are futile. The Republicans and the Progressives are at loggerheads on the tariff and generally in disagreement. The Republican fire has been scattered and ineffective. Almost in the same breath one Republican member has condemned the committee for making certain rates too high, while another Republican member has criticised the committee for not making the rates high enough.

Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania had charge of the bill to-day because Schedule C, dealing with iron, steel, and metals, was under consideration, the chemical and glassware schedules having been adopted. The only change made in the steel schedule were those proposed by Mr. Palmer for the Ways and Means Committee. These changes were almost wholly phraseological, to clarify the intent of certain provisions. The amendments offered by Mr. Palmer and adopted to-day were:

First—The insertion of language assuring that the rate of 15 per cent. in the pig iron schedule should be applicable to "other alloys used in the manufacture of steel."

Second—The insertion of language making the proposed rate of 35 per cent. on anti-friction balls, ball bearings, and roller bearings, applicable also to "parts thereof."

Third—The inclusion of tin plates coated with metal or nickel by dipping, stenciling, or other process, under the rate of 20 per cent. proposed to be placed on tin plates.

Fourth—The addition of cobalt and vanadium to the list of articles, such as tungsten and chronium, which are to be dutiable at 10 per cent.

Fifth—Making clear the intention of the committee to make dutiable at 15 per cent. all steels "by whatever process, such as nickel, cobalt," &c.

Sixth—An amendment to make sure that steel drips have the rate as steel rolled into wire, namely, 10 per cent.

Seventh—An amendment making clear that the rate of 15 per cent. on bolts, is for bolts of iron or steel.

Fling at Steel Trust.

Mr. Palmer was frequently reminded from the Republican side of the fact that the Bethlehem Steel Company was in his district. Representative Mann of Illinois, the Republican leader, and others charged that the duty on ferro-manganese was distinctly in the interest of the United States Steel Corporation, with its numerous subsidiary plants, and that the enhancement of the value of ferro-manganese in this country under the proposed advance in rate, should be sufficient to warrant the Pennsylvania member's indefinite continuance in Congress.

Personalities were indulged in several times, particularly in the discussion of the United States Steel Corporation holdings in the Minnesota mines.

Representative Austin of Tennessee (Republican) said Charles M. Schwab had succeeded in getting free iron ore, after trying unsuccessfully to get it from the Republican Ways and Means Committees.

Representative Stanley of Kentucky aroused Chairman Underwood by a statement that convict labor was employed in the steel mills and mines of Alabama, and that in some instances corporations had runners around police stations to pick up persons arrested for minor offenses and send them to the mines.

"I want to say," Mr. Underwood protested, jumping to his feet, "that I voted to put iron ore on the free list, thus affecting my own business, but I can't stand here and listen to a slander on my own constituency."

Row Over Automobile Tariff.

The liveliest discussion of the day was over the rates proposed by the Underwood Committee for automobiles. The bill proposed to leave the rate on finished automobiles and automobile bodies as under the Payne law, 45 per cent., but would reduce the rate on automobile chassis to 30 per cent., and place the rate on finished parts of automobiles, not including tires, at 20 per cent. Representative Sydney Anderson of Minnesota wanted to know why these reductoins were made, and said the Democrats had to "perform mental gymnastics" to justify their action. Mr. Anderson seemed afraid that, if parts of automobiles could be imported under the reduced rate of duty of 20 per cent., there would be a great increase in the importation of parts which could be assembled into automobiles in this country and sold in competition with American made cars.

Mr. Palmer retorted that these criticisms were not justified. Under the Payne law, he explained, automobiles paid 45 per cent. duty, and that was not considered too high a rate for "a foreign luxurious car." The 45 per cent. rate of duty retained, he said, would fit general practice, as the high-priced car, as no other kind would be imported, and it could not successfully be imported in competition with the average American car. The average value, said Mr. Palmer, of the automobiles now imported was about $2,000 each.

"The only people who get these imported cars," he said, "are the rich people who want to make a showing by having a car with a foreign maker's name on it. While 45 per cent. is a proper rate for a car that is a luxury, it is not a proper rate on automobile parts, which are raw materials. The fact is that many American manufacturers import foreign parts of automobiles and manufacturers and importers of these parts admitted before the committee that there was no danger of such articles being imported in such a way as to enable a knock-down car to be imported, in parts, and reassembled."

Mr. Mann, the minority leader, said the rate of 45 per cent. was prohibitive except as to the high-priced French-made cars.

"It is easy enough to carry a 45 per cent. on these expensive cars," said Mr. Mann, "without charging a rate of 45 per cent. on the poor man's car. No longer can it be said that the automobile is a rich man's hobby. There were only $2,000,000 worth of automobiles imported under the 45 per cent. rate in 1912, while the value of the production of automobiles in this country that year was $165,000,000. The time has come when automobiles ought to be made cheaper in competition with buggies and other vehicles. But here is a Democratic proposal to keep the same rate that we have had on automobiles for years. Why keep a rate of 45 per cent. on a machine that costs the buyer $1,000 and can be made for $300?"

Chairman Underwood had some fun with the Republicans, pointing out that Mr. Anderson was insisting that the change which the Democrats had made would destroy the automobile industry, while Mr. Mann was complaining that the rate was now prohibitive, and unless reduced would "ruin the people who want to buy automobiles."

"Reducing the rate from 45 per cent. to 20 per cent. on importations of parts of cars will not destroy the automobile business, but will bring about a real competition that will bring down the price of the article to the consumer," said Mr. Underwood.

Mr. Sherley of Kentucky said that if there was any industry which had demonstrated its ability to stand on its feet in competition with the manufacturers of the world it was the American automobile industry.

While the sugar interests of late have expressed satisfaction at the way the lines are forming in the Senate for the tariff fight, they seemed less hopeful to-night. Senator Thornton of Louisiana said he knew nothing of any poll showing that free sugar could be blocked in the Senate, and his tone indicated that he and his colleague, Senator Ransdell, had failed to find support in their campaign against the measure.

Senator Thornton in a prepared statement attacked the free-sugar clause of the bill to-night on the ground that it would defeat President Wilson's avowed purpose of encouraging competition and preventing monopoly. The sugar business in this country, said the Senator, was dominated by four concerns, but protection allowed the independents to create real competition and reduce prices. The independents, he argued, would be ruined by free trade, and in the end the four big refineries would monopolize the industry and raise prices.

CLARK RIGHT ON COMMISSION.

John C. Cobb Supports Speaker's View on Republican Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 30.—John Candler Cobb, President of the National Tariff Commission Association, took issue to-day with a statement of Congressman A. P. Gardner made in Congress yesterday denying that the Republican House leaders in 1911 were opposed to a bill creating a tariff commission. In the debate Representative Victor Murdock, the Progressive leader, charged that the Republicans of the Sixty-first Congress were only "pretending" to be in favor of a tariff commission. Mr. Gardner called upon Speaker Clark to testify as to whether he believed such a charge was true. Speaker Clark replied: "My judgment is that there never was a Republican leader in this House really in favor of a tariff commission."

"In the talk reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day over the Tariff Commission bill mess of March 4, 1911, between Speaker Clark and Representative Gardner Clark was substantially right and Gardner substantially wrong," says Mr. Cobb. "As President of the National Tariff Commission Association I had full charge of the bill. I am perfectly clear that Speaker Cannon with the knowledge and consent of some of the other Republican leaders let the bill go by the board.

"Of course there were a large number of regular Republicans who thoroughly believed in the bill and voted for it, among them undoubtedly Mr. Gardner, although he had little knowledge of or interest in the fight at the time."

Autos Win Way Into Yosemite.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Secretary Lane to-day rescinded an order barring automobiles from the Yosemite National Park.

"This form of transportation has come to stay," said the Secretary, "and to close the park against automobiles would be as absurd as the fight for many years made by old naval men against the adoption of steam in the navy. Before we know it, they will be dropping into the Yosemite by airship."

MEDICAL WITNESS FINDS NEW DISEASE

"Litigating Paranoia," Its Discoverer Calls It, and Says Mrs. Le Compte Has It.

SHE SUES FOR SEPARATION

Divorced Her First Husband and Married Le Compte After He Had Divorced His Wife.

"Litigating paranoia" is a new species of mental disorder introduced by Dr. Siegfried Block of 848 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. As an expert yesterday he testified before Justice Scudder in the Queens County Supreme Court that that is what ailed Mrs. Madelon Le Compte of 109 Woolsey Street, Astoria.

She is suing her husband, Edward Le Compte, an electrical engineer, for separation on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment.

Dr. Block based his diagnosis on his observations made when, assuming a fictitious name and posing as a reporter of Town Topics, he called on Mrs. Le Compte at the solicitation of her husband and members of her own family, and also from the number of recent suits in which she has been either the complainant or defendant as a result of her present domestic troubles.

It was testified that the Le Comptes had many family jars since their marriage in November, 1909, following a divorce which Mrs. Le Compte obtained from her first husband, Irving N. Looker, and a divorce which Mr. Le Compte obtained from his first wife, who went away with his chauffeur, William Booth, to whom she is now married, and, it is said, living with her husband in one of Mr. Le Compte's furnished room houses at 7 Bank Street, Manhattan, but their troubles did not become public until Dec. 24, 1912, when Le Compte packed up his belongings, and, taking his two children by his first marriage, went over to the Booth household.

Dr. Block said he considered that Mrs. Le Compte was suffering from litigating paranoia derived from the number of law suits in which she has been engaged. When asked on cross-examination by former District Attorney John B. Merrill, who is counsel for Mrs. Le Compte, what suits other than those instituted in her defense in which she has been engaged, the physician named several other actions.

"Do you think it is a sign of insanity for a person to try and hold on to her own property?" inquired Mr. Merrill.

"Well," replied Dr. Block, "in some cases it is not a sign of insanity."

When court opened for the third day of the trial yesterday morning it was rumored that an effort was being made to compromise the suit. It was said that Mr. Le Compte, who is also suing to compel his wife to reconvey to him the property in Astoria, valued at about $25,000, was willing to give her a liberal share of the property and drop all the suits now pending. Mrs. Le Compte refused and the case was resumed after about an hour's delay.

Mrs. Le Compte is a daughter of William J. Kenmore of 93 St. Felix Street, Brooklyn, and for some reason her own family are all against her. When the defense opened her father, who is 79 years old, was the first witness, and he testified that Mrs. Le Compte was taken to the Kings County Insane Asylum on Feb. 21, from which institution she was summarily released on a writ of habeas corpus. He said the present action had been taken without his knowledge or consent. Miss Genevieve Kenmore, 23 years old, told of frequent altercations in the Le Compte household, in which her sister was always the aggressor. Harry J. Kenmore, a brother, also testified to Mrs. Le Compte's aggressiveness, saying the course of the trial May 14 will placed Prof. Frank Ferguson, an analytic chemist of Manhattan, on the witness stand for the purpose of showing that muriatic alkaloids had been introduced into a patent medicine mixture, of which Le Compte gave his wife a dose when she was feeling ill.

It was testified that this drug introduced into the patent medicine had a tendency to make the one taking it act in an irrational manner, while the speech would be affected and the limbs would refuse to support the body.

Mrs. Le Compte testified she experienced all of these symptoms after taking the dose administered by her husband a day or so before the visit of Dr. Block in the guise of a newspaper reporter.

Attorney Frank X. McCaffray, representing Le Compte, rested his case without putting Le Compte on the witness stand.

Wants $3,630,000 from Mo. Pacific.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—A resolution was introduced by Representative Neely to-day, directing the Attorney General to collect from the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company $3,630,000 alleged to be due as the result of the financing by the Government of the original railroad between Hannibal and St. Joseph, Mo.

21 POUNDS OF PETITION.

Tons of Thousands Protest Against Sunday Post Office Closing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Postmaster General Burleson received a petition to-day from tens of thousands of "the transient population of the United States," protesting against Sunday closing of post offices. It was the largest petition ever received at the department—so large it could not be sent in the mails—and it came by express. It was bound in book form and weighed 21¼ pounds. On every page of the book appeared a resolution reciting that the order canceling the delivery of Sunday mail to transients "has been a distinct hardship on travelers who do much of their business through the mails," and asking the Postmaster General "to issue an order to all Postmasters to continue the delivery of all mail on Sunday both to hotels and theatres, and that all employes of the Postoffice Department be granted compensatory time off for any duty performed on Sunday."

The Postmaster General cannot change the regulation in question without the consent of Congress. It is believed he will refer the petition to that body.

OPPOSE HARRIS ON CENSUS.

Senate Republicans Object to Nomination as Political.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Senate Committee on the Census, by a strict party vote, ordered a favorable report to-day on the nomination of W. J. Harris of Georgia to succeed E. Dana Durand as Director of the Census. The minority members at once decided to file formal objections, and this means that there will be a lively skirmish before Mr. Harris is confirmed.

The Republicans wish to delay Mr. Harris's confirmation so that Mr. Durand may serve until July 1, completing the work of the last census. They assert that the position calls for more technical knowledge than Mr. Harris possesses, and that Mr. Durand's experience entitles him to retain his post until the end of the fiscal year.

The action of the committee is of little importance to Mr. Durand personally. He has resigned the directorship to take up professinnal duties in a Western university, and though his new work does not begin until the Fall, he is ready to turn over the Census Bureau whenever his successor receives his commission.

SCHOLAR AS AID TO LANE.

Prof. A. C. Miller to be First Assistant Secretary of Interior.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Secretary Lane to-day announced the selection of Prof. Adolph C. Miller of Berkeley, Cal., as First Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Prof. Miller was graduated from the University of California and from Harvard and subsequently studied in Paris and Munich. He has held professorships at Harvard, Cornell and Chicago, and now is Professor of Economics and Commerce, at the University of California. He is advisory editor of the Journal of Political Economy and is a widely known writer on economic subjects.

Secretary Lane intends to assign to Mr. Miller general supervision of the Bureau of Education and National Parks; the direction of eleemosynary institutions, such as Howard University and the Government Hospital for the Insane, and the handling of legislative matters in connection with the constructive policies of the department.

LIVING COST'S BIG GROWTH.

Higher Late in 1912 Than Ever Before in Twenty-three Years.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—During the latter part of 1912 the cost of living in the United States was higher than at any other time in the last twenty-three years. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has just issued a report on retail prices from 1890 to 1913. The lowest cost was reached in each of the geographical divisions, and in the United States as a whole in 1896. From that date to 1912 the total increase in the cost of living per year for a working man's family by geographical divisions was:

North Atlantic, $166; South Atlantic, $82; North Central, $187; South Central, $124; and Western, $154.

The approximate cost of a year's food supply for an average workingman's family, at the average prices of each year, by geographical divisions, for 1890, 1896 (the low year), and 1912 was:

Division.	1890.	1896.	1912.
North Atlantic	$319	$300	$466
South Atlantic	274	265	417
North Central	296	277	463
South Central	269	256	441
Western	306	277	429

The Cromwell

is our latest pattern. Note its sturdy simplicity. It will appeal to people of refined and artistic taste.

1847 ROGERS BROS.

"Silver Plate that Wears"

Famous for over 65 years for its durability and beauty. Absolutely guaranteed.

Sold by Leading Dealers

CIVIL SERVICE INQUIRY.

Planned by Democrats to Uncover Alleged Republican Favoritism.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—A move looking to a general investigation of the operation of the civil service rules under Republican administrations will be made to-morrow when Senator Pomerene of Ohio introduces a resolution calling on the head of every department for the record of every civil service employe under him. Senator Johnston of Alabama has a resolution pending for investigating the application of the civil service to Consuls and consular assistants, while Senator Overman of North Carolina has introduced a resolution calling for wholesale information from the Civil Service Commission. It is considered probable that the three resolutions will be merged.

The Democrats insist that the civil service has been manipulated in such a way that Republicans overwhelmingly outnumber Democrats in all branches of the Civil Service. Republican Senators declare that this difference is not due to politics. Mr. Pomerene was warned to-day by a woman employed in one of the departments that many employes had become Democrats since November, and that a casual inquiry would not disclose the facts.

If a committee is authorized to make an investigation it is expected that the mild filibuster the Republicans have instituted against certain of President Wilson's nominations will give way to a fight all along the line. Republicans assert that the Democrats are looking for a pretext to remove from office employes in the classified service. President Wilson is considered an ardent advocate of civil service examinations, and his counsels may prevent any wholesale raid on the classified list.

THREE BILLIONS FOR ROADS

Bourne Suggests Co-operation by Government and States.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—An expenditure of $3,000,000,000 for good roads—$1,000,000,000 being for construction and $2,000,000,000 for maintenance, the investment extending over a period of fifty years—was proposed to-day in a plan submitted to the joint Congressional Committee on Federal Aid in the Construction of Post Roads by ex-Senator Bourne of Oregon. Mr. Bourne's plan provides for Federal and State cooperation. He also suggests the establishment of a National school of highway and bridge engineering, from which trained specialists in road building would be supplied to the States.

The billion-dollar construction fund, according to Mr. Bourne's plans, would be apportioned among the States on the basis of an area, population, assessed valuation, and road mileage. The States would be required to deposit in the United States Treasury fifty-year 4 per cent. bonds for the amounts due them. The Government then would lend to the States the par value thereof for road construction, a Government raising its fund by the sale of fifty-year non-taxable 3 per cent. bonds.

By crediting each State every year with the excess 1 per cent. interest paid on the State bonds and allowing 3 per cent. interest on the amount compounded annually, a sinking fund, would be established, it is estimated, from which the Government would pay off the bonds at the end of fifty years and the State would be relieved of the payment of principal on their bonds.

JUSTIFY CRIME NEWS.

Washington Rulers Do So in Opposing Bill Barring Publication.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Commissioners of the District of Columbia made a protest to Congress this afternoon against the bill introduced by Senator Works of California, prohibiting newspapers in the District of Columbia from printing news relating to crime. In their report the Commissioners say:

"The publicity given by the press generally tends to lessen evil conditions, and thus renders a useful service to the public. That the dread of publicity has a deterrent influence upon those disposed or tempted to the committing of crime may reasonably be inferred from the fact that most offenders against the law earnestly seek to avoid exposure of the circumstances of their misbehavior in newspaper reports of their trials.

"Hence, although reasonable surveillance of such publications might be desirable, the Commissioners do not believe that the enactment of the radical legislation contemplated by the bill is advisable."

Mrs. Bryan Takes Rest Cure.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, wife of the Secretary of State, is taking a two-day rest cure at a local sanitarium. Since she came to Washington Mrs. Bryan has had to direct the furnishing of a large house and meet many social obligations. The absence of Mr. Bryan in the West gave the opportunity for a brief respite. Mrs. Bryan expects to return to her home to-morrow.

FORGOT HE HAD A WIFE.

And Carelessly Went Ahead and Took Another, Barham Admits.

Martin H. Barham appeared yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Giegerich in an annulment suit brought by Mrs. Ethel A. Barham, 19 years old, and admitted that he previously had married Mary Cappalin Barham, from whom he had not obtained a divorce. He excused himself by saying that at the time of his second marriage he had forgotten about his first one. Barham appeared scarcely more than a youth.

Justice Giegerich expressed astonishment at the apparently careless manner with which Barham confessed himself a bigamist, and reserved decision.

HAD WIFE AND WED MINOR.

Young Bigamist Pleads Guilty to Deceiving a Shopgirl.

Leonard Giering, 25 years old, acknowledged yesterday that he deceived Miss Cecile Ross, employed as a salesgirl in a big Manhattan department store, in marrying her when he had a wife living, and he pleaded guilty to an indictment charging bigamy before Judge Humphrey in the Queens County Court—Long Island City. Giering was formerly employed as an assistant brewmaster in Manhattan. He met Miss Ross, who was under age, when he made a purchase of jewelry at the counter where she was employed. He took her to Bethlehem, Penn., where they were married.

Giering at that time lived in 480 Fourteenth Avenue, Astoria. He was remanded for sentence.

WORTH DOING WELL

If a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well.

This applies to you, Mr. Property Owner, just as it applies to us.

For our part we will furnish irrevocable guarantees of satisfaction and substantiate our claims with the strongest sort of proof.

For your part, we respectfully submit that you cannot consider a building proposition and leave us out of the reckoning, without gross injustice to your own interests.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

BOHN Syphon Refrigerator

Is strong, simple, efficient and hygienic—a real scientific triumph.

Maintains Lowest Temperature With a Saving of Ice

This makes it a constant dividend payer. Come in and see how the famous Syphon System insures a constant circulation of cold, dry air. Many styles and sizes.

Booklet upon request.

WHITE ENAMEL REF. CO. OF N.Y.
56 West 42d St. N.Y.

YOUR SAFETY LIES IN THIS SEALED BOX

USE BEFORE TOOTH-BRUSH AND AFTER MEALS

In sealed sanitary blue box—5 doz. 10c.

Druggists, Grocers & Dept. Stores.

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

Sales Like These Are Reasons Why—

GREENHUT BUILDING

Clearance of "Odd" Sizes in CREX Grass Carpets and Rugs

Grass Mattings

The price-reductions for this sale make it doubly worth your while to come in, today, to do a bit of picking and choosing. These mattings range from 27x42 inches to 9x10 feet. Very desirable for rooms and halls. (No mail orders filled on these goods.) DETAILS OF THE "CREX" SPECIALS FOLLOW:

Regularly.	Sale Price
55c	35c
95c	70c
$1.35	95c

Japanese Straw Matting

Complete assortment of novel colorings, in handsome designs. 40-yard rolls.

Regularly.	Sale Price.	Regularly.	Sale Price.
$9.00	$7.75	$14.00	$11.50
12.00	9.75		

China Straw Matting

Pretty selection of handsome checks and attractive stripes in choice colorings. 40-yard rolls.

Regularly.	Sale Price.	Regularly.	Sale Price.
$9.00	$7.75	$12.00	$9.75
10.00	8.75		

Regularly.	Sale Price
$1.75	$1.15
2.00	1.50
3.00	2.25

Fibre Matting

36 inches wide; new and attractive designs; large selection of new color effects.

Regular Price.	Sale Price, a Yard.	Regular Price.	Sale Price, a Yard.
25c	22c	35c	29c
30c	26c		

Wool and Fibre Rugs

Beautiful designs, in a large variety of choice colorings.

Regularly.	Sale Price.
9 x 12 ft.	$8.50 . . . $7.50
7.6 x 10.6	7.50 . . . 6.50
6 x 9 ft.	5.75 . . . 4.75

(GREENHUT Building, First Floor.)

Regularly.	Sale Price
$3.75	$2.95
4.50	3.25
6.75	5.35

Japanese Grass Matting Rugs

Most attractive designs and colors; in serviceable weaves.

Size.	Regularly.	Sale Price.
30x60 inches	$1.25	95c
36x72 inches	1.75	$1.25
9x12 feet	9.75	7.75
36x56-Inch Japanese Straw Matting Rugs, at		32c
27x54-Inch size, at		22c
18x36-Inch Grass Matting Rugs, at		22c

GREENHUT BUILDING

Guaranteed Refrigerators

On Sale, Today, at the Lowest Prices of the Season

LIFT-COVER REFRIGERATORS

Regularly $7.50, at $6.50 | Regularly $9.75, at $8.50 | Regularly $11.75, at $9.50

APARTMENT HOUSE REFRIGERATORS

Regularly $12.25, at $10.50 | Regularly $14.50, at $11.75

SIDE-ICER REFRIGERATORS

Regularly $18.00, at $15.00 | Regularly $22.00, at $17.50 | Regularly $23.50, at $19.75

For today we also announce great sales of SCREENS AND SCREEN DOORS, GARDEN IMPLEMENTS, GALVANIZED IRON WARE, OIL AND GAS STOVES, BAMBOO FURNITURE. (GREENHUT Building, Main Floor.)

MAIN BUILDING

Trousers For Men and Youths

Values to $6; On Sale, Today, at $2.35 and $2.90

(Purchased From Wald, Walker & Co., of 2 to 8 Astor Place)

Newest and choicest materials. Smartest styles for young men—conservative styles for their elder brothers. Every waist-measure from 29 to 56 in the gigantic assortments.

We promise you the biggest values in high-class trousers ever distributed at these sensationally low prices printed here.

Trousers—values to $5—3,700 pairs of trousers in striped worsteds, cassimeres, cheviots; also outing trousers in light, medium and dark materials. Hundreds of patterns. Every waist-measure from 28 to 36. This sale, today, at $2.35

Trousers—values to $6—5,000 pairs of trousers; materials, grades and patterns, styles and workmanship that will at once meet with the approval of the most discriminating dressers. Assortments include blue all-wool serge, striped worsteds and dark mixtures, in cassimeres and cheviots. Summer outing trousers by the thousand; today, at $2.90

(MAIN Building, Second Floor.)

Scores of Other Important Timely Sales Are Scheduled in Both of Our Big Buildings for Today. The Economies Are Very Exceptional.

The Big Store A City in Itself

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.

Sixth Avenue J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. 18th to 19th Streets

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

J. M. Gidding & Co.

OUTER APPAREL FOR WOMEN MILLINERY MISSES AND JUNIORS FURS

Announce, beginning To-day (Thursday), an

Exhibition of Summer Millinery

Exclusive styles for town and country wear—including, charming effects for garden parties and other informal Summer affairs.

Particular attention is directed to the

Exquisite Hats for the Bride and Bridesmaids,

comprising dainty flowered chiffons, fine lace effects, beautiful leghorn and white milan hats, trimmed with flowers, laces and ribbons—*at attractive prices.*

Attention is also invited to late Paris styles in

Silk, Linen and Lingerie Dresses,
Linen, Eponge and Silk Suits,
Thin Wraps and Coats, French Blouses.

Fifth Avenue, 46th & 47th Streets

Only a few Days left for you to get the benefit of Tariff Agitation at the

Smith Gray & Co.

"SCHEDULE K" SALE

Never such values at this price thus early in the season

No Deposit Required HIGH GRADE SUITS Complete Guarantee

$50 VALUE FOR $26.50

"Schedule K" wins.
The Wool Market is uncertain.
We were lucky—bought 8,000 yards.
All high-grade summer fabrics.
We split the profit with you.
But you *must hustle.*

For only a few days more our spacious made-to-measure shops will be wide open for you to come in and select the goods for a seasonable sack or Norfolk suit, tailored to your measure from a vast assortment of styles for

$26.50

Many of these suits sell at other times for $50
Experienced tailors at your call at four stores

Smith Gray & Co.

NEW YORK
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST.
5TH AVENUE NEAR 27TH ST.

FOUR STORES

BROOKLYN
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV.
BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.

ASTOR OFFERS CITY LAND FOR SUBWAYS

Vincent Willing to Sell His Half of Astor House Plot at a Bargain Price.

JUNCTION HEARING NEAR

Cram and Williams Strong for Having It at 14th, Extending Lexington Avenue Line That Far.

Nicholas Biddle, representing the Astor estate, has been in consultation the last day or two with the Board of Estimate and the Public Service Commission concerning the effect of the construction of the new B. R. T. subway on the old Astor House, at the corner of Broadway and Vesey Street. That line will come up Church Street from Morris Street and curve east under the vestry building in the churchyard of old St. Paul's into Vesey Street. To reach Broadway it will have to curve again under the Astor House.

The B. R. T. subway at this point will be on the second level in order to permit the Interborough Park Place line to cross it on the first level. This will actually place it at a considerable depth below the Astor House, but it is reckoned that the cost of the necessary easement and the construction of the retaining pillars will be nearly $1,000,000. Consequently the question has been raised as to the wisdom of the city in paying such a large sum merely for an easement.

Vincent Astor owns the southern part of the land on which the Astor House is built and Waldorf Astor the northern half. Mr. Biddle, for Vincent Astor, has offered to sell his plot in fee to the city. The subway could then be constructed without any consideration of the terms of an easement, and the city could, when it was completed, offer the property for sale to the highest bidder. This matter is now under consideration by Chairman McCall, Borough President McAneny, Controller Prendergast, and the other members of the commission.

Mr. McAneny said last night that the price put on the Vincent Astor property was quite reasonable, but that he did not feel at liberty to discuss the negotiations or to say how much money would be required in order to get the land in fee.

It was rumored yesterday that Mr. Biddle had hinted that the Astor estate wished to erect a lofty office building at Vesey Street and Broadway in competition with the Woolworth Building, but it was learned that no such intimation had been given at the conferences. Even if the city bought the land, it would not follow necessarily that there would be any change in the Astor House.

The joint public hearing to be held by the Board of Estimate committee and the Public Service Commission in reference to the junction between the new Lexington Avenue Subway and the present Interborough line is likely to be held next Tuesday. Commissioners Cram and Williams had a conference yesterday and formed plans in favor of the extension of the Lexington Avenue line as far south as Fourteenth Street.

Commissioner Williams pointed out yesterday that it might not cost much more to build this line, which would join the present Subway at Fourteenth Street, than to buy the right to connect the Lexington and Park Avenue lines at Forty-second, Fortieth, or Thirty-second Street. the other junction points proposed, and that if the Fourteenth Street plan were adopted the city would be the better off by an additional mile and a half of subway. Then it would be possible to operate an efficient shuttle service between Fourteenth Street and Times Square through one of the most rapidly growing sections in the city, and the objections of those who protest against the new Fourth Avenue loft district being cut off from the west side would be met. Moreover, the present line would remain intact for the routing of expresses over it, if the Interborough should find it advisable.

ASTOR VISITS SCHOOLS.

Sees Athletic Work of Boys Preparing for Central Park Demonstration

Vincent Astor, under the guidance of Gen. George W. Wingate, President of the Public Schools Athletic League; Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Director of Physical Training in the Department of Education, and Gustavus T. Kirby, Chairman of the Demonstration Committee of the Public Schools Athletic League, paid yesterday what was said to be his first visit to the public schools of this city. Mr. Astor is a member of the committee for the demonstration of 10,000 boys in Central Park on June 6, and the object of his visit was to see what preparatory work for that event was being done.

The first school visited was 62, at Hester and Essex Streets. The party went to the school gymnasium, where Robert Brodie and Jacob Holman, teachers of physical training, put several hundred boys through the two-minute hygienic drill and the training drill for various athletic competitions. From there the visitors went to the girl's division, where they saw folk dances. Several classrooms were visited and the regular school work was inspected. Mr. Astor seemed particularly interested in one of the classes at work on partial payments in arithmetic. The basement was next visited, where Mr. Astor tried the gun with which the boys practice rifle shooting. A basketball game closed the programme at this school.

The next visit was to Public School 21, in Mott Street, where baseball and basketball games were in progress. Mr. Astor, at the close of the visit, said:

"I am tremendously pleased with these new exercises. They are of direct interest to the boys, who seem to enter into them with enthusiasm. When I was at school they made us drill with a wand from 12 to 12:20 o'clock, and I didn't like it a bit. These exercises, based on running, jumping, and throwing, seem far more useful to the boys, and far more likely to encourage habits of health. The underlying purpose of this work also appeals strongly to me. The league and the school evidently appreciate the special effects of good health and recreation. The exercises are used with an end in themselves, but as a means to the physical and social welfare of a community."

BABIES HINDER SUFFRAGE.

Get Measles, Cause Quarantine and Keep Mothers at Home.

Twenty suffragists who are mothers will not be able to be "among those present" at the meeting in the Metropolitan Opera House on the evening of May 2. Measles and the Health Department will interfere; in fact, have already interfered, for the mothers are quarantined at home with their babies. Some of the babies have German measles and the rest have the genuine article.

There is another trouble, but that touches seating capacity. More people want to come to the meeting than can be admitted. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw has told the guests invited to her box that they would have to stand. In this way she will be able to provide two seats for Mme. Nordica. Many suffragists are selling their seats a second time for the cause.

DR. BRADY ATTACKED AS HIGH CHURCHMAN

Trinity Rector in Mount Vernon Tells Him and His Flock to Go Over to Catholics.

USES EUCHARISTIC LIGHTS

Episcopalians Surprised, as Dr. Brady Is Author of "Canon 19," the Famous Low Church Law.

Not to be left out of the controversy which has been raging over changing the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church to the "American Catholic Church," Mount Vernon, N. Y., has begun a high-and-low church controversy of its own, and an open letter appeared in Tuesday's issue of The Mount Vernon Argus signed by the Rev. Edwin B. Rice, rector of Trinity Church, and addressed to the Rev. Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady, the novelist, who lately went to Mount Vernon as rector of the Church of the Ascension, the other Episcopal church in that city.

Dr. Rice formally invites Dr. Brady to get out of the Episcopal Church and go over to the Roman Catholics. Dr. Rice had for eighteen years been assistant rector of the Church of the Ascension. After the advent of Dr. Brady he went to Trinity Church.

What amazed Episcopalians yesterday was that Dr. Brady, who was being denounced for ritualism and High Church tendencies generally, was the leader who introduced into the General Convention at Richmond in 1907 the "open pulpit" canon which started a two-year controversy in the Episcopal Church and caused its author to be denounced by the High Church party.

It appears that Mrs. Horace Granfield recently gave Ascension Church a side altar in memory of her mother. Likewise some one else gave a pair of beautiful eucharistic candles.

There was opposition to putting the eucharistic lights on the altar, and they were laid away in a closet. Subsequently, it is said, Dr. Brady, author of "Canon 19," the famous open pulpit Low Church law, put the eucharistic lights on the altar and announced that they would stay there; also that the vestments, which are usually black in Low Churches, were to be replaced in Ascension Parish with red. Thus arose the present storm, which moved Dr. Rice to write to The Mount Vernon Argus, saying this:

"The new rector of the Church of the Ascension (the Rev. Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady, novelist and author of the open pulpit canon) has seen fit to introduce for the first time in the history of that conservative parish the eucharistic lights, thus giving public sanction to this unauthorized practice, and in so doing giving great offense to some whose loyalty to the standards of the Church compels them to lift up their voice in protest.

"The Catholic Church—and that only is entitled to that distinctive name—is opening wide its doors and bids any who may to enter its doors, especially the ritualists in the Protestant Episcopal Church, as they have nothing to lose by so doing, but everything to gain by returning home.

"Why cannot these dissenters in the Episcopal Church follow the sane advice of the Rev. Dr. Cummins of Poughkeepsie, who says: 'Follow the monks of Caldy and go over in a body to Rome and let us Protestants alone.'"

Adrian A. Buck, a Vestryman of Ascension Parish, said yesterday:

"All is peace and harmony in our parish. There is even talk of enlarging our church to seat the people who would come. If there are kickers giving invitations I can give invitations to them. My invitation is that they get out and let us alone. We shall be happier without them, although we are already very happy with our distinguished rector."

Not only was it learned yesterday that there was talk of enlarging Ascension Church, but it was also said that the salary of the Rev. Dr. Brady had been increased, and that he was moving into a larger house than the rectory adjoining the church, another evidence, it was said, of prosperity. The same prosperity was testified to by the Junior Warden, Dr. N. H. Ives of Mount Vernon, and by a very intelligent and loyal sexton, who has been at Ascension Parish under three rectors.

APPROVE 1,000-FOOT PIER.

Mayor Sets Date for Hearing on West 46th Street Condemnation.

The Sinking Fund Commission unanimously approved yesterday the plan submitted by Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith on April 16 for the improvement of the North River front between West Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth Streets. Under the plan the city will build at once a pier 1,000 feet long at the foot of West Forty-sixth Street, at an estimated cost of $2,735,000. The Mayor set May 21 as the date for a public hearing on condemnation proceedings.

The only objection to the Smith plan came from former Dock Commissioner Calvin Tomkins, who submitted a brief in which he stated that "considered together, the Dock Commissioner's plans for long piers north of Forty-fourth Street and the Terminal Committee's plan for a marginal railroad, tended to fasten upon the city an exclusive New York Central monopoly north of Thirtieth Street, and a combined Central and New Jersey Railroad monopoly south of that point."

The Dock Commissioner estimates that the cost of the property will be $911,000; excavation, $600,000; construction of pier, $422,000, and the construction of a shed 1,200 feet long, $802,000.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The last two weeks of Montgomery and Stone and Elsie Janis in "The Lady of the Slipper" at the Globe are announced, beginning next Monday, will mark the two hundred and fiftieth performance of the piece.

Felix Edwardes, who staged "The Five Frankforters" for the Shuberts, sailed for home yesterday, to be gone all Summer.

Frank Keenan will be seen in a new play-let by Willard Mack called "Vindication," at Proctor's Fifth Avenue next week. In his support will be seen Theodore Hamilton.

Grace George's audience at the Playhouse last night for "Divorcons" was largely composed of members of the Andiron Club.

"My Little Friend," Oscar Straus's new operetta, is announced for production shortly by the Whitney Opera Company. The book and lyrics have been adapted from the German of Willner and Stein by Harry B. and Robert B. Smith.

"Jack" Johnson Is Reindicted.

CHICAGO, April 30.—An additional indictment, amendatory of a previous indictment, was returned to-day by the Federal Grand Jury, charging Jack Johnson with violation of the Mann White Slave act. The indictment alleges that Johnson brought Belle Schreiber, "otherwise known as Mrs. J. Johnson," from Pittsburgh to Chicago on Oct. 15, 1910, "for immoral purposes," and "in perpetration of a serious crime." The fighter was in court when the indictment was returned and entered a plea of not guilty. His trial is set for next Monday.

Carnegie Aids Original Library.

PITTSBURGH, April 30.—Andrew Carnegie has given $150,000 to the Allegheny City Library, the first erected by him. Allegheny City is now a part of Pittsburgh. The money is to be used to build an addition.

Manufacturers Merchants

Only ONE loft to let

We desire to thank publicly, the tenants who have placed their confidence in our proposition.

New York Dock Co.
INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS DEPT.
10 Bridge St., New York

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Tailor-made Suits and Silk Dresses

Exclusive models. Moderate prices.

The Mourning Department

Women's Afternoon and Evening Dresses and Tailor-made Suits for Mourning are being shown in the newest modes and fabrics; also a large assortment of Mourning Blouses.

Complete Mourning Outfits, including Dresses and Tailor-made Suits, made to order at short notice.

Mourning Millinery, Wraps, House Gowns, Neckwear, Gloves and Parasols.

Mourning Jewelry and Stationery.

Mail or Telephone Orders will receive prompt attention. If desired, a representative will call to submit goods.

Motoring Garments

for Men and Women are now ready for inspection in new assortments; also a large selection of Fitted Hampers, Suit Cases and Leather Goods for the Motorist's use.

Motor Robes, Rugs, Pillows, etc.

B. Altman & Co. will accept orders (delivery August 1st or later) for Lace Window and Door Draperies, Bed Sets, Panels and Decorative Lace Pieces of every description, at important reductions from the prices which will prevail during the Autumn season.

Lace Curtain Department, Fourth Floor.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York

Macy's
Herald Square — Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

The Great White Sale
Begins Monday, May 5th
WAIT!

$40,000 Worth of Perfect White Diamonds for $32,000
A Saving of 20 per cent on Macy's Usual Lowest-in-the-City Prices.

And therefore ¼ to ⅓ less than prices elsewhere for equal quality. Every stone offered in this sale is pure white, flawless, absolutely "Perfect under the Loof."

Included are Solitaires, Two-stone Rings, Three-stone Rings, Men's Rings, Earrings, La Vallieres, and Necklaces—superb gems mounted in gold or platinum. Main Fl., B'way.

The following are but a few of the wonderful money-saving opportunities awaiting you to-day. The descriptions here given are brief, but these values are such that lengthy talks are unnecessary.

Beautiful "Sheffield" Silverware
Priced 1-3 less than Macy's would have to charge if bought in the regular way, and averaging more than ½ savings on prices in the specialty shops. Main Fl., B'way.

Lace, Scrim, Muslin and Crete Curtains
¼ Off, 1-3 Off, and in Some Cases More
These Curtains are very desirable for the Summer home, lodge, bungalow, and even for town homes. Fourth Fl., rear.

Summer Furniture At Great Savings
Every desirable piece for Summer home at prices considerably lower than similar qualities elsewhere. 6th Fl.

Summer Floor-Coverings At Great Savings
The finest stock in town of Miles Standish Washable Rag Rugs, Rush Porch Rugs from Holland and Moodj Rugs from India. Prices are much lower than elsewhere. 4th Fl., B'way.

Sale of Canned Goods
This season's canned fruits and vegetables at prices that no other store can meet. 5th Fl.

Will present
Linens, White Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Corsets, Silk Petticoats, Negligees, Lingerie, Frocks, Blouses and

$200,000 Worth of French and Domestic Undermuslins at Economies of 20% and More

First the Lingerie! In magnitude, the collection which we have assembled for this Sale is quite the largest in the history of White Sales in America—it includes the exquisite handwork of French, Austrian, Madeira and Filipino needleworkers, as well as American machine-made undermuslins, which are unrivaled in the world.

For this occasion it has been our aim to revolutionize White Sales! And to accomplish this we did not endeavor to get the cheapest, and obviously poorly-made, garments, but we endeavored and succeeded in getting Undermuslins of the best qualities to sell at 20 per cent. less than the minimum prices of today.

And, *very much more important* to the women of New York, we had this Lingerie made in styles *that conform with the modes of the hour*, and, although we could cite dozens and dozens of illustrations, there is a Nightgown at $10.75 that is an exact copy of a $75 French Gown, even to the tiny rosebud design of the Valenciennes lace galoon. Scores of the $1 Nightgowns are copied from quite expensive styles—there is one with an Empire yoke entirely of lace, both back and front, and there are many deep V-neck styles, which are the latest whims of Fashion.

True it is, that cotton prices have increased, and that silk prices are soaring—but the fact that we placed our orders about two months ago, explains the reason that the smallest economy in this Sale is 20 per cent.

Paris Now Says, Crepe de Chine and Chiffon Lingerie And Here Is $25,000 Worth in This Sale

Although luxurious in reality, this lingerie is not so in price—for there are crepe de chine Petticoats trimmed with dainty laces at $2.95, Combinations at $3.95, and Nightgowns at $5. Realizing that these three prices are phenomenal, we have made ample provision for the demand today. Of course, we have many other styles, up to $16.75.

The Special Honor List

Brussels Net Petticoats at $1.50 and $3.

Lace-trimmed Nainsook Nightgowns with wide ribbon shoulder straps, $2.

Allover Shadow Lace Combinations, $7.50; Petticoats, $9.75.

Camisoles of Chiffon or Brussels Net, $1; Crepe de Chine, $2.

Crepe de Chine Petticoats, trimmed with dainty lace, $2.95.

Vest Chemises—Batiste, $1; Crepe de Chine, $3.

Three-piece Combinations of Nainsook, $1.50, $2 and $3.

Corset Covers, with tiny Sleeves for shields, 50c.

Matched Sets—Domestic, $7.50 to $37.75; French, $21.50 to $150. 2d Floor

"La Parisienne Elegante In Her Boudoir"
Today—10.30 *A. M. to* 12 *M.*
2 to 4 *P. M.*

In this Exhibition, which women tell us is the most unique Fashion Exhibit that has ever been presented, you will have the opportunity of seeing the latest and finest Lingerie of Paris—it is worn by the Mannequins who act this realistic pantomime, depicting the daily scenes in a Parisienne's Boudoir—Eighth Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

English Furniture of the 17th Century

THERE is a certain sober quietude of air about the low ceilinged and mullion-windowed rooms of the Seventeenth Century English Country House which is not altogether due to the mellowing influences of time.

Rather may it be traced to the sincerity and inherent comeliness of its graceful furnishings of richly-hued Walnut.

These are the very qualities which are so admirably preserved in the many Reproductions of celebrated William and Mary and Queen Anne Originals with which we are continually supplied by our Hampton Shops.

The Grand Rapids Furniture Company

34 and 36 West 32d Street
Between Fifth Ave. and Broadway
New York

HAMPTON SHOPS

Makes you *feel* clean

WHETHER for the bath or toilet the rich, creamy lather of Resinol Soap gives a sense of cleanliness that is impossible with soaps which are not themselves pure and clean, or which are overburdened with cloying perfumes.

Resinol Soap is free from alkali and artificial color, its rich coppery brown being due to the soothing, antiseptic Resinol balsams it contains.

25 cents wherever toilet goods are sold. For free guest-room size trial take, write to Dept. 2-F, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

MANAHAN'S

For lining trunks and wrapping clothes use
TARINE MOTH SHEETS
Sold at all department and drug stores

Sturdy food for any meal
Grape-Nuts
"There's a Reason"

Have You Seen the Real "Service Truck"?

VULCAN

Here's a truck, Mr. Businessman, that's designed and built for the hardest kind of service under the worst possible road conditions. It carries no superfluous weight, yet it has the power—plenty of it. Its clean-cut lines and perfection of mechanical construction will delight you.

You owe it to your own pride and your firm's pocketbook to give this truck your critical examination. A careful investigation of its many distinctive features and a practical demonstration will quickly convince you of its superiority. Drop in on us any day or 'phone for special appointment.

We are a factory branch—you buy direct from the maker.

SIDNEY B. BOWMAN
Automobile Company
Salesroom and Service Depts.
225 West 49th St., N. Y.
Phone Columbus 7300.

3 Tons to 7 Tons
$2750 to $6000

AN INVESTOR'S CATECHISM

Q.—What is the basis of all value in real estate?

A.—Utility, which is evidenced by rent; rent capitalized forming value.

Q.—What is a common error of mortgage investors?

A.—To be too strongly influenced by externals, such as handsome buildings, and too little influenced by the gross and net income and capitalization rate.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
Capital & Surplus - $3,500,000
59 Liberty St., N.Y. 184 Montague St., Bkn.

MORGAN BUILDING GOING.

Famous Banking House Now in the Hands of Wreckers.

Housewreckers began yesterday to tear out the interior of the old Drexel Building on Wall and Broad Streets, which for years has been the home of the J. P. Morgan banking firm. The demolition of this landmark, which was erected by the late Anthony Drexel in 1873, and the adjoining old structure of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank on Wall Street, must be completed within forty days from May 1. The actual tearing down of the building will begin to-day. The latter property was acquired by the late Mr. Morgan last year for the purpose of enlarging the old Drexel site for the new Morgan bank building, which will cost about $2,000,000.

Inquiry has been made by some of the oldtimers in the Street on the future of the two heroic marble statues, one representing Great Britain and the other America, which, from their vantage place over the main entrance, have looked down upon the Wall Street crowds for forty years. It was ascertained yesterday that J. Pierpont Morgan stipulated in the contract with the Volk Housewrecking Company that these statues should be reserved for him. They will be taken temporarily to the Morgan library in Thirty-sixth Street, just off Madison Avenue. Between them still hangs the draped flag placed there on the morning of the senior J. P. Morgan's death. The female figure, representing Great Britain, has lost a hand, but America is still perfect, although both show, on close inspection, the corroding effects of wind and weather.

Six of the massive marble columns, including the two on either side of the entrance, have been reserved for Mr. Morgan's son-in-law, W. Pierson Hamilton, and will be removed to his home in Tuxedo Park. These are the only relics of the old building which will be taken away by members of the family.

CENTRAL MUST PAY FOSS.

Jury Awards $29,740 to Him on His Claim for Commissions.

Archibald C. Foss, a realty broker, won a verdict of $29,740 against the New York Central Railroad yesterday from a jury in Justice Whitaker's part of the Supreme Court.

Foss sued for commissions on land transfers to the railroad of valuable waterfront property in Weehawken opposite the territory in Manhattan between Thirty-fourth and Forty-eighth Streets. He arranged the transfers in 1906 after being assured, he testified, by Mr. Newman, then President of the railroad, that no purchases would be made except through him.

Later, he said, the railroad bought parcels of the land worth more than $1,000,000 through other brokers.

See America's ONLY Geyserland

YELLOWSTONE PARK and PACIFIC COAST TRIPS

Northern Pacific Ry

$97 From Chicago (correspondingly low fares from New York)—

$84.50 From St. Paul and Minneapolis—

To Yellowstone Park and return, via Gardiner, Mont., with complete trip of 6 days in the Park, including stage transportation, 17 meals and 5 nights lodging at Yellowstone Park Hotels.

$104.75 From Chicago (correspondingly low fares from New York)—

$97.65 From St. Paul and Minneapolis—

To Yellowstone Park via Gardiner, Montana, returning via Yellowstone, Montana, (western gateway) through Colorado, with trip of four days in the Park, including stage transportation, 10 meals and 3 nights lodging at Yellowstone Park Hotels. Other trips at similarly low rates.

$65 From Chicago (correspondingly low fares from New York)—

$55 From St. Paul and Minneapolis—

To North Pacific Coast and return on certain dates in June and July.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

is only line to Gardiner Gateway, original and northern entrance to Yellowstone Park.

Personally conducted excursions to and through the Park from Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis each week. Through sleeping cars. Make reservations early. Booklets free. Let me help you plan your trip—

NORTHERN PACIFIC

FINDS LEGAL ABUSE IN BANKRUPTCY LAW

Credit Man Says Lawyers Profit at the Expense of the Other Parties.

CONSIDERS STATUTE GOOD

But Courts Should Appoint Receivers Who Understand Business of the Bankrupt.

The last bankruptcy law, as amended, is just and equitable, according to Charles Biggs, Actuary of the Hat Trade Credit Association, and its value to the business world is unquestionable, but this cannot be said of its administrative features.

"The present bankruptcy law was placed on the statute books under the authority of the Constitution of the United States, after a campaign lasting for nearly fourteen years," said Mr. Biggs yesterday. "This fight was carried on by merchants in all parts of the country in the face of the opposition of a limited number of the larger business firms, a part of the banking interests, and almost the whole body of collecting lawyers. There was also hostility to the law in some parts of the country because it was thought that the Federal statute overrode the sovereignty of the States.

"Originally, in the minds of its supporters, the law was intended to be administered absolutely in the interest of debtors and creditors, with a view to salvaging the bankrupt's estate in the most businesslike and economical manner. It aimed at a pro rata division of the estate's proceeds among the creditors, releasing the honest debtor from his obligations, with facilities for a composition where a chance for successful future business existed. In practice, however, the administration of the law has largely been in the interests of the legal profession. In other words, an estate in bankruptcy does not belong to the creditors, but to the group of practitioners who administer it and absorb many times the value of its proceeds. This view is resented by many people, but it is cold fact.

"The principal criticism to be made is not in regard to the Bankruptcy act itself or to its amendments, but to the facts and abuses that have crept into its administration. The rules formulated by the officials of the Supreme Court are archaic, and need revision. The practice under the law should be stripped of its technicalities. Receivers should have practical knowledge of the special business with which the estate is allied, as is now the custom, the courts continue to authorize them to realize on the estate and merely turn over to the trustee (when elected) the proceeds thereof, less large allowances to counsel, and leaving to the trustee only the collection of the remaining outstanding accounts and the distribution of dividends.

"Notwithstanding the evils, the undoubted consensus of opinion of business men throughout the country is in favor of the continuance of this law. Its repeal would bring disaster to business interests generally."

SALVATION ARMY CAMPAIGN.

One to be Undertaken to Raise Funds for War College Memorial.

The first meeting of the Advisory Committee of One Hundred in connection with the movement to erect and endow a training school for Salvation Army officers in New York City as a memorial to the late Gen. William Booth was held in the Ladies' Café of the Hotel McAlpin yesterday afternoon. Ex-Mayor Seth Low was in the chair, and among those who addressed the meeting were Evangeline Booth, Commander of the army in the United States; William M. Kingsley, Vice President of the United States Trust Company and Treasurer of the proposed building fund; Mrs. William Grant Brown, former President of the Federation of Women's Clubs; John S. Crosby, and Bert Wells, who told how to raise money by the whirlwind campaign method.

It was the consensus of opinion at yesterday's meeting that the necessary funds for the memorial should be raised by a whirlwind campaign to last about eight days, with an army of about 300 campaigners organized into six-man and six-woman teams, each in charge of a Captain, all teams to report daily at a dinner or luncheon.

FILMS FOR POSTERITY.

Edison to Present Gaynor and Others in Records for Centuries.

Thomas A. Edison, who recently perfected his kinetophone, will formally present to the Modern Historic Records Association at the City Hall this afternoon at 1 o'clock the talking-motion-picture records that were lately made of Mayor Gaynor and other department heads of the city Government. The records, including both the motion-picture films and the phonographic cylinders, will be received by William George Jordan, Managing Director of the Modern Historic Records Association, in the presence of Mayor Gaynor and others of whom records were made.

Mr. Edison will also present a piece of parchment on which there will be an inscription explaining that the records are intended to be preserved for centuries, and below the inscription will be the signatures of those whose records were made, certifying their genuineness. Until the Modern Historic Records Association builds its own home the records will be deposited in the New York Public Library. At a demonstration a few days ago in the Union Square Theatre the records were approved by the Mayor and his associates. In addition to Mayor Gaynor, there are records of his secretary, Robert Adamson, Police Commissioner Waldo, Fire Commissioner Johnson, and Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards.

MALLOWIN TO TOMBS.

Jewelry Importer's Thefts, It Is Said, Will Reach $100,000.

Karl Mallowin, who was arrested on Tuesday for thefts amounting to $100,000, was remanded yesterday to the Tombs in default of $50,000 bail by Judge Crain in General Sessions.

Mallowin was the former head of the D. Ottensoser Company, manufacturers and importers of jewelry novelties, and it is charged that he defrauded S. I. Hyman, a commission banker, out of $30,000 by means of false invoices and forged express orders.

After pleading not guilty his bail was set at a high figure because Assistant District Attorney Ellison said that he had received four additional complaints against him. It was also said that an additional indictment might be returned, though he is now under two indictments.

MULRANEY'S DOUBLE FOUND

Appears in Court and Denies Knowledge of McBreen Murder.

Patrick O'Brien, covertly mentioned as the man who shot Patrick McBreen, testified before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday, when the hearing which was to decide if Mulraney should have a new trial was continued.

O'Brien was observed to be almost an exact likeness of Mulraney. At first glance either would be taken for the other. The only difference between the two is that Mulraney brushes his hair down over his forehead, while O'Brien wears his brushed straight back.

The witness said that he had never met Mulraney. On seeing the prisoner's photograph he remarked that the picture looked like his own, and seemed amused over the coincidence.

It was learned yesterday that when William Beaule, who testified before Judge Rosalsky, in a private hearing on Tuesday, said that he had seen John Dowling and Mulraney together on the night of the murder, and that Mulraney asked him to rob a clothing store, Beaule refused, and later on he was standing near McBreen's saloon and heard two shots fired. Mulraney and Dowling, he said, came running out, and later he saw the police carrying out McBreen, who died a few hours later. The hearing will be continued on Friday.

Russet Oxfords

With Rubber Soles and Heels

These Oxfords are suitable for street wear and promise to be very popular this season among smart young men.

Hanan & Son

Eight New York Stores.

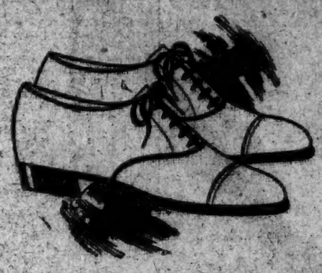
Broadway, corner 31st St.
Broadway, corner 35th St.
1095 Broadway, near 23d St.
Broadway, cor. Canal St.
Broadway, cor. Fulton St.
297 B'way, near Duane St.
58 Nassau St., cor. Liberty St.
In Brooklyn at 380 Fulton St.

Once You Taste This Beer No Other Will Suit You.
Every One Finds It So.

Imperial Gold Label Beer

Bottled only by the Brewers, Beadleston & Woerz, New York. Order from any dealer.

For Imperial Beer Has the True Bitter Taste. It Is Snappy and Pure!



Men's English Oxfords

An attractive model, made of either Dark Tan Russia Calf or Black Gun Metal Calf, on our Hyde Park Last, with custom stitched tip and broad, low flat heel.

$6.00

Cammeyer

Stamped on a Shoe means Standard of Merit

6th Ave. at 20th St

CHARLES of London

ANTIQUE ENGLISH FURNITURE, TAPESTRIES, WORKS OF ART, RARE CHINESE PORCELAINS, GEORGIAN AND ADAMS MARBLE MANTELPIECES

718 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

Banquet Hall of Rotherwas House

on exhibition, complete, in the New York Galleries of CHARLES. This Elizabethan Banqueting Hall or "Walnut Room," with its carved and polychromatically decorated chimney-piece and over-mantel, is the most sumptuous of the eleven panelled rooms of Rotherwas House, England. The American lover of old English homes will be interested in this most wonderful historic room. Illustrated booklet will be forwarded on request.

Revillon Frères

Efficiency In Fur Storage

We are anxious to have our patrons appreciate the high degree of efficiency to which we have brought our Storage Service.

Our Storage Plant occupies an entire double building. Cold Storage, as employed therein, is the only sure method of protecting furs from moth and preserving their beauty. Storage Rates include insurance against theft and fire as well as against moth. Alterations ordered now will be made at Summer prices.

Call 3761 Greeley.

19 West 34th Street, New York

PARIS MONTREAL LONDON

Decision

Is a necessary—a vital quality.

Some have read the announcements of the New Jersey Central's Fast Hourly Service to Philadelphia—yet have not decided to try it.

Others have decided to—Result: They always use it. That's the reason behind the steadily increasing travel on these trains.

Decide to try it and remember "Your Watch is Your Time Table!"

Trains from Liberty Street every hour on the hour from 7 A.M. to 10 P.M., and at midnight; 10 minutes of the hour from W. 23rd Street.

Lord & Taylor

Founded 1826

Today, Friday and Saturday

Annual May Sale of Women's Waists

Presenting the Largest Assortment and the most Exceptional Values we have offered this season

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 10th St.

Established 81 Years

Balch Price Fur Storage

Costs 2%

Telephone 5900 Main

376 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

15 Minutes by Subway from Grand Central to Borough Hall Station

EQUIP NOW FOR SPRING AND SUMMER USE

J.M. Shock Absorbers

TAKE ALL THE SHOCKS OF ROUGH ROADS,

giving an EASE, SOFTNESS and COMFORT that is marvellous. Universally used in Europe.

SILENT and EFFECTIVE. Require no adjustment. Ask your dealer, write for catalog or let us show you.

LOCKE & COMPANY, Agents, New York City. 218-220 West 84th St. Tel. 4993 Schuyler.

New Jersey Distributor, Nasdele Bros., 237 Halsey St., Newark.

BONWIT TELLER & Co.

Announce for Today

The Opening of Their May Sale of High Class Lingerie for Women and Misses

At Marked Reductions

Originating, designing and creating is a potent feature of the Bonwit Teller department devoted to lingerie. The things of novelty and unusual character have their first appearance here. This large assemblage of distinctive lingerie further emphasizes this fact, and is of especial interest to those who not only demand charming daintiness and refined elegance but who demand as well undergarments of an unusual type.

The sale includes French Handmade and American Lingerie, Washable Silk Chiffon and Silk Crepe de Chine Undergarments and the Latest Bonwit Teller Creation Shadow Lace Lingerie.

Fifth Avenue at 38th Street

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"FLINT QUALITY"
REED, RATTAN and WILLOW FURNITURE

Artistic Effects, Good Designs, Sound Craftsmanship and Low Prices are features characteristic of our exhibit of Reed, Rattan and Willow Furniture, which this season is of greater variety than heretofore.

Nowhere can be found a more unique and comprehensive assemblage of PORCH FURNITURE, including many pieces of convenient utility and artistic effect, priced far below their decorative value.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43-47 West 23rd St. 24-28 West 24th St.

APRIL SHOWER of Prosperity

THE NEW YORK TIMES published 842,100 lines of advertisements in April, a gain of 56,651 compared with April, 1912.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has a net paid daily sale greatly exceeding 200,000 copies, and its net paid daily city sale exceeds the COMBINED daily city sales of five of the seven other New York morning newspapers.

GOOD RACING AT BELMONT TERMINAL

Events of Meadow Brook Association Viewed by Many Society People.

FAVORITES IN THE FRONT

Many New Owners Show Their Colors for the First Time—Close Finishes the Order.

There was a fine outpouring of society yesterday at the first of the two days' race meetings of the Meadow Brook Steeplechase Association, held at the picturesque Belmont Park Terminal, in which the leading amateur race riders of the East participated with such ability as to completely overshadow the best efforts of the professionals against whom they were arrayed in several of the events.

The women made the occasion one on which to make a display of Spring gowns, and the view of the quarter stretch during the contests and the paddock between events was kaleidoscopic to a degree only rivaled at sporting functions of the highest type. That the feminine portion of the several thousand persons present relished the racing was evident by the enthusiasm which was on tap with the running of the half dozen events.

Speculators of the "on the nod" betting system had a banner day, as far as favorite players were concerned, as five of the six first choices and the hottest tip of the afternoon caused the red board to be hung up under their numbers, the respective winners being Faultless, Gold Plate, Culvert, Endbald, Kingpin, and Sickle.

Prior to the race meet a luncheon party held forth at the recently opened Turf and Field Club, being made up of thirty persons. The major portion of the spectators motored to the races, with the result that the parking space was filled to overflowing.

One of the most exciting events of the day was the fifth, the Westbury Steeplechase, in which Kingpin had been established a topheavy favorite. Boisterous made pace from the start and over five jumps until the field had reached the wide brush barrier at the bottom of the stretch, where she got her feet tangled and all but threw her rider, who scrambled back into the saddle after being astride the mare's neck. This mishap ended her forward position, however, as the Guatemotzin horse almost immediately assumed command, leading up the backstretch and around the top turn into the stretch by eight lengths.

Apparently only being rated along, he still led over the last jump by eight lengths, where his rider seemed to let up on him for an instant. The hesitation proved fatal, as Kingpin, racing over the jump in second place, was sent after the leader, which he overhauled ten lengths from the wire and beat home by a length and a half, with Guatemotzin twelve lengths to the good of Mrs. Whitney's mare.

Endbald won in clever fashion for Peter G. Gerry when he was finally let down, and defeated such good ones as Nosegay, Speculator, and Zellwood. Mr. Gerry's horse came away at the top of the stretch, and under the nicest of hand rides by Johnny Tucker the latter had the satisfaction of beating his fellow-amateurs, Fred Alpers, Evans Tucker, and E. C. Cowdin, 2d, in the easiest manner imaginable by half a dozen lengths.

The last race witnessed the uncovering of a real good thing in Sickle, ridden by H. L. Bell, which was backed from "sixes" to 7 to 5 at the end. This event showed a triumph for the amateur over the professional jockey, as Johnny Tucker was second with Norbitt, and Evans Tucker third with Raymond, the "pros" being well back in the ruck.

Harry Page's Gold Plate got the verdict in the second race after Mr. Von Stade had indulged the chief contenders, Web Carter and Maxim's Pride, with the pace for the greater portion of the journey. Culvert, recently purchased from the Belmonts by A. Ludlow Kramer, won on the bit from Live Wire and Jack Cade in the half-mile dash.

Some of those seen in the stand and along the stretch side were Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. A. Butler Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Mott Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Tyler Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Le Boutellier, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Eustis, Miss Celestine Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Vingut, Mrs. J. E. Smith Hadden, Miss Frances Hadden, Harry S. Page, W. C. Hayes, E. P. Voss, F. S. Voss, Foxhall P. Keene, J. Searle Barclay, Leonard Jacob, Henry L. Herbert, H. W. Bull, Surrogate John J. Graham, Malcolm Stevenson, Mrs. E. E. Webb, Miss Laura Webb, Mrs. Frances C. Bishop, H. M. Harriman, Mrs. Robert L. Gerry, Maxwell Stevenson, Henry W. Slocum, Percy Pyne, 2d, Robert L. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. W. Baltazzi, and John R. Townsend. The summary of the races:

FIRST RACE.—The Introductory Hurdle Plate of $200, of which $60 to the second horse and $40 to the third. About one mile and a half over the brush course.

Faultless, (Henry W. Warner,) F. W. Alpers, 151 1
Astute, (Charles R. Fleischmann,) W. Booth, 137 2
Hauppauge, (A. V. Baird,) G. Dehling, 147.8 3

Won by two lengths; thirty lengths between second and third. Prices—Faultless, even and out; Astute, 9 to 10 and out; Hauppauge, 8 to 1 and even.

SECOND RACE.—The Rats Cup of $400, of which $70 to the second horse and $30 to third. About two miles and a half over the regulation course.

Gold Plate, (H. S. Page,) F. W. von Stade, 169 1
Web Carter, (Greentree Stable,) C. Appleton, 194 2
Maxim's Pride, (C. H. Robbins,) F. Alpers, 152 3
Pantaloon, (Miss Madelaine F. Horne,) K. Whittendale, 157 4

Won by two lengths, thirty between second and third. Prices—Gold Plate, 4 to 5 and out; Web Carter, 2 to 1 and 2 to 5; Maxim's Pride, 4 to 1 and 7 to 10; Pantaloon, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1.

THIRD RACE.—The Hempstead Plate of $150, of which $25 to the second horse, $15 to the third; about half a mile.

Culvert, (A. Lawton Kramer,) Mr. J. Tucker, 160 1
Live Wire, (B. K. Gatius,) Mr. E. Tucker, 148 2
Jack Cade, (R. C. Finch,) Mr. F. Alpers. 153 3
Petits Chevaux, (Philip Stevenson,) Mr. E. C. Condin, 2d, 154 4

Won by ten lengths; same between second and third. Prices—Culvert, even and out; Live Wire, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5; Jack Cade, 3½ to 1 and even; Petits Chevaux, 3½ to 1 and even.

FOURTH RACE.—The Mython Handicap of $500, of which $50 to the second horse, $25 to the third. Gentlemen riders. About one mile and a quarter.

Endbald, (Peter G. Gerry,) Mr. G. Tucker, 160 1
Nosegay, (Henry W. Warner,) Mr. F. Alpers, 160 2
Speculator, (Evans Tucker,) Mr. E. Tucker, 154 3
Zellwood, (Philip Stevenson,) Mr. E. C. Comdin, 2d, 158 4

Won by six lengths; eight lengths between second and third. Prices—Endbald, 4 to 5 and out; Nosegay, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5; Speculator, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, and Zellwood, 5 to 1 and even.

FIFTH RACE.—The Westbury Steeplechase Handicap of $400, of which $70 to the second horse, $30 to third; about two miles over the regulation course.

Kingpin, (W. S. Kelton,) E. Klenck, 158.. 1
Guatemotzin, (T. F. White,) T. Moore, 137. 2
Boisterous, (Scranton Stable,) W. Nos, 135. 3
The Elephant, (Robert L. Gerry,) W. Booth, 140 4
Hampton Roads, (A. J. Davis,) J. Garney, 140 5

Won by a length and a half, twelve lengths between second and third. Prices—Kingpin, 3 to 5 and out; Guatemotzin, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1; Boisterous, 3 to 1 and 3 to 5; The Elephant, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1; Hampton Roads, 4 to 1 and 2 to 5.

SIXTH RACE.—The Roslyn Plate of $250, of which $50 to the second horse, $25 to the third. About six furlongs on the flat.

Sickle, (A. C. Blume,) E. L. Bell, 155..... 1
Norbitt, (Charles R. Fleischmann,) J. Tucker, 157 2
Raymond, (G. Jasen Waters,) E. Tucker, 159 3
Delicious, (Greentree Stable,) Smith, 131.. 4
Plutocrat, (Philip Stevenson,) E. C. Condin, 2d, 152 5
Johnny, (W. R. Midgley,) Brennan, 150...6
Travel Light, (Harry P. Lee,) Tice, 148.. 7
Chanida, (Miss M. S. Whitney,) W. H. Wilday, 150 8

Won by five lengths; six lengths between second and third. Prices—Sickle, 3 to 1 and even; Norbitt, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5; Raymond, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5; Delicious, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5; Plutocrat, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5; Johnny, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1; Travel Light, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1; Chanida, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.

Boas Estate $225,105.

The appraisal of the estate of Emil L. Boas, Resident Director of the Hamburg-American Line, who died at his Summer home at Greenwich, Conn., May 8, was filed yesterday disclosing net assets of $225,105, of which the largest items were mortgages, $58,000 and bank accounts, $80,407. No securities in the steamship line of which he was a Director were included in the schedules.

VALUE CUT $546,580.

Coney Island Jockey Club Wins Suit on Race Track Land.

By a decision of Justice Crane of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, handed down yesterday, the city loses taxes on $546,580 in the assessment for 1913 on the race track property of the Coney Island Jockey Club at Sheepshead Bay. The assessed valuation of the property by the city for this year's taxes was placed at $2,130,000. Justice Crane accepted the figures of an assessor for the club and decided that $1,583,420 was a fair valuation.

In a long opinion Justice Crane reviews the testimony of Robert Huntley and David A. Kelly, for the club, and that of George F. Byrnes, the city's appraiser, whose figures placed the value of the race track property at $2,386,835.

Mr. Byrnes testified that he arrived at his valuation "upon knowledge of the community, sales in and about that section, and, if I may be permited to say it, my confidence in the future of Sheepshead Bay."

Concerning Mr. Byrne's testimony, Justice Crane says:

"I find that he bases his conclusions upon elements which I do not believe can be considered in arriving at present values."

One of the elements of the witnesses' conclusion was the signing of the subway contracts. Mr. Byrnes testified that he looked for a good increase in realty values after these contracts were signed. Justice Crane holds that this change has not yet been manifested, and intimates that what the land might be worth because of the subway project does not enter into the present value for purposes of taxation.

The race track property, comprising 335 acres in Sheepshead Bay, is the greater part of land owned by the Coney Island Jockey Club in that section of Brooklyn. The assessed valuation for 1913 by the city on all the land belonging to the club was $2,470,275. In the trial of the suit it was agreed that the assessment on the land outside of the race track property should stand. Robert Huntley placed the value on the race track property at $1,537,500, while Mr. Kelly's estimate was $1,583,420, which was accepted by Justice Crane.

WIN PANS AND POTS.

Cooking School Students Get Means to Keep Up Work at Home.

Three hundred women and girls, some with egg beaters wedged under their arms and others clasping frying pans and coffee pots to their breasts, came from a building opposite the Chapel of the Intercession at Broadway and 155th Street yesterday afternoon, the triumphant graduates of the cooking school of that parish. The culinary articles were the prizes won by the favored few.

The cooking school was opened last January, the young girls of the parish meeting on four afternoons a week and the women, sixty of whom had husbands to practice on, meeting on Thursday and Saturday evenings. The classes were under the supervision of Miss Clara Streams and the promoter of the enterprise was the Rev. Dr. Milo H. Gates.

"I have believed for some time," said Dr. Gates last night, "that fewer men would frequent saloons and the number of divorces would be decreased materially if women were able to cook palatable dishes for their husbands. This cooking school of ours has been run to teach simple family cooking with simple utensils. If you could see what delicious rice puddings, what beautiful peach and apple pies these girls make I think you'd surely fall in love with them."

Lengthen Your Lease of Life—
Drink
White Rock
Water

Alfred L. Loomis, M. D., L. L. D., the famous Professor of Pathology, says: "Mineral Waters should be freely drunk at all times. Especially those carbonated Lithia Waters whose properties are alkaline are always of service."

WHITE ROCK Water is the only water in the world which specifically meets these requirements. WHITE ROCK is a clinically pure, delicious, sparkling spring water, which comes to you in new, sterilized bottles, straight from the famous WHITE ROCK Spring at Waukesha, Wis.

Drink WHITE ROCK, "You'll live years longer."

136 Years Ago

the present Bass industry was founded. Since then it has developed to almost unbelieveable proportions. Bass Ale is now sold in more than 30 countries and the total production is equivalent to more than two million bottles daily.

Bass Ale

On Draught and In Bottle Everywhere

Special Pin-Casks (5 gallons) for family use on draught at home, from any department store, dealer or jobber.

Bass & Co., Importers, 90 Warren St., N. Y.

CUSENIER'S
the Original
CRÈME DE MENTHE
Imported from France
FREEZOMINT

We Give Surety Stamps Free with Purchases and Redeem Them in Merchandise

In New York's Shopping Center

O'NEILL-ADAMS CO.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 22d Street

Quick Sale Prices on Furniture

Odd Lots and Discontinued Designs—All from Our Regular Stocks

At About One-Half Our Moderate Regular Prices

Every piece is strictly up-to-standard O'Neill Furniture; quality and construction guaranteed; designs are artistic and new; but as the manufacturers introduce new designs, they discontinue some, so they cease to be regular lines and are closed out as quickly as possible at reduced prices. What an excellent opportunity for furnishing new homes and summer cottages with high-grade furniture very inexpensively!

Club Plan
Payments may be arranged by those who prefer to make payments at intervals.

A Magnificent Jacobean Dining Room Suite

We accurately illustrate here one of the newest creations in high-class DINING ROOM FURNITURE. This suit is made of solid quartered oak; no veneers. The color and shading in the finishing of the oak are new. It has dust-proof partitions between all drawers. Great care has been taken in all joint construction in order to bring this suit up to the highest point, characteristic in all O'NEILL furniture.

Buffet $104.00
Regular price $140.50
The top is 72x28 inches and is 4 feet 4 inches high. It has three large drawers, two small ones and two roomy closets. Each drawer and closet is fitted with first-class locks and keys and has tear drop handles. One drawer lined for silverware.

China Closet $85.00
Regular Price $115.25
Just like the picture shows, except the glass door and the side lights have fret work, which is a big improvement. The height is 63 inches and the width is 50 inches; has a mirror back and glass ends; grooves in the shelves.

Serving Table
Regular price $45.00
Sale Price $33.50
The top is 46x22 inches and it is 3 feet 6 inches high; it has two roomy drawers fitted with good locks and keys and tear drop handles; large, convenient shelf in base.

Arm Chair
Regular Price $25.25
Sale Price $18.75
Exactly like illustration except that it has a slip seat and cane back; very comfortable; large, broad arms; box spring; it is thoroughly well braced; upholstered in the highest grade of Spanish leather.

Side Chair
Regular Price $19.75
Sale Price $14.75
Just like illustration, except that it has a slip seat and cane back; comfortable to sit on; the back is thoroughly well braced; upholstered in the highest grade of Spanish leather.

Extension Table
Regular Price $72.00
Sale Price $53.50
The round top is 54x54 inches and extends to 8 feet when open; heavy pillar base; box top; patent oak extensions and fitted with an up-to-date table lock.

Three-Piece Golden Oak Dining Room Suite

	Regular Price	Sale Price.
China Closet	$88.50	$65.00
Sideboard	126.00	95.00
Serving Table	44.00	33.00

	Regular Price	Sale Price.
Golden Oak Buffet	$52.00	$40.00
Golden Oak China Closet	42.50	32.00
Golden Oak Serving Table	18.00	13.50
Golden Oak Buffet	54.00	40.00
Golden Oak China Closet	37.50	27.50
Golden Oak Buffet	70.00	52.50
Golden Oak China Closet	46.00	30.00
Golden Oak Buffet	32.00	24.00
Golden Oak Buffet	50.00	37.50
Golden Oak Sideboard	54.30	27.25

	Regular Price	Sale Price.
Golden Oak China Closet	$46.00	$32.50
Golden Oak Sideboard	78.75	50.00
Golden Oak Sideboard	67.00	50.00
Golden Oak Buffet	45.00	32.00
Golden Oak Buffet	68.00	50.00
Golden Oak China Closet	90.00	65.00
Golden Oak Buffet	60.00	45.00
Golden Oak China Closet	56.50	42.50
Golden Oak China Closet	22.00	16.50
Golden Oak Buffet	113.50	85.00
Golden Oak Buffet	60.00	45.00
Golden Oak Buffet	41.50	30.00
Golden Oak Crystal Closet	41.00	30.75
Golden Oak China Closet	47.50	37.50
Golden Oak Sideboard	72.00	54.00
Golden Oak Sideboard	82.00	62.00

	Regular Price	Sale Price.
Golden Oak China Closet	$28.00	$20.00
Golden Oak Sideboard	104.00	78.00
Golden Oak China Closet	42.00	32.25
Golden Oak China Closet	61.75	47.75
Golden Oak Sideboard	122.50	85.00
Golden Oak Side Table	23.50	18.00
Mahogany China Closet	72.00	54.00
Mahogany Sideboard,	108.00	81.00
Mahogany China Closet	175.00	86.75
Mahogany Sideboard,	97.50	73.35
Mahogany China Closet	178.50	89.25
Early English Sideboard	140.00	75.00
Early English Side Table	25.00	17.50
Early English Serving Table	43.00	33.00

Three-Piece Golden Oak Dining Room Suite

	Regular Price	Sale Price.
Sideboard	$104.00	$78.00
China Closet	78.50	58.00
Side Table	32.00	25.50

	Regular Price	Sale Price.
Early English Extension Table, 8-ft. ex.	$90.00	$50.00
Early English Extension Table, 48-in. top	41.00	30.00
Early English Extension Table, 48-in. top	52.00	35.00
Early English Extension Table, 54-in. top	116.00	75.00
Early English Extension Table, 48-in. top	48.00	30.00
Early English Cellarette	25.00	15.00
Early English Sideboard	96.00	72.00
Early English Buffet,	38.00	20.00

O'Neill-Adams Co., Sixth Avenue, 20th to 22d Street, New York City

FOUNDED 1827 Arnold, Constable & Co. FOUNDED 1827

Some Important Sales—To-day (Thursday) and Friday

Women's Silk Dresses
100 Dresses Direct from the workrooms, the latest models—smart effects
18.50
Actual values $25.00 to $35.00
CONSISTING OF
CHARMEUSE SATIN DRESSES, with dressy lace waists, in a variety of fashionable colorings, suitable for afternoon or evening wear.
PRINTED SATIN FOULARD DRESSES, many choice and effective styles, attractive colorings and designs.
CHINA SILK DRESSES, black only, trimmed with white, many being very suitable for second mourning.
18.50

Waists and Blouses
Over 200 of the Newest Summer Models
Fine Grade Materials for Women and Misses.
At 95c Each
Values $1.50, $1.85 and $2.00
VOILE WAISTS—All over embroidered, in white and colors.
BATISTE BLOUSES—Of eyelet embroidery; choice design.
VOILE BLOUSES—With Robespierre collar, double frill.
VOILE BLOUSES—Embroidered panels, colored pipings.
VOILE WAISTS—All over embroidered, high neck.
VOILE WAISTS—Hand embroidered, Val. trimmed, high neck.
VOILE WAISTS—Fine shadow lace trimmed, fancy buttons.
MIDDY BLOUSES—Balkan, buttoned and laced models, with Talbot flannel and Galatea collars.
Choice at 95c Each

Kid Gloves
For Women, Men and Children
95c pair.
Values $1.25 and $1.50.
WOMEN'S DOESKIN—1 clasp, white only.
WOMEN'S CAPE—1 clasp or button, tan and white.
WOMEN'S GLACE—Real French Kid, new Spring tans, modes, greys, also black or white.
MEN'S CAPE—1 clasp, new tans.
MEN'S CHAMOIS—1 clasp, new yellows.
MEN'S SUMMER FABRIC—1 clasp, light tan, mode and grey.
CHILDREN'S GLACE—P. K., 1 clasp, white or tan.
95c

Washable Corduroy
White Only—Gives Excellent Service—Most Desirable for Mountain and Shore Suits, Skirts, etc.—28 In. Wide
LIGHT WEIGHT— Value 65c yard 45c
MEDIUM WEIGHT— Value $1.25 yard 85c

French Challies
Finest Qualities and newest designs of the season—A special lot of 2,000 yards in neat small and medium patterns on black, navy and cream grounds—Also large variety of latest bordered effects.
Regular 75c. and 85c. qualities 45c

Neckwear
New Summer Styles for Women and Misses
COLLAR AND CUFF SETS—Crepe de Chine, trimmed with fine knife pleating net, suitable for second mourning. Regularly $1.85. 1.55
NET SETS—Epaulette collar, pointed cuffs, cream and white. Regularly 85c. .65
STOCK COLLAR AND JABOT—Fine batiste embroidered, lace trimmed. Regularly $1.65. 1.25
OSTRICH FEATHER BOAS—Fine, full flume; black, natural and white. Regularly $16.50. 14.75

Linen Sheets
Hemstitched—with Pillow Cases to correspond, of exceptionally fine round thread, pure Irish Linen.
SHEETS—For single bed; value $9.00. Pair 6.65
SHEETS—For double bed; Value $10.50. Pair 8.00
PILLOW CASES—Value $2.50. Pair 1.75
Hand embroidered; value $2.75. Pair 1.85

Silk Underwear
For Women and Misses
Summer weights and styles, very superior qualities at special prices.
ITALIAN SILK VESTS—Hem top and embroidered fronts, also Italian brocade (newest Paris creation), white or pink. Regularly $3.25 each. 2.75
MILANESE SILK KNICKERS—Black, white or pink, reinforced. Regularly $2.95 each. 2.25
MILANESE SILK VESTS—Embroidered fronts, white or pink. Regularly $2.25 each (3 for $5.00) 1.75
PURE SILK VESTS—Sheer gauze Swiss ribbed, hand finished necks. Regularly $1.50 each. 1.00

Summer Underwear
Of Lisle Thread and Silk and Wool, for Women and Misses, at decided Reductions from the regular prices.
UNION SUITS—Gauze lisle or soft finish cotton, tight knee or lace trimmed. Value 68c., each .50
UNION SUITS—Gauze lisle, tight knee or lace trimmed. Values up to $1.50 each. .75
LISLE THREAD VESTS—Low neck, sleeveless or short sleeves, also tights lace trimmed. Regularly 50c. and 75c. each (3 for $1.00) .35
SILK AND WOOL SPENCERS, or corset covers, long sleeves only, Summer weight. Regularly 85c. each. .50

Dress Ornaments
Latest Ideas for Summer Dresses at special prices.
ORNAMENTS—Black, and colored silk, for trimming. Each 10c.; doz. 1.00
ORNAMENTS—White cotton drop. Each .25
ORNAMENTS—White cotton, braid effects. Each .10 & .12
BALL EDGING—White cotton. Yd. .25
TASSELS—All silk cup top, white, black; colors. Each .50
TASSELS—All silk, black, white and colors. Each .25
TASSELS—Chenille, black and white natural, suitable for feather boas, 9 inches long. Each 1.25

Buttons
Latest Spring and Summer Styles—below the regular prices.
NOVELTY BUTTONS—Beautiful designs and colors; used for trimming. Doz. .25
BUTTONS—Black satin and velvet, line 10 and 12. Doz. .05, Gross. .55
BUTTONS—White cotton crochet, ball shape. Doz. .25
BUTTONS—White cotton crochet, ball shape, for coats. Doz. .35
BUTTONS—Exceptional value in white pearl; many sizes. Card .10

Infants' & Children's Spring and Summer Outfittings
DRESSES—(2 and 3 year sizes) of imported ginghams; dainty styles. Values $4.50 and $5.00 3.45 3.95
COATS—(6 months and 1 year sizes) of white pique; cape models. Values $3.50 to $7.50 2.50 3.95 5.95
HATS—(1 to 3 year sizes) of white pique, latest season's models. Values 75c to $3.95 50c 1.95 2.95
CHILDREN'S ROMPERS of madras, gingham, poplin and crash. Values 75c to $1.25 50c 75c 95c

Infants' Layettes
The new styles of Foreign and Domestic makes for Early Summer wear are now on sale, comprising
COATS, DRESSES, SKIRTS, CAPS, WRAPPERS, SACQUES, BIBS, SHOES, BOOTEES AND ALL NURSERY ACCESSORIES AT MOST MODERATE PRICES.

5,000 Aprons
Special sale of an unusually large and select variety for Maids, Nurses and Waitresses—in the latest styles and superior materials.
25c, 35c, 50c, 60c, 75c each
Being Decidedly Under the Real Value

Maids' Caps and Bows
Dotted Swiss and Lawn in great variety.
15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 45c each

Summer Curtains
30 to 40 Per Cent. Under the Regular Prices.
Sale of 1,000 Pairs—The latest styles for Country or City Summer furnishing of extra quality Scrim and Lace; all new; this season's designs.
300 pairs, Regular price $1.85 pair 1.35
350 pairs, Regular price $3.25 pair 2.15
350 pairs, Regular price $4.00 pair 2.85

Huck Towels
Superior, excellent wearing qualities, all pure linen, with damask and plain borders and hemstitched ends.
500 dozen. Regularly $4.75 dozen 3.35
500 dozen. Regularly $6.00 dozen 4.75

Dress Making and Custom Tailoring
Orders for the various Spring and Summer requirements are now being accepted at a decidedly reduced scale of prices. Our high grade workmanship assured on all estimates.
WEDDING GOWNS, BRIDES MAIDS' DRESSES, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX, RECEPTION AND DINNER DRESSES AND TRAVELLING OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

Corsetless Corset
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. direct attention to their special makes of this latest corset achievement—producing the most perfect lines, hygienically constructed, giving freedom to all parts. Many models suited to various figures, and especially designed and made for Arnold, Constable & Co., in tricot, coutil, batiste and broche.
VALUES, pair, $3.00 $6.00 $8.00 $10.00
TO-DAY and FRIDAY 2.25 4.00 6.00 8.00
Corsets will be fitted and adjusted to suit individual requirements.

Fur Storage
Also the Storage and Care of Carpets, Rugs, Hangings, &c., during the Summer months, with complete insurance against losses by fire or other causes, at lowest possible rates.
Repairing, Remodeling and any other necessary work will be done at special prices till September 1st.
TELEPHONE GRAMERCY 5100.

Broadway & 19th Street

The Saunterer

THE truest taste is that which is held in leash by *restraint*. It shuns exaggerations and extremes—it keeps aloof from foppery and foolery. The best-dressed man *invites* attention by seeming to *avoid* it. It's the difference between *pose* and *repose*.

Regal Shoe Styles are *authentic*, but never *eccentric*. They preserve character without descending to caricature. They are solidly sturdy without being stolidly clumsy. Regal Shoes *wear out*, of course, but they *outwear* all others. There's a Regal to fit every foot and befit every occasion.

Regal Shoe Styles fall in line with the *simple lines* of present-day dress—soft curves and soft leathers that chime with the soft lapels and soft coat-fronts "gazetted" by the mode of the moment, here and over seas.

A London-like, "custom-last" Regal Shoe on *you* will make you a "finished product"—a citizen of the world to your boot-tips. And—a *style-distinct* Regal costs no more than *style-extinct* shoes.

Exclusive Custom Styles
$4 to $5

REGAL SHOE SHOPS
Uptown—Downtown—All about town.

Indestructo Adds Popular Priced Trunk

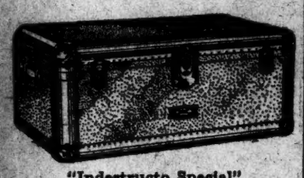
New Model Selling from $15 to $21.

Also Guaranteed for Five Years' Travel Wear.

The "Special" is the newest model of the Indestructo line. It is six-ply construction, covered with heavy protection and bound with hard fibre corners.

The Indestructo Special is made in three sizes—steamer—men's—and women's—and two lengths—36-inch and 40-inch.

It sells from $15 to $21.



"Indestructo Special"

The Indestructo Special is put on the market in answer to an insistent demand for an Indestructo trunk by people who felt they could not afford the exquisite finish and refinements of the higher-priced models.

The Special is constructed jointless, the same as other Indestructo models—it is made in the same factory by the same skilled workmen—the only difference being in appearance.

For the price there is no better trunk made.

You should see this remarkable line at your dealer's today.

The Indestructo Special will also give you "the most miles for the least money."

BUY INDESTRUCTO BAGGAGE

New York Wholesale Office of the
National Veneer Products Co.,
200 FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING.

(RUBINAT)
LLORACH

Look for the YELLOW LABEL
Natural Aperient Water from Spain.
In constipation and kindred troubles.
SAFE SPEEDY and SURE
SMALL QUANTITY SUFFICES; WINEGLASSFUL ONLY.
Accept Yellow Label Only.
ALL DRUGGISTS
LUTTIES BROTHERS, N.Y.
Sole Agents for U. S. and Canada.

Advertisements for Sunday's Times

In consequence of the demand for space, general advertisements for Sunday's New York Times should be in the Times Building not later than

NOON TOMORROW

MELLEN CONTRACTS TO SON AND FRIEND

Inquiry into Sales of Cars by "Diamond Jim" and Coal by Graham Mellen.

ROAD BEGINS THE DEFENSE

Line of Examination Started to Disprove Statements as to Great Overcapitalization.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 30.—An unanswered question by Commissioner Prouty as to what became of the $12,000,000 difference between the cost of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad—$33,000,000—and the $21,000,000 tangible property accounted for by the road, and testimony as to the letting of New Haven contracts, without competition, to car construction and other companies of which President Mellen's friend, "Diamond Jim" Brady, was an official—these were the principal features of to-day's hearing on the railroad situation before Commissioner Prouty of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Mention of President Mellen's son, Graham, a coal company official, in connection with contracts for the sale of coal to the New Haven Road was also made.

Late in the afternoon the cross-examination of David E. Brown, the Government accountant, was begun by C. F. Choate, Jr., President Mellen's counsel, and will probably be continued to-morrow. While it was in progress Commissioner Prouty remarked that one of the chief criticisms of the New Haven's methods had been that it did not properly charge for depreciation, and he suggested that this was hardly the best way to run a railroad. Mr. Choate's reply was that the amounts charged by the New Haven to repairs and maintenance were so large as practically to cover depreciation.

The evidence as to contracts was elicited by Robert Homans, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce, from H. A. Fabian, manager of the purchasing and supply department of the New Haven. Mr. Fabian said it was the company's policy to patronize New England concerns even if their prices were somewhat higher than those of outsiders, because to do so meant additional business for the road.

The Boston & Maine's contract with the American Express Company was not the work of the New Haven, Mr. Choate said at one point, whereupon Commissioner Prouty observed: "The American Express Company was fooling you on stock and you returned the compliment by turning over to it certain other equally valuable stock?" Mr. Choate insisted that this contract would be found to have been advantageous.

In opening the railroad's side of the case Mr. Choate brought out the point that, although the capital indebtedness of the New Haven Company had increased from $94,000,000 in 1903 to $417,000,000 in 1912, the period covered by Mr. Brown's investigations, 215,000 shares of New Haven stock had been held by the New England Navigation Company, a subsidiary, and no cash dividends had been paid on these holdings. Eliminating these shares from consideration, Mr. Brown said that what appeared to be a deficit of $900,000 in 1912 would be converted into an apparent surplus of $825,000.

The road's counsel referred to the fact that the New Haven had invested $40,000,000 in the Connecticut Company, $14,000,000 in the New York, Ontario & Western, $27,000,000 in the Boston & Maine, and held $21,000,000 in treasury stock. This aggregated $102,000,000, without taking into consideration the amount invested in steamship properties.

"Would not this reduce the capitalization to $315,000,000," he asked Mr. Brown.

"That would be the figure," the witness replied.

Further eliminations agreed to by the witness reduced the capitalization of the New Haven steam railroad property to $190,000,000, which in 1912 produced a gross revenue of $67,559,000. This line of examination was intended to show that according to the New Haven Road's contention, the capitalization of the railroad property had increased only 100 per cent. instead of 400 per cent., and that the gross income had increased more than $50,000,000 in nine years, or about 42 per cent.

In the same nine years, according to the testimony, the total assets had grown from $114,971,000 to $495,744,000.

Mr. Choate asserted, and the witness supported his contention in the main, that approximately $74,000,000 had been expended for equipment in nine years, and that in that time the road had been practically re-equipped.

At the morning session Mr. Fabian described a contract between the Boston and Maine and the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company, by which the Virginia company was to furnish the railroad with from 50,000 to 60,000 tons of coal monthly for five years, beginning April 1, 1912. The Virginia company, he said, submitted a lower price than the only other bidder. Mr. Homans brought out the fact that President McHarg, of the Virginia company, was a Director of the New Haven road at the time the contract was made.

Mr. Fabian told of a contract between the New Haven and the Boston and Maine roads and the Keystone Coal Company. He said that Graham Mellen, a son of President Mellen, was the Eastern sales agent of the Keystone company, and that a son of the late President Cassatt, of hte Pennsylvania Railroad, was President of the Keystone Company.

The Keystone Company, he said, furnished about 350,000 tons of coal annually to the Boston and Maine, and about 400,000 tons to the New Haven, or about 23 per cent. of the New Haven's annual coal consumption.

Mr. Homans read a report of train delays on the Fitchburg division of the Boston and Maine for one week in December, 1912, the cause in many cases being given as inability to make steam on account of the poor quality of the coal used.

When the award of contracts for car construction was taken up, Mr. Fabian told of eleven contracts between the Keith Car and Manufacturing Company of Bessamore, Mass., and the New Haven and some of its subsidiaries, aggregating more than $8,500,000. All the contracts were signed on behalf of the Keith company by its Vice President, J. B. Brady.

The witness read a list of other contracts between the Keith company and the New Haven, Maine Central and Central New England roads. These were competitive, and bids were received on all but one. Mr. Brady, the witness said, was Vice President of the Osgood-Bradley Company of Worcester, a car building concern to which New Haven contracts had been given. These awards were on a competitive basis, and the Wason Manufacturing Company of Springfield, had submitted bids on some of the specifications. The Osgood-Bradley Company was controlled, he said, by the Keith Car and Manufacturing Company.

Other cars were built by the Standard Steel Car Company, of which Mr. Brady was also Vice President. The same interests that financed the Keith and the Osgood-Bradley concerns were said by the witness to be back of the Standard Company.

Mr. Fabian said that Mr. Brady was connected with the railroad supply firm of Manning, Maxwell & Moore of New York. The New Haven road bought from this firm many tools, also particular types of inspirators, safety valves and gauges, which were handled only by them, and were required in the specifications for the building of locomotives.

Vice President E. G. Buckland of the New Haven, who is appearing as the railroad's attorney, then began to question the witness. Taking up the coal contracts first, he brought out the fact that the coal delivered by the Keystone and Virginia companies was superior to that sold by competitors. Fabian estimated that his contract with the Virginia and Keystone companies had saved the Boston & Maine about $54,000 annually. He said he had testified on this point before the New Hampshire Public Service Commission, and that body had reported that, although close interlocking relations appeared to exist between the railroad and the coal companies, it was apparent that both terms and prices were advantageous to the railroads.

No Receivership, Says Mellen.

It was announced yesterday at the office of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad that President Mellen, when seen at his office in New Haven in regard to the reported receivership proceedings against the New Haven Road, said:

"I know absolutely nothing about the matter. It must of necessity be untrue. We have nothing coming due—no bills unpaid, and plenty of cash in the bank."

$9,000 for Motorman's Life.

Mrs. Johanna V. Lewis obtained a verdict for $9,000 damages in the Queens County Supreme Court yesterday for the death of her husband, Eugene Lewis, a motorman on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit System, who was killed in a trolley collision in Jamaica on Oct. 31 last.

Auburn Strike at End.

AUBURN, April 30.—The 650 employes of the International Harvester Company's twine mills, who struck on March 21 in sympathy with the strikers at the Columbian Rope Company's mills, voted almost unanimously to-day to accept the terms offered by the company. Work in the twine mills will be resumed on Monday.

If you have felt
THE LURE OF COUNTRY LIFE
you will certainly be charmed with the attractions of
COLONIAL HEIGHTS
"The Garden Spot of Westchester County."

Country life in Westchester is famous the world over. Its clubs and social gatherings afford not alone diversion for the family but advantageous connections for the business man.

COLONIAL HEIGHTS is a highly restricted colony on the Harlem Railroad, 30 minutes from the Grand Central, offering all city advantages, with suburban attractions. School within a stone's throw.

We offer a beautiful 9-room Dutch Colonial Cottage with every modern city appointment on plot 100 x 130 for $14,000 on easy payments.

Write for our attractive booklet.

TASKER-HALSTED CO.,
Pioneers of Westchester County
Tribune Building, New York City

JACK ROSE APPEARS AS DINNER SPEAKER

Shares Honors with Judge Lindsey, Frank Moss, C. B. Howard, Mrs. Stokes, and Others.

HOW HE FELL INTO CRIME

Tells Twilight Club He Took Up Gamblers Because They Did Not Taunt Him.

Jack Rose, who conspired with Lieut. Becker and the four gunmen to murder Herman Rosenthal, and afterward played an important part in sending them to the death house at Sing Sing, was the chief attraction of a programme of speeches on "Lessons from the Underworld" at a dinner of the Twilight Club on Tuesday night at the Aldine Club.

It was the first public appearance of Rose since he gave up his old pursuits and turned to writing and farming. Rose took his place at the speakers' table in a company of which the other members were Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss, Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver, Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, George Bronson Howard, the dramatist; Dr. Maximilian P. E. Grossman, a criminologist; Bernard Sandler, and the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner. The toastmaster was William Curtis Demorest.

Rose had the profoundest attention of his audience during his address, but if any expected sensational memoirs from the reformed gambler they were disappointed. Rose gave a brief sketch of his fall, his reform, and his elevation to his present place as a writer and Connecticut truck farmer. He mentioned the Rosenthal case only to put it aside.

Addressing himself to Judge Lindsey early in his speech, Rose said that, if juvenile courts established largely through the efforts of Judge Lindsey had existed when he was a boy, the story of his life would have been very different. He said that typhoid fever left him bald at the age of 4 years and that the taunts of his school fellows made him a truant. For truancy he was sent to a reformatory, where he said his life was completely wrecked by bad training, evil influences, incorrigible companions and the continual hounding he suffered because of his baldness. After serving his term there people who knew him called him a jail-bird. This caused him to run away from home.

He soon got into crap games and then began to gamble as a regular thing. Rose told his hearers that gambling had no fascination for him at first, but he found gamblers congenial and sympathetic, and he was never twitted on the subject of his baldness, as he had been by persons who walked in straighter paths. Rose added that he had found much human kindness and many good qualities among the gamblers but that now he abhorred games of chance, realizing that they had wrecked his life.

Rose was heartily applauded at the end of his talk, and Judge Ben Lindsay took up the tale where Rose had left off by saying that the chief difference between one man and another was that one man was caught and the other eluded detection.

"When you are judging a man," he said, "put yourself in that man's place, and say what you would have done under similar conditions."

Judge Lindsey said that all criminals had a dormant sense of honor, which might be reached by a proper appeal. He said that on Monday night he had dined here with men whom he had at some time in the past sent to prison, two of these men having been "Dutch the Kerplunk" and "Mickey the Barrel House Crook." One of the men he had sentenced, he said, was a broker on Wall Street.

George Bronson Howard said that "the underworld was an economic situation." One of the troubles, he said, was that the "bourgeois and the upper classes created the elements of the underworld like animals, and he compared their attitude to that of people staring at the animals in a circus and wondering at their strange actions.

Dr. Maximilian P. E. Grossmann said that every one in the audience, and for that matter every one in the world, had at some time been very near committing a crime.

Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss said that, properly considered, "the underworld consists of all those people who defy God in their hearts and live." He added that at heart he did not believe in capital punishment, though he had helped send seven men to the death house at Sing Sing. His belief that the law must be enforced, he said, led him in this case to act contrary to this sentiment. He added:

"The purpose of prisons is not to protect the Morgan art treasures, but the little homes on Rivington Street or away out on Long Island against members of the underworld who break in, who snatch pocketbooks, or take girls out of decent homes and sell them into slavery."

FEW EVICTIONS THIS YEAR.

Poor May Day Outlook for the Dispossess Club.

The City Marshals and the Dispossess Club, which used to serve them in evicting poor families from tenements on the east side for failure to pay their rent, lamented yesterday the fact that to-day (May Day) would be the poorest May Day in the history of the east side. It used to be the style on the east side to be served on the cheerful May Day with a dispossess notice and have one's family of twenty or twenty-three children and the household furniture put on the sidewalk. But that sorry fashion, the Marshals said, has gone out.

In 1911 there were 18,502 applications for dispossess notices in the Fifth District Municipal Court alone, which serves all the east side below Fourteenth Street. In 1912 the number shrank to 12,000. On April 30 and May 1 it used to be customary to have 1,100 or 1,200 returns from dispossess notices turned into court each day by the Marshals and their helpers in execution, the Dispossess Clubs. Yesterday, according to Chief Clerk James J. Devlin, there were only a few hundred returns made.

Clerk Devlin ascribed the cause of the falling off in the business of the Marshals and dispossess strong-arm squad to the fact that so many removals had been made by east side residents to the Bronx or the outlying sections of Brooklyn and Queens. Never before, it was said, have there been so many vacant flats and stores on the east side as now, and the rents there have been kept more moderate by fearsome landlords as a result.

Prison Penalty for Stealing Autos.

SPRINGFIELD, April 30.—The Illinois Senate to-day passed a bill providing from two to ten years' imprisonment for stealing an automobile.

FOUNDED 1856

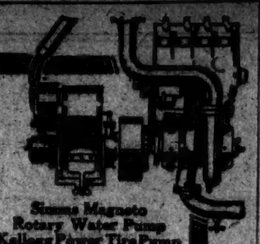
BROKAW BROTHERS
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

The style of our Spring Suits and Overcoats does not overstep the present or savor of the past.

An important feature because our garments are carefully and thoroughly tailored, insuring at least two seasons wear.

We are showing an abundant variety of the very newest American and English woolens in novel colorings and patterns in a broad range of styles and sizes.

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
SUBWAY AT THE DOOR—ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY



Simms Magneto
Rotary Water Pump
Kellogg Power Tire Pump
all now vested costly and conveniently on the right side of the

Edwards-Knight

motor. They are all driven on one shaft by a silent link belt, the clever combination forming but one of the many distinctive features of this wonderful new car. Others include:

Wonderful Knight Motor, Wire Wheels, Coss Type Clutch, Left Hand Drive, Positive Non-Skid Lubrication, U.S.L. Starting and Lighting System, Worm Driven Rear Axle, Centre Control, Lansdowne Springs.

Price, $3800

Before you close on any car come and see it!

EDWARDS MOTOR CAR COMPANY
U.S. Rubber Building, 6th Floor
58th Street and Broadway, New York
Newark Branch, 339 Central Ave.

Best domestic servants found in the want columns of The New York Times. Good cooks, butlers, valets. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Wilde Orientals

All rugs should be examined and cleaned at intervals—and Summer is the convenient interval. We will attend to this for you and store your rugs until Autumn.

JOSEPH WILD & CO.
Fifth Ave. and 35th St.

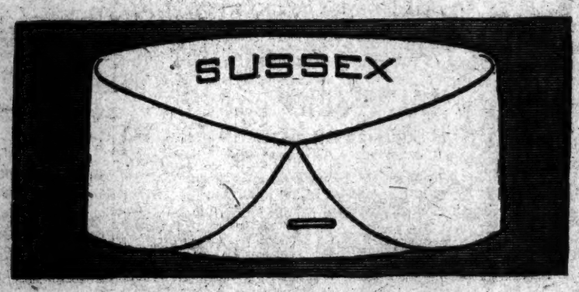
Largest Specialty Rug House in America

This Season's Collar

The most recent arrival at your dealer's, the newest, the latest, as yet the unimitated among famous Ide Silver Collars. The

SUSSEX

—a shape unapproached in other American collars—has the English smartness. None dispute its newness, its distinctiveness. It is summer comfort.



A bow tie goes well with this collar too

Ide Silver Collars

The SUSSEX—with its broad cut-a-way lines—may have competitors next season, but it's dictator in style right now.

It has the Ide exclusive Linocord Unbreakable Buttonholes. They make Ide Silver Collars last longest, and retain their shape and fit. You may easily prove it for yourself. Try the SUSSEX. 2 for 25c. ¼ sizes.

GEO. P. IDE & CO., Troy, N. Y. *Makers also of Ide Shirts--Good Shirts*

More Mileage and easy riding Diamond Tire Advantages that cost you no more

Diamond
(No Clinch)
Tires

made of
More Mileage
Vitalized Rubber
with
Perfect 3-Point Rim Contact

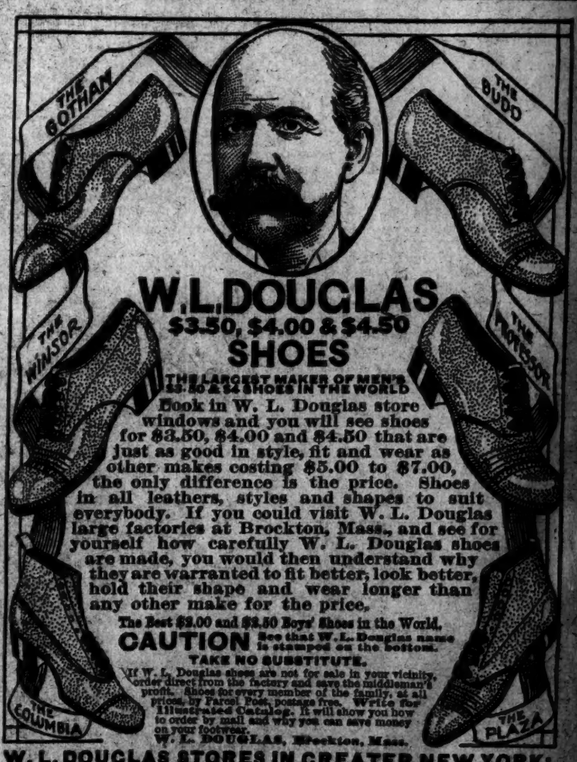
that holds with a vise-like rim grip, absolutely preventing the tire from breaking above the rim, insuring perfect rim fit and eliminating all rim troubles. Also the

Cross Section of Diamond Safety Tread

No-Pinch Safety Flap
for inner tube protection.

So this time buy Diamond Vitalized Rubber Tires—you can get them to fit your rims at any one of the

25,000 Diamond Dealers
always at your Service



W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.50, $4.00 & $4.50
SHOES
THE LARGEST MAKER OF MEN'S $3.50 & $4 SHOES IN THE WORLD

Look in W. L. Douglas store windows and you will see shoes for $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 that are just as good in style, fit and wear as other makes costing $5.00 to $7.00, the only difference is the price. Shoes in all leathers, styles and shapes to suit everybody. If you could visit W. L. Douglas large factories at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to fit better, look better, hold their shape and wear longer than any other make for the price.

The Best $3.00 and $3.50 Boys' Shoes in the World.

CAUTION See that W. L. Douglas name is stamped on the bottom.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from the factory and save the middleman's profit. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices, by Parcel Post, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog. It will show you how to order by mail and why you can save money on your footwear.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK:

92 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th Street.
183 Broadway, cor. 14th St. (Union Sq.)
1540 Broadway, corner 46th Street.
1465 Broadway (Times Square).
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1482 Third Avenue.
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2779 Third Ave., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
245 Eighth Avenue.
683 Eighth Avenue.
250 West 125th Street.

BROOKLYN
431 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
705-710 Broadway, corner Thornton St.
1207 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
476 Fifth Avenue, corner 11th Street.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.

JERSEY CITY—94 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK—821 Broad Street.
PATERSON—199 Market St., cor. Church
TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad

BROOKLYN DEFEATS GIANTS---YANKEES LOSE AGAIN---POLO---RACING---ATHLETICS---BOXING

BROOKLYN JOSTLES LEON AMES RUDELY

Dodgers Rise to a Batting Rally in Seventh and Beat Giants, 5 to 3.

THE SCORE.

Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—5
New York	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

BROOKLYN.

	AB	R	H	BB	SO	PO	A	E
Moran, rf	3	2	0	1	0	2	0	0
Cutshaw, 2b	3	1	1	1	0	2	4	0
Stengel, cf	4	1	3	0	0	3	0	0
Wheat, lf	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Daubert, 1b	4	0	1	0	0	14	0	0
Smith, 3b	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
Fisher, ss	4	1	1	0	0	0	4	1
Miller, c	4	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
Ragan, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
†Hummell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Allen, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	33	5	9	2	0	27	14	2

NEW YORK.

	AB	R	H	BB	SO	PO	A	E
Snodgrass, cf	4	1	1	1	1	2	0	0
Fletcher, ss	4	0	1	0	1	2	4	1
Burns, rf	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Doyle, 2b	5	0	0	2	0	1	2	0
Murray, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Merkle, 1b	4	0	2	2	0	1	15	0
Herzog, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Meyers, c	4	0	0	2	0	0	3	1
*Devore	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson, c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ames, p	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Crandall, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	37	3	10	1	4	24	15	1

*Ran for Meyers in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Ragan in the seventh inning.

Left on bases—New York, 10; Brooklyn, 7. Two-base hits—Doyle, Merkle, Cutshaw, Stengel. Sacrifice hits—Fletcher, Herzog. First base on errors—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Stolen bases—Doyle, Murray, Fisher. Bases on balls—Off Ragan, 1; off Ames, 2. Struck out—By Ragan, 1; by Ames, 3; by Allen, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Ames (Cutshaw). Passed ball—Miller. Hits—Off Ragan, 8 in 7 innings; off Allen, 2 in 2 innings; off Ames, 9 in 7 innings; off Crandall, none in 1 inning. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Byron.

The shadow of ill-luck still hangs over the head of pitcher Leon Ames of the Giants. At Ebbets Field yesterday Ames started to pitch against the Brooklyns and did pretty well up to the seventh inning, when the Dodgers, coming up from behind impudently, reached Ames's service for four stout hits, sent four runs over the plate, and the Brooklyns won by a score of 5 to 3.

Once Leon Ames used to wear a green necktie. He did this because some wise soul told him that the emerald hue would croak any jinx which might pursue him. Ames, when his left fashionable upper Eighth Avenue yesterday to go to Brooklyn couldn't find the green cravat in his dressery so he wore one of deep purple. No wonder he lost the game.

The situation in Brooklyn was just this. It was a bright, clear Spring day. The song birds were chirping sweetly on the budding trees in Flatbush. Some 10,000 people had congregated in Ebbets Field to see the clash.

Jumping over several preliminaries bring the picture up to the seventh inning. At that time the Giants were in the lead by a score of 3 to 1.

Bob Fisher, the first batsman up in the seventh, beat out a warm hit, which Doyle made a creditable attempt to check. Miller flied to Doyle and Silent John Hummel, batting for Patrick Don Carlos Ragon, struck out. Moran drew a pass. Cutshaw smashed a two-base hit to centre field, scoring Fisher and Moran. Stengel sent a Single to left, which scored Cutshaw. Wheat then batted a hit to centre field, which was injudiciously handled by Snodgrass, and Stengel romped home with another unite, which plied Brooklyn's total to five.

After that inning Frank Allen went to the mound for the Dodgers and held the Giants at bay during the remaining innings. Crandall succeeded the unhung Ames on the mound and Brooklyn did no further counting.

The Giants began scoring in the first inning. Snodgrass singled to left and Fletcher sacrificed. After Burns had foisted a fly to Moran, Larry Doyle managed to connect with the ball on the right field concrete wall, scoring Snodgrass. Brooklyn evened matters in the same round, when Moran was safe on Fletcher's fumble and went to second, while Cutshaw was being retired. Stengel's infield hit sent Moran to third and he scored on Zack Wheat's single to left.

The Giants went to the front in the second inning, Merkle blazing the way for a run with a single to left. He went second while Herzog was being rossed out at first by Ragon and scored when Chief Meyers poled a single to right field.

The third Giant came in the sixth inning, when Fletcher drove a three-bagger to left, went to third on Herzog's sacrifice, and scored when Ames propelled a single to left.

Not by any means was all this run getting the dramatic incident of the game. That was reserved for the ninth inning, when the baseball pubic had a glimpse of Manager John J. McGraw, purple with rage, for the first time in two long years.

In the final round the eagle eye of McGraw did not agree with the eyesight of Umpire Charley Rigler on just where the ball was penetrating the plate. McGraw protested loud and long. Rigler, with all the autocratic mien of the Shah of Madagascar, sent McGraw from the field. McGraw was fined right up the tips of his gray and black hair. Once in the shadow of the bench he came into sight again. Rigler again exiled him. McGraw finally making his exit through the secret trap door in the Brooklyn bench.

Likely as not, the amiable Mr. McGraw will get a short vacation for this entertaining effort.

Reds Give Chicago Close Rub.

CHICAGO, April 30.—The Cincinnati "Reds," with the return of their regular playing paraphernalia, gave the local Nationals a close call in the second game of the series to-day, but lost, 3 to 4. Suggs and Pierce were opposed to each other in what proved to be a pitchers' battle, but with the luck of the game in favor of the Chicago flinger. The locals were credited with two homers on drives which were misjudged. Had these been played correctly the outcome might have been different. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Clymer, cf	4	0	0	4	0	0
Schulte, rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Mitchell, lf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Zeider'man, 2b	4	0	1	1	1	0
Saier, 1b	3	1	1	12	0	0
Byers, ss	3	0	1	1	2	0
Bwell, ss	0	1	0	1	0	0
Fletcher, c	3	0	1	2	1	0
Pierce, p	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	5	24	4	0

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Beaher, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Becker, rf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Sevreid, 1	3	0	0	7	1	0
Bates, rf	0	0	0	1	0	0
Tinker, ss	4	0	0	0	0	4
Hearn, 2b	4	1	2	1	4	1
Mann, cf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Egan 2b	4	1	2	1	2	0
Alm'da, 3b	4	1	2	1	2	2
Clarke, c	4	0	0	6	2	0
Suggs, p	2	1	1	1	4	0
Total	36	4	7	24	15	2

*Batted for Becker in the eighth inning.

Errors—Almeida, Mitchell, Pierce.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	—4
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	—4

Two-base hit—Suggs. Home runs—Bridwell, Mitchell, Almeida. Sacrifice hits—Byers, Pierce. Stolen bases—Saier, Bridwell. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Chicago, 5. Bases on balls—Off Pierce, 2; off Suggs, 1. Struck out—By Pierce, 1; by Suggs, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Suggs (Saier). Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Gaffney.

Steele Holds Pirates Safe.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 30.—Pittsburgh was unable to hit Steele to any extent to-day and lost the fourth straight game, St. Louis taking the first game of the series, 6 to 1. Konetchy's single, a sacrifice, and McLean's single gave the visitors a run in the second. An error by Viox, a walk to Konetchy and singles by Mowrey, Cathers and O'Leary gave them three more in the third. O'Toole relieved Robinson in the fourth and pitched fine ball, only one run being made off him. Perry pitched the ninth and allowed another run. It was stated to-day that Hans Wagner may be able to play in Boston next Tuesday. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Hug'ns, 2b	4	1	1	2	4	0
Magee, lf	4	0	2	1	0	0
M'wrey, 3b	5	1	1	1	0	0
K'ne'y, 1b	3	2	1	12	1	0
Long, rf	4	1	1	1	0	1
Sh'k'r, cf	4	1	0	1	0	0
Oakes, cf	0	2	0	1	0	0
O'Le'ry, ss	4	0	2	3	2	0
McLean, c	4	0	1	1	1	0
Steele, p	3	0	1	0	2	0
Total	38	6	10	27	10	1

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Carey, lf	4	0	0	4	1	0
Boose, cf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Byrne, 3b	4	0	1	1	3	0
Miller, ib	4	0	1	1	8	0
Wilie, rf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Butler, 2b	3	0	1	5	1	0
Viox, ss	4	0	0	2	2	0
Simon, c	2	0	0	5	5	0
Hofman, p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Kelly, c	0	0	0	0	1	0
Rob'son, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Mensor	1	0	1	0	0	0
O'Toole, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
‡Frary	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	33	1	6	27	17	

Errors—O'Leary, Viox.

*Batted for Simon in eighth.
†Batted for Robinson in third.
‡Batted for O'Toole in eighth.

St. Louis	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	1—6
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two base hits—Oakes, Hofman. Sacrifice hits—Huggins, Sheckard, Oakes. Stolen bases—Byrne, Mowrey. Bases on balls—Off Robinson, 1; off O'Toole, 2; off Ferry, 1; off Steele, 1. Struck out—By O'Toole, 3. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; St. Louis, 4. Hits—Off Robinson, 6 in 3 innings; off O'Toole, 4 in 5 innings; off Ferry, 1 in 1 inning. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Eason.

Recruit Defeats the Phillies.

BOSTON, April 30.—Boston won its third game of the season after an eleven-inning pitchers' battle between James and Brennan to-day; Boston 2, Philadelphia 1. James, a recruit twirler, has won two of the local team's three victories, both extra-inning affairs. Boston's winning run was scored on Maranville's single, Capron's wild throw, a sacrifice, and Myers's single. Maranville's error made Philadelphia's only run possible. The visitors filled the bases in the eleventh, with only one out, but James held them scoreless. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ville, ss	5	1	2	4	4
C'nelly, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Myers, 1b	5	0	1	12	2
Sw'y, 2b	4	0	2	5	5
Titus, rf	3	0	1	0	0
Kirke, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Mann, cf	4	0	0	0	0
Devlin, 3b	5	0	0	3	2
Wh'ly, c	4	0	0	9	5
James, p	4	0	0	1	3
*Rariden	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	2	6	35	21

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Pask't, cf	5	1	2	1	0
Knabe, 2b	5	0	0	2	2
Lobt, ss	5	0	1	2	3
Magee, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Dolan, lf	4	0	1	0	0
Capron, lf	0	0	0	0	0
L'd'us, 1b	5	0	0	12	0
Doolan, ss	5	0	2	3	4
Kil'fer, c	3	0	2	5	1
Br'nan, p	3	0	0	1	4
†Miller	1	0	0	0	0
Total	43	1	7	35	17

*Batted for Titus in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Dolan in the eleventh inning.

One out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Maranville, Myers, James, Capron, Doolan.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Maranville, Sweeney. (2.) Sacrifice hits—Connolly, Lobert, Knabe, Brennan, Killifer, Magee. Stolen bases—Myers, Paskert, Dolan. Double plays—Sweeney and Maranville; Sweeney, Maranville and Myers; Killifer and Doolan; Knabe, Luderus, and Doolan. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 9. First base on balls—James, 3. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Hit by pitcher—Devlin. Paskert. Struck out—By James, 6; by Brennan, 3. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Orth.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

Montreal	2	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	—9
Jersey City	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Batteries—Mattern and Burns; Doescher, Brandon, and Crisp.

AT NEWARK.

											R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	6	2
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—3	12	1	

Batteries—Quinn and Blair; Barger and Higgins.

AT BALTIMORE.

											R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	5	0	1	0	1	1	2	1—11	16	0	
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	3	0	1—10	7	6	

Batteries—Brant, Hearne, Lush, and Bemis; Roth and Egan.

AT PROVIDENCE.

											R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	2	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	4	—14	14	2	
Providence	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	3	0	—10	15	7	

Batteries—Beebe, Jamison, and Lange; Lafitte and Kocher.

Cleveland Club Releases Catcher.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 30.—Catcher Pete Shields, former Captain of the University of Mississippi baseball team, was released to the Portland, Ore., Club by the Cleveland American League Club to-day and Outfielder Charley Betts was released to the Beaumont Club of the Texas League.

Southern League.

At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 3; Nashville, 1.

At New Orleans—Memphis, 6; New Orleans, 5.

At Mobile—Mobile, 6; Montgomery, 4.

At Birmingham—Birmingham, 6; Atlanta, 2.

Pacific Coast League.

At San Francisco—Sacramento, 9; San Francisco, 4.

At Los Angeles—Oakland, 3; Los Angeles, 6.

At Portland—Venice, 3; Portland, 6.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M., N. Y. Americans vs. Philadelphia, Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c. —Adv.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 5; New York, 3.
Boston, 3; Philadelphia, 1. (11 innings.)
St. Louis, 6; Pittsburgh, 1.
Chicago, 4; Cincinnati, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston, 8; New York, 1.
Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 0.
St. Louis, 2; Cleveland, 0.
Chicago, 8; Detroit, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Montreal, 9; Jersey City, 5.
Newark, 5; Rochester, 1.
Baltimore, 10; Toronto, 7.
Buffalo, 13; Providence, 7.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Chicago	12	4	.750
New York	8	4	.667
Philadelphia	8	4	.556
Brooklyn	7	6	.538
Pittsburgh	8	7	.533
St. Louis	8	7	.533
Boston	3	9	.250
Cincinnati	2	12	.143

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Philadelphia	9	3	.750
Washington	8	3	.727
Cleveland	10	5	.667
Chicago	10	8	.556
St. Louis	8	9	.471
Boston	6	8	.429
Detroit	5	11	.313
New York	2	11	.154

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Newark	8	3	.750
Baltimore	8	3	.727
Providence	6	5	.545
Buffalo	6	5	.500
Montreal	5	6	.455
Jersey City	5	7	.417
Rochester	5	7	.417
Toronto	2	9	.181

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.
Chicago at Detroit.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Montreal at Jersey City.
Rochester at Newark.
Buffalo at Providence.
Toronto at Baltimore.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONS SHOW REAL FORM

Chance Makes Several Shifts in Team, but Yanks Continue to Lose.

THE SCORE.

Boston	3	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0—8
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

BOSTON.

	AB	R	H	BB	SO	PO	A	E
Hooper, rf	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Hall, 2b	4	2	2	1	0	3	4	0
Speaker, cf	4	2	2	1	0	1	0	1
Lewis, lf	5	1	3	0	1	2	0	0
Gardner, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	0	5	0
Engle, 1b	5	1	2	0	0	13	0	1
Wagner, ss	3	1	0	1	0	1	5	0
Cady, c	4	0	3	0	1	5	0	0
Bedient, p	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	8	14	2	3	27	14	2

NEW YORK.

	AB	R	H	BB	SO	PO	A	E
Wolter, rf	4	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Chase, 1b	4	0	1	0	0	14	2	0
Hartzell, 2b	4	0	2	2	0	1	3	0
Cree, lf	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lellvelt, cf	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Mikkiff, 3b	4	1	1	0	0	1	1	5
Derrick, ss	4	0	1	0	0	2	4	0
Sweeney, c	3	0	1	0	0	4	2	0
Gossett, c	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schulz, p	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Hoff, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*McKechnie	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	1	10	0	3	27	16	1

*Batted for Hoff in the ninth inning.

Two-base hits—Wolter, Sweeney. Three-base hits—Lewis, Cady. Sacrifice hit—Gardner. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 7; New York, 8. Double plays—Gardner, Ball and Engle; Hartzell, Chase and Derrick. Struck out—By Bedient, 3; by Schulz, 3. Bases on balls—Off Schulz, 1; off Hoff, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Schulz, 2 (Speaker). Hits—Off Schulz, 10 in 7 innings (at bat 33); off Hoff, 0 in 2 innings (at bat 5). Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and McGreevy. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

Ten hits and only one error—a combination that usually is strong enough to bring victory—was the Yankees' portion in yesterday's conflict with the world's champion Red Sox at the Polo Grounds, but the Chance aggregation had to accept one of its worst defeats of the present disastrous campaign. One reason for the failure was that the Red Sox pounded Southpaw Al Schulz's offerings to all sections of the field just when hits counted, and another strong reason for the one-sided score was that the Yanks did their hitting with no one waiting to score. With one run in the last half of the ninth Tris Speaker and Clyde Engle saved the Yanks a shut-out with a pair of weird tosses, which allowed Midkiff to score. The final score was 8 to 1.

Manager Chance has his team completely rearranged in both infield and outfield in the hope of finding a winning combination; and no fault could be found with yesterday's fixtures in either department. They showed all that could be asked as fielders and hit well, though not timely. Hal Chase was back where he belongs—at first base—and Claude Derrick was back in the game for the first time since his hand was injured in the second exhibition game at Brooklyn. Roy Hartzell was at second base, and Lellvelt received the position. In the outfield Harry Wolter was shifted to right field, Jack Lellvelt received his first assignment of the year in centre, and Bert Daniels was benched.

Hugh Bedient, hero of the world's series last Fall, was Stahl's choice for mound duty, and the big right-hander deserved a shut-out. Four times the Yanks touched up his service for a pair of safe slams in one inning, but he always tightened up when a run threatened. Hal Chase had two chances to push a run across, and one opportunity was presented to Wolter, Cree, and Derrick, but each in turn was unable to turn the trick.

Chance relied on Al Schulz to lead the team to a long-delayed victory, and the southpaw, who pitched such a strong game against the Red Sox in Boston last week, was anything but a puzzle to the champions. He was hit safely in each of the seven innings he worked, and the drives were especially well bunched in the first and seventh frames. With the game gone beyond redemption, Chance called on Chester Hoff to take up the burden in the eighth inning, and he also was found for a hit, catching acquisition, Gossett, to hold up the little left-hander; but he had no chance to shine.

The Red Sox jumped to the front—won the game, in fact—in the opening inning. Hooper welcomed Schulz with a single to centre, and on a hit-and-run play Neal Ball pushed a drive through short. Speaker filed to Cree and Ball moved up on Birdie's return to the plate. Lewis scored Hooper and Ball with a single to centre. A pass to Wagner and singles by Cady and Bedient allowed Wagner to make the circuit in the second inning. In the fourth inning Engle opened with a line drive past Hartzell and scored when Cady's long fly was got away from Cree. The run blinded Cree and the hit went for a three-bagger. In the fifth, after Speaker was hit, Lewis dropped a long slam into deep right field for a triple, and Tris counted.

The seventh inning, which marked the finish of Schulz, was a busy chapter for the Sox. Ball, Speaker, and Lewis hit cleanly in succession, Schulz fumbled a bunt by Gardner, Engle bounced a sizzler off Derrick's arm, and Wagner was thrown out by Hartzell after Lewis had fumbled the ball. This combination allowed three more Boston runs to trickle across the plate.

The Yankees' lone run came across in the ninth. Lellvelt beat out a slow roller, on which Ball made a spectacular bare-hand stop, but was forced by Mikkiff at second. Derrick singled to centre, and on Speaker's poor return Mikkiff hurried toward third. Engle got the ball and made a bad throw to Gardner to get Mikkiff, the ball rolling to the stand, while Mikkiff scored and Derrick raced to third.

The Philadelphia Athletics open a four-game series at the Polo Grounds this afternoon.

Johnson Wins Pitching Duel.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—A pitching duel between Johnson and Plank here this afternoon resulted in a victory for Washington over Philadelphia by 2 to 0. Both of the visitors' runs were made in the ninth inning, then with one out, Milan on second and Gandil on first, a double steal was tried on the ball on which Morgan fanned. Lapp threw to catch Gandil at second, but neither Collins nor Barry covered the bag. When the ball went to the outfield, Milan scored and Gandil reached third. The latter scored on Ainsmith's single. Plank fanned twelve batsmen to ten by Johnson, and each gave only one base on balls. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
M'ler, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Milan, cf	4	1	1	0	0	0
Lap'te, 2b	4	0	0	2	5	0
Gandil, 1b	4	1	2	11	0	0
M'gan, 2b	4	0	0	0	2	0
A'smith, c	4	0	1	10	0	0
Shanks, lf	3	0	0	1	0	0
McB'de, ss	3	0	0	1	4	0
J'son, p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Total	32	2	5	27	13	0

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
M'phy, rf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Oldr'g, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0
C'lins, 2b	4	0	0	1	2	0
Baker, 3b	4	0	1	0	2	0
McI'a, 1b	4	0	1	8	1	0
Daley, cf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Barry, ss	3	0	1	2	1	0
Lapp, c	3	0	0	10	0	0
Plank, p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Total	31	0	4	26	12	0

*Ainsmith out, hit by batted ball by himself.

Errors—Milan, Ainsmith, Lapp, (2,) Daley, Plank.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—McInnis. Stolen bases—Murphy, McInnis, Barry, Milan, Gandil. Double play—Gandil, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Washington, 4; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—Off Johnson, 1; off Plank, 1. First base on errors—Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Struck out—By Johnson, 10; by Plank, 12. Passed ball—Ainsmith. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Hart.

White Sox Pound Dubuc.

DETROIT, April 30.—Chicago to-day gave Dubuc one of the worst beatings of his American League career and defeated Detroit 8 to 3. Consistent hard hitting coupled with loose fielding and battery errors enabled the visitors to win with ease. Cicotte was also pounded hard, but his spitball seldom failed him in tight places, and he kept Detroit's hits well scattered. Weaver's wonderful fielding helped to cut down Detroit's run getting. In the sixth he robbed Crawford of what appeared to be a clean single by a thrilling stop near second base and quick throw to first. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Rath, 3b	4	3	1	1	1	0
Lord, 3b	3	0	2	1	2	0
O'Leu, rf	5	1	2	2	0	0
B'ton, lf	5	0	1	2	0	0
M'tick, cf	5	0	0	3	0	0
Sch'ier, lf	3	1	1	2	0	0
W'ver, ss	4	2	1	2	3	0
Schalk, c	4	0	1	4	1	0
Cicotte, p	4	0	2	0	3	0
Total	39	8	11	27	12	0

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Bush, ss	4	0	2	1	1	2
Vitt, 3b	5	0	2	2	2	1
C'ford, 1b	4	0	0	12	1	0
Cobb, rf	5	1	2	1	1	0
Veach, lf	4	1	0	3	0	0
High, cf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Dall, 2b	4	0	0	2	2	0
McKee, ss	4	0	0	1	3	0
Dubuc, p	4	1	1	1	2	0
Total	38	3	8	27	12	3

Errors—Rath, Lord, Crawford, Cobb, Dubuc.

Chicago	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	1	0—8
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1—3

Two-base hits—Veach, Borton, Schaller. Three-base hits—Dubuc, Vitt. Sacrifice hit—McKee. Stolen bases—Cobb, Rath, Lord, Schalk. Double play—Weaver and Borton. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Detroit, 10. First base on balls—Off Dubuc, 3; off Cicotte, 1. Struck out—By Dubuc, 5; by Cicotte, 5. Passed balls—McKee, Schalk. Wild pitches—Dubuc, 2. Time of game, One hour and forty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Hildebrand.

St. Louis Blanks Cleveland.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—St. Louis won from Cleveland to-day, 2 to 0. Pitcher Gregg was unsteady in the early innings, but always pulled out without being scored on. St. Louis won the game in the eighth. J. Johnston singled to left. Williams sacrificed and was safe when Olson fumbled the ball. Both runners advanced on Pratt's sacrifice and scored on Stovall's single to centre. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Sh'ten, cf	3	0	1	4	0	0
J. J'ston,						
W'ms, rf	2	1	0	2	0	0
Pratt, 2b	2	0	0	2	3	0
Stovall, 1b	4	0	1	9	0	0
Austin, 3b	2	0	0	1	2	0
W'lace, ss	4	0	0	1	3	1
Agnew, c	2	0	1	5	2	0
B'mg'r, p	2	0	0	0	2	0

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
Adolph S. Ochs, Pres't. B. C. Franck, Sec'y.
Address all communications
THE NEW YORK TIMES,
TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex, 43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....15 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Av.
Staten Island, 6 Richmond Tce., St. George
Jersey City.....583 Jersey Avenue
Hoboken.....94 Hudson Street
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Paris.....32 Rue Louis le Grand
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Subscription Rates—by mail, Postage Paid.
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....$0.17
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To Foreign Addresses—Daily and Sunday, $2.00 per month; Daily, $1.30 per month.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1913

THE RAILWAY RATE MOVEMENT.

The railways are about to make another combined attempt to advance their rates by permission of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The prospects of success can be gathered only by examination of the record on the subject. The first attempt was made in 1903 on the plea that the railways wanted means to improve their properties dedicated to the service of the public. The answer of the Commission was that the stockholders were not entitled to name rates which both should earn them dividends and improve their property. If they wanted to improve their property they should borrow the money. This hardly seems convincing. It would be more necessary to pay bond interest than dividends, and the rate of interest is often, as now, above the average dividend.

On the other hand, the record shows that on the policy of improvements from surplus earnings the railways grew faster than those of other countries, and the American rates were lowest in the world, while the credit of the railways was constantly improving. In 1905 the railways made another attempt on the plea that everybody else was prospering and that the roads wanted their share. The stony-hearted Commission's reply was that "the freight rate is not "a commodity the price of which "ordinarily should vary with the "price of the commodities which are "transported." The doctrine then announced was that the railways should absorb their prosperity from the country's prosperity, taking their increase of profits from the growing density of their traffic. It was then that Mr. HILL published his calculation that the theory was more true in the reverse sense, and that the country took its profits at the expense of the railways rather than that the railways profited at the expense of the country. Mr. HILL'S way of proving it was by stating the economies to the country by the reduction of rates on his lines alone to a total of $676,083,820 between 1881 and 1905. But the roads which had conferred this boon on shippers were not allowed to advance rates as they asked.

The last attempt was made so recently that it is only necessary to recall the Commission's unyielding reply that the roads could not be entitled to advance rates until they proved their efficiency in operation and their economy in wages. But how, it may be asked, can the companies make out a case, in these respects when their action is not under their control? "Theirs not to reason why, theirs but to pay and die." What option have the companies regarding full crew laws passed by order of unions of their own employés? How can the companies show economy in operation when wages are increased by millions in arbitrations forced upon the companies by public opinion, although the method of arbitration is admittedly bad? How is it possible to say to the companies that they should borrow the funds they need when municipalities in superior credit are borrowing above the rate at which railways can make a profit by the use of capital?

It might seem that there is no good time for the advance of railway rates. Nobody can afford to pay higher rates when times are bad, and when times are good the companies have so much business that they cannot make out a case of poverty. And yet there is hope. In the Shreveport case the Commission fairly scolded the companies for not asking it for relief from the Texas rates. The question seems fair to ask—If the Commission thinks that the railways may not be oppressed by statutes and may be relieved by an order of practical nullification, why may not the relief be extended further than to mere rates? Why may not the Commission deem its duty to be to protect the railways against a public opinion less informed than the Commission? Why may not the Commission discover that full crew laws are nullification of the Federal regulation of rates by making rates declared reasonable by the Commission unreasonably low by the amount taken for unnecessary wages? Why may not similar reasoning be applied to such legislation as that mentioned by President DELANO, who specified in yesterday's papers an equipment law as

> presumably for the safety of the public, but there is every reason to believe it is for the benefit of an electric headlight corporation in which members of an engine drivers' organization are interested.

The Commission could not ask for a better opportunity to magnify its office than by showing that it is truly a judicious, judicial, and benevolent body holding the scales true between the opposing sides of the railway question. The alternative is that regulation shall mean constant reduction of rates, constant increase of service for less money, and, when this shall fail, as it must fail, Government ownership and operation as the result.

THE AMENDED LAND BILL.

If California's Alien Ownership bill had been originally drawn in the form adopted by Attorney General WEBB of that State for his substitute measure, it is little likely that the matter would have attracted much attention either here or in Japan. The bill of which complaint was made prohibited the ownership of land by aliens "ineligible to citizenship." The Webb substitute, which was passed by the California Senate Tuesday night, provides in Section 1 that "all aliens eli-"gible to citizenship under the laws "of the United States may acquire, "possess, and inherit real property." Section 2 provides that all aliens other than those mentioned in Section 1 may acquire real property "to the "extent and for the purpose pre-"scribed by any treaty now existing "between the Government of the "United States and the nation or "country of which such alien is a "citizen or subject." The clause as to ownership of land by corporations is also expressly limited to make it conform to treaty requirements.

Inasmuch as the Webb bill is permissive and appears to have been drawn with due regard to the obligations of treaties, it is believed in California and elsewhere that the chief ground of objection to the enactment has been removed. The country, however, cannot shut its eyes to the fact that this legislation will not dispose of the question of Japanese eligibility to naturalization. California's demonstration of antipathy to the Japanese had no reasonable cause or basis, it was a political demonstration for the gaining of party or factional advantage. But it has served to bring into view the need of diplomatic interchanges between Washington and Tokio preliminary to the making of a new treaty. The interest and the disposition of the two countries in respect to the questions raised by the California agitation are believed to be so nearly in accord that the outlook for a meeting of the National minds in a convention satisfactory and mutually advantageous is favorable.

THE SCHOOL BILLS.

The Mayor will give a hearing today on the two bills relating to the schools of New York, which have been passed by the Legislature and which are usually known as the McKee bills. The supporters of the bills are counting on the approval of the Mayor, though we think their confidence may be misplaced, and that the Mayor may see the inexpediency of such patchwork legislation as to matters that ought clearly to be treated as a whole, and with mature consideration of all the conditions of the problem. If, however, his Honor shall not see his way clear to condemn the bills, it will fall to the Governor to determine their fate. We are persuaded that on careful examination of the measures he will see that they are radically opposed to the principles that he has sought to apply to legislation affecting important public interests.

The main objection to the bills is that they tend directly to destroy responsibility in the administration of the schools. One of them gives to the President of the Board of Education the authority to designate any one connected with the supervising or teaching staff to inspect and report on any subject of which the board has cognisance. This in effect turns over to the President of the board a function that should be exercised by the board itself, and clothes the President with power that he may use to the confusion of all discipline. If he should do so, there is no way of calling him to account. And in the meanwhile the responsibility of the supervising department would be hopelessly impaired.

The other of the two bills tends strongly to produce like result on even a broader scale. It puts in the hands of the board the selection of district Superintendents and special directors without reference to the nomination of the Superintendent of Schools, and it puts in the same hands the direction of district Superintendents and directors of special branches now in the hands of the Superintendent of Schools. This substantially breaks up the present system of accountability and huddles upon the Board of Education a lot of work for which it is not adapted. It is in flat contradiction to all principles of efficient administration. Gov. SULZER has shown repeatedly this Winter a desire so to frame the regulation of the State departments as to preserve and increase the responsibility of their various heads. We are persuaded that he will see the unwholesome tendency of these bills and will withhold his approval from them. Certainly the schools need reorganization, but it should be the result of careful and comprehensive study and not of hap-hazard interference of the Legislature in details.

THE COLLECTORSHIP OF THE PORT.

Neither in Tammany Hall nor among the foes of Tammany have we been able to detect any marked enthusiasm over the suggested appointment of Mr. FRANK L. POLK as Collector of the Port of New York. It would be a fair presumption, therefore, that Mr. POLK is not moved by a quenchless and passionate zeal either for Tammany or for anti-Tammany. So far as it goes, this fact might serve as a basis for the further presumption that Mr. POLK might be a very good man for the Collectorship—a good man, that is, in the sense that he is not particularly in politics. We have been unable to see why ardor and activity in the anti-Tammany cause constituted a very much higher qualification for that office than attachment to the interests of Tammany. Would anybody contend that fitness for the duty of attending to the collection of customs must have been demonstrated in the field of politics?

The prerogatives and the sensibilities of Senator O'GORMAN have been brought somewhat prominently forward in the discussion of President WILSON'S intentions as to this appointment. It has been understood that Mr. POLK was recommended by Secretary MCADOO, not by Senator O'GORMAN, and it is made to appear that in some way his appointment would be a humiliation for the Senator. Why is it necessary that the emotions either of pleasure or of humiliation of either Senator or Secretary should be made the controlling consideration in this matter? We should like to see more attention given to the fitness and qualification of the candidate for appointment, and rather less to the political color of his backing. We take it that the public interest will be best served by the appointment of a Collector who will fill Mr. LOEB'S shoes. Mr. LOEB has with notable fidelity attended to the duties of his office; he has been conspicuously vigilant and efficient. He has not given himself the slightest concern about politics. We have never heard a whisper that the influence of his office was employed for any political purpose whatever. That, it seems to us, is the standard to be maintained in the new appointment.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The President is said to be in extreme doubt as to what he should recommend to Congress as to the policy of the Government in the Philippines. He is committed heartily to the declaration of the Democratic Party platform on this subject, but, like many another platform in our history, this declaration is more emphatic than specific. It "favors an "immediate declaration of the Na-"tion's purpose to recognize the in-"dependence of the Philippine Is-"lands," but it adds the extremely important qualification, "as soon as "a stable Government can be estab-"lished."

This is in effect the present policy, which has steadily been pursued since the days of MCKINLEY. We have always been prepared to recognize the independence of the islands under the condition defined. And the United States Government has striven loyally and with energy and skill to bring about the fulfillment of that condition. Doubtless some mistakes have been made and some omissions have occurred, and it will be the duty of the present Administration carefully to examine this phase of the subject, to correct the errors, supply the omissions, and make any changes in the organization and management of the islands that may be found necessary. But it does not lie within the power of the Executive or of the Government to abandon the objective determined and pursued up to the present time. It is not merely the platform of the party to which the Administration belongs that prevents this. It is the grave and lasting obligation that this Nation has assumed with reference to the islands, to their actual inhabitants and to the millions who in the future will people the islands.

This is one of the cases where the means is far more important than the end. It is not the independence of the Philippines that we must consider now. It is the stable Government which is first to be established. Practically, when that is accomplished, independence will be a matter of minor consequence. By that time there will exist in the islands an intelligent, industrious, and prosperous population, partly native but largely of Western descent, which may not wish to sever the connection with the great Republic. In the present condition of the islands independence is a mere dream.

RUSSIA'S AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

It would be a mistake to assume that Russia has sunk back into national torpidity and inertness since the war with Japan, which disturbed, momentarily at least, her dreams of an extended Asiatic empire from the Baltic to the Sea of Japan. Russia probably was never stronger or more prosperous than she is to-day, and the chief secret of that prosperity is the wonderful revival of agriculture which has followed naturally the firmer hold its agricultural population now has upon the soil.

It has been only in recent years that a solution has been found for Russia's land problem, which gives the peasants an opportunity to become free, form communes, and to acquire their own farms. In addition to this great incentive to industry and enterprise the Government, the Zemstvos, and farming associations have combined to spread a knowledge of improved agricultural methods and implements among the people. Farming specialists were sent out over all the country demonstrating advanced methods and machinery by means of exhibitions and experimental field lessons, and such was the interest aroused in this way that between the years 1909 and 1911 the total number of these instructors was increased 100 per cent. One marked result of this agricultural campaign is that during the last fifteen years the improvement in the quantity and quality of the crops has increased the rental value of the land by 25 per cent.

Russia is chiefly an agricultural country, the last census showing that three-fourths of the people find their main subsistence in farming, so that the improvement noted means practically a national awakening. The extent of this remarkable progress in agriculture is best indicated by the fact that in 1895 Russia's agricultural exports amounted to less than half what they were in 1911, and the increase is rapid and continues. According to latest estimates Russia grows 51 per cent. of the rye, 25 per cent. of the oats, 33 per cent. of the barley, and 22 per cent. of all the wheat harvested in the world.

Russia's attitude in the Balkan war has shown that she is content to wait and bide her time, whatever may be her final purpose. That is a wise and politic programme, and by strengthening her people and forwarding their progress along the lines of peace she has taken the surest road to their happiness and advancement.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Would Make Floods Our Friends.

When a man has undertaken, as has CARROLL L. RIKER, the Brooklyn engineer, a job as large as that of changing the climate of the arctic and sub-arctic regions by rearranging their ocean currents, including the Gulf Stream, that one task might be expected to use up all of his time and thought. Mr. RIKER, however, recognizes no such limitation of his enterprise and energy, and he now comes forward with another colossal scheme—nothing less than one for taking care of the Mississippi floods and making them not only harmless but helpful.

Some people were rash enough to treat Mr. RIKER'S grave proposal to build a dike out over the Grand Banks from Newfoundland as more amusing than impressive, but those best qualified to judge it—other engineers, that is—have taken it with seriousness and deny neither its practicability of construction nor the probability that the effects produced would be just about what the inventor promises. As for the new proposition, it has as the first, and by no means weak, argument in its favor the fact that it is utterly different from the plan now followed—a plan known by all the experts to be wrong in principle and involving ever greater and greater catastrophes as it raises the bed of the river ever higher and higher above the level of the contiguous lands.

Abandoning the hopeless attempt to keep the Mississippi at flood within the same channel that suffices for it when low, Mr. RIKER would let the waters spread out over a regulated area some ten miles wide, thus reducing a rise of thirty feet to one of three, and would make the extension so gentle that its only effect would be just such a deposit of sediment rich in plant food as has kept up the fertility of the Nile delta since prehistoric times. Some of us have long wondered why this could not be done; Mr. RIKER says that it can be, and tells how. The details of his plan, or some of them, were printed in THE TIMES yesterday, and need not be repeated here. It's another big scheme, but it's certainly a plausible one, and, as our interest in the Mississippi Valley is greater than in the Labrador and Greenland, perhaps the Newfoundland Jetty scheme can wait till this one has been carried out or at least subjected to the careful examination it seemingly deserves.

An Experiment Worthy of Discussion.

Justice GIEGERICH evidently views alcohol with an eye which, unlike that of Secretary BRYAN, sees in it certain possibilities for good if "exhibited," as the doctors say, at just the right time and in just the proper quantities. At any rate, having before him, this week, a wife and husband who were seeking judicial recognition of what they declared the fact that each had become an intolerable partner, maritally, for the other, he sent them out to take luncheon cosily together and make a final effort to adjust their differences. There was nothing novel in that, of course, but now indeed was the Justice's suggestion that at this reconciling meal they ignore the teachings of the Prohibitionists and moisten their fare with something more heart-warming than clear, sparkling water.

Opinions will differ as to whether or not this was good advice. That the would-be-divorced took it is to be presumed, and that they came back from the luncheon announcing a restoration of harmony and a firm determination to return home together and be good certainly goes some way toward proving the Justice's wisdom and vindicating his plan. How far it goes is a question open to debate.

Some might say that a peace thus established would have to be maintained, if at all, by constant employment of the same emollient—in constantly increasing doses—and declare that sort of harmony hardly worth while. Again, objectors could note, as relevant to the issue, that while the first effects of a little alcohol are usually a good-natured blindness to the faults of others, accompanied by forgetfulness of past troubles and future perils, this is by no means always the case. Even when the bounds of moderation are not exceeded, in more than a few cases strong drink acerbates temper and weakens the inhibitions of its display. Had the Justice's plan worked out in this way, and produced, as it might, fierce public recriminations and worse, instead of an accelerated and exhilarated harmony, he would have been—well, a good deal confused, to say the least, and burdened with heavy responsibility.

Even the mildest of intoxications is well known to weaken judgment to some extent and to be the poorest of poor advisers in the reaching of difficult and important decisions. The too many marriages it brings about commonly end ill. The expectation that it would sustain a marriage already contracted will not seem high to all.

No Need to be Frightened.

When a professor of geology talks about past earthquakes we do well to listen with respectful attention and to give all he says that provisional and qualified belief which is due to the exponent of a young science wherein even the most expert have much to learn and are still constantly changing their conclusions. But when the professor of geology ventures on the prediction of a big earthquake with no better basis than that there has been a little one—then almost anybody has a right to have and express doubts many and large.

Therefore need nobody be much worried, or at all, because Prof. CHADWICK of St. Lawrence University declares that we are entering upon a period of great seismic disturbances, and that Monday night's tremors in lower Canada and upper New York may "possibly" be the precursor of a disastrous shock in the same region. "Possibly" it may, but possibilities of that sort are ignored by the thousands every day, by those of us who are not suffering from well-developed phobias.

What should really interest us is what the professor said about a "Logan's line" and "the famous Champlain earthquake of 1663." Fairly diligent inquiries made yesterday among people claiming to be fairly well read and informed failed to disclose even one that had ever heard before of the line in question or of the Champlain earthquake. That shows how painfully ignorant one can long be without knowing it, for, of course, the professor is all right in his history, however he may be as a prophet.

THE NEGRO RACE.

Lester Walton Affirms Its Title to a Capital "N."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In discussing the question as to whether the term Negro should be accorded a capital "N" or not, it appears that you approach the matter from the wrong angle. In the first place the word Negro, used to designate a people, is not, according to Webster, an adjective. It is a noun. It is used by the Spanish, Portuguese, and French people as a noun to designate a distinct class of natives who derive their black color from African admixture. As used in America it applies to a people who, in different environment and under different condition, constitute a race distinct to itself.

It is not necessary to discuss the circumstances creating this difference. It is not germane. The important thing to consider is that under new conditions a new people has come into being, and this new element must have a distinguishing cognomen that shall embrace sufficient individuality and dignity to be worthy of a place in the ethnological classification of the world.

"Usage determines meaning," you say, "and by common agreement 'negro' now applies to persons the color of whom ranges from black to white." Admitted without argument. But since usage thus defines the meaning of the word it also broadens its scope from covering a particular class or color and makes it embrace all the classes and all the colors that comprise a whole race. Surely you will admit that this broader meaning, established by usage, entitles the word to the same dignity and high standing as is given other words that apply to other races.

The word "Negro" has been adopted as the race name of a people who are set apart from the other races of the world. They are no more African than American—indeed, not as much. It is a far cry from the black African brought to these shores in 1619 and enslaved to the "Negro" of 1913, whose color embraces every shade from black to white. It is a new race that we are considering. If there is no new word sufficiently descriptive to be applied, and a word must be used the true meaning of which makes it only party applicable, then in using it we must broaden its meaning to cover its new application. This being the case, is it not plainly apparent that the new word is placed alongside other race names and attains to their same dignity?

Relative to my objection to the use of the term "negress," THE TIMES says: "Mr. Walton also objects to 'negress,' calling it vulgar and a 'disparagement on the women of my race.' It is, if he thinks so, but why he should is not made clear. The use of that and like feminine terminations is in full accord with the spirit and customs of the three languages from which English is chiefly derived, and there is no more of essential or necessary disparagement or vulgarity in 'negress' than in 'actress' or 'executrix.'"

Admitting that "negress" per se is the feminine form of Negro, our objection to its use is that it has been applied to our women as a term of opprobrium and is used in the same class, in our estimation, as the obnoxious term "nigger," which seems to be quite a popular term, whether usage is or is not correct.

LESTER A. WALTON.
Managing Editor, New York Age.

"All the News."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me a word or two on the letter that a German-American has written to you complaining that you misrepresent Germany by publishing cable dispatches on the "Krupp scandal." THE TIMES'S motto, as every one of your readers knows, is to print "All the News That's Fit to Print." I admire, therefore, the courtesy and patience with which you treat the complaint of our German friend. You have done your duty in reporting the German scandal, and so did the native press of the Fatherland. If the press would not give publicity to such things scandals would grow like mushrooms after a rainy day.

I am an American citizen of foreign birth, and quite frequently read the German papers in this country. If it comes to publishing something about American graft, or scandals, or something that is apt to misrepresent this country they certainly don't treat Uncle Sam with silk gloves. True enough, no one requests or expects them to do so, for this is a free country with a free press. But on the other hand, in the name of fairness, we have to encourage every decent paper to always publish the truth without fear or favor, whether it hurts individual feelings or not.

EUGENE S. LUCAS.
New York, April 30, 1913.

THE REPORTER'S TASK.

Its Difficulties Merit Co-operation and Sympathy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Good for Isaac Russell for speaking out on "Letters of Correction" as he has, and good for THE TIMES in affording him the space for it.

It has not been my fortune, good or bad, to be interviewed by many reporters, but those I have run across have impressed me favorably as men who were trying to get at facts in an efficient way; and I have always tried in meeting them to assume such a mental attitude—a "put yourself in his place" way of looking at it—as would lead me to do full justice not only to the subject of inquiry but to the man deputed to make the inquiry.

I cannot imagine many things more difficult than to be given what I understand is called an "assignment," and find yourself "up against it" as to how to carry it through for a "write-up;" how when you think you have struck the right trail you find a dead wall, or, what is worse, a very animated "picket fence" in the shape of some one decidedly averse to discussing what he perhaps regards as his personal affairs with a "newspaper reporter." Look at that case of THE TIMES reporter, for instance, who was recently subjected to the grossest indignity in pursuit of a perfectly legitimate inquiry. To put it mildly, there was an example of outrageous disregard of common decency hard to beat.

Speakers in public, too, seem to forget that in the excitement or exhilaration of the moment they are likely to say things that will look queer in cold type afterward. They would be "taken down" just as they are apt to think, on reflection, they should have been taken down.

I sometimes wonder what I would look like in print if I could prevail upon myself to "shoot off my mouth" in public! But there is no danger—you couldn't move me to it. What I have to say publicly I say in letters to the editor, which my "better half" declares are never read by the public, any more than the public speaker is listened to, seriously, by anybody but the conscientious reporter.

J. W. E.
New York, April 29, 1913.

INWOOD HILL.

President McAneny Urged to Make It a City Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. McAneny has been emphatic in frequently assuring me that the Budget Committee, which has charge of the issuing of corporate stock, was in favor of the city's acquisition of Inwood Hill, and that as soon as the Subway matter should be disposed of he would promptly give his attention to the project of Inwood Hill being taken as a park. In view of his repeated, definite, affirmative statements to this effect, I am no less shocked at the change of his attitude than I am at the subordination of the Budget Committee to it.

To-day the greater part of this section is being sold to corporations who will undoubtedly use it to engineer a real estate boom, and I am reliably informed that cutting down the trees will begin within sixty to ninety days.

Mr. McAneny knows very well that I have not only given eighteen months of my undivided time to this matter, but have done my utmost to prevent detraction from the primitive beauty of this—the last bit of virgin territory on Manhattan—not alone personally, but have induced others to follow my example in averting its commercialisation.

I cannot, nor am I disposed to, do any more in this respect. These facts will explain this communication, in which I will beg of you to lend your aid in making a final appeal to Mr. McAneny to consent to the immediate acquisition of Inwood Hill, to which the Board of Estimate is favorably disposed, and thus bring the matter to a prompt conclusion.

In this regard I desire to state that the Budget Committee, having the corporate stock in charge, will have but a few days more before closing matters for the year—which is my special reason for appealing to you to induce Mr. McAneny to keep his word.

At present, Inwood Hill can be acquired for a comparatively insignificant sum. Personally, I am not inclined to reject propositions any longer, but the deep interest that you have taken in this question prompts me to address this last appeal to you.

WALTER F. BURNS.
New York, April 29, 1913.

INCOME TAX OBJECTIONS.

Money Raised from the Few Would Be Spent by the Many.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to say a word or two in regard to the proposed income tax. By the press I see it is figured that the entire tax is to be collected from about 400,000 persons, for it is estimated that that is about the number in the United States who have incomes of $4,000 a year or over.

We have a voting population in this country of, say, 10,000,000, so that the entire income tax is to be collected from one voter in twenty-five. In other words the twenty-four untaxed persons are to be allowed to run the Government to suit themselves and yet pay no income tax at all, while the twenty-fifth person has to pay all the tax for the twenty-five and yet have absolutely no say in the affairs of the Government, for it is evident the twenty-four can and always will outvote the one. Now, this is taxation without representation with a vengeance, and we were long ago taught that this was unjust and tyrannical.

I am one of those who will have to pay an income tax if the proposed law is passed, for my salary is $5,000 a year, and, mind you, Sir, I am not objecting to this tax being imposed upon me, but I certainly do object to the other twenty-four voters getting off Scot free, while I have to pay not only my own proportion of this tax but theirs also.

It is this infernal discrimination of one class in favor of another that is causing most of our political unrest, and it will surely bring about no end of trouble for us as a Nation unless all class legislation of every kind is done away with.

M.
New York, April 29, 1913.

GOOD COFFEE.

Extraction Process Without Further Cooking Explained by Coffee Dealer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES "correspondence course" on coffee should not be ended without being brought to at least one definite point, which, once understood, means more to the people than perhaps any other diet question. I deal in coffees and my point is this:

Coffee, as the consumer receives it, is a cooked, not a raw, product. It has been roasted over intense heat until every cell and tissue of the berry is efficiently cooked. The mistaken idea of the housewife that further "cooking" is necessary is responsible for the boiling, stewing, &c., of coffee into a beverage far short of what coffee is in its full glory. The simplicity of right coffee brewing has never been understood by the public. Cooking skill is absolutely unnecessary. Correct brewing is not a cooking process, but a simple extraction process, a separation, by filtration, of already cooked aromatic oils from the storage cells (or containers) of which the berry is constructed. These cells are "fibre packages" which should be filtered out and cast away as dregs and not cooked in with their precious contents of flavor and fragrance.

Ex-President Eliot has characterised eating and drinking as "legitimate satisfactions" of a happy life, and has not Dr. Osler recently said that the first two hours of the day determine the day for mankind?

The easy morning task of making good coffee gives a "head start" in the hard task of "making good" all day.

BREAKFAST TABLE.
New York, April 29, 1913.

Bulgarian Widows in Need.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am coming home from the Balkans loaded with what seems to me to be much valuable material and other things, but the particular point of this note is to put up to you the need of a popular subscription for the relief of the widows and orphans of 100,000 Bulgarian soldiers who should now be planting the fields they will never see again. The situation is appalling, but the relief to be of much value should be prompt. Bulgaria is the young America of the East and Sofia its Chicago.

H. L. BRIDGMAN.
Budapest, Hungary, April 21, 1913.

YALE'S SOCIETY REVOLT

Owen Johnson Hails It as Sign of Renewing Democracy.

Florence, Italy, April 15, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The news published in THE TIMES of the drastic action taken by the present sophomore class at Yale, in petitioning the senior societies to make certain reforms toward a simpler and saner social system, came to me as a great surprise. I am, of course, still uninformed as to the precise detail of the reforms demanded, but the very fact that the sophomore class, as a class, has had the courage to inaugurate such a revolt is as encouraging a development as it is amazing to those who are familiar with the long tradition of underclass subjection.

I am in hearty accord with the proposition that the first reform imperative is the complete doing away of the juvenile assumption of secrecy which continues to amuse the graduates of other universities, just as, until lately, visitors from country towns came to New York to witness the spectacle of the last horse cars. In "Stover at Yale" I incurred much criticism by my exposition therein that this lingering fetish of mediæval flummery produced a stagnating effect on the minds of the freshmen who accepted it with seriousness. I still believe it is the most intellectually depressing factor in the Yale life.

But there is another weakness in this theory of secrecy. The senior society system, it must be borne in mind, is not an unimportant or detached demonstration of college life. It has become the backbone and the fibre of the university. Its graduates have in their hands the entire direction of official Yale, including the President, the Dean, the Secretary and the Treasurer. Its influence is paramount in the Faculty. In the college itself the control of every important organization, directly or indirectly, is in its hands, including that all-important organ for the suppression of opinion, The Yale Daily News, which has never been allowed to pass under the direction of the outsider. The most depressing side of this phase of secrecy is that it has stood as a bar to criticism between the society system and nine-tenths of the college. Any healthy discussion as to the needs of the university as a whole, as opposed to the prestige of the societies as a part, has been utterly impossible. The first change necessary, then is for the societies, which exercise such complete dominion in Yale affairs, to level this prohibitive wall of secrecy, and to stand ready to meet criticism.

I note with interest that the sophomore protest demands that elections should take on more of the character of merit, and be stripped of subserviency to social position. This is a refreshingly courageous facing of the actual development of the senior system. It began, as almost all society organizations begin, as an attempt to establish an order of merit. The social character that has gradually replaced this first Roman standard is to my mind absolutely inevitable. In the long history of fraternities and societies, secret or open, in the United States, I have been able to see only one result—any fixed organization depending on proselyting or artificial selection inevitably tends to a social character. I have little faith that any but the most organic reforms will ever successfully combat this natural tendency in the senior societies. How true this is of Yale only a few would dare proclaim.

Forty years ago the senior society membership was preponderatingly intellectual; the orators, scholars, writers—the intellectual leaders—were almost certain of election. To-day this element has dwindled, constantly yielding to a social note. In the long procession of sons of great fortunes who have come to Yale, the case of a rejection by all three senior societies is so rare that at present I do not recall a single instance. The best that can be said is that the system usually forces the man of great wealth to an apprenticeship of moderate endeavor and a period of irreproachable conduct. There is, however, now at Yale entirely too much enthusiastic delight over the spectacle of a future wielder of millions passively sociable and negatively virtuous, even to the point of giving some justification to the remark of a critic who has said: "Yale is the most democratic of colleges. A millionaire's son, who behaves himself, is never discriminated against."

The senior society of Skull and Bones has a better record in this respect—though its lapses have been many and glaring.

If any reform toward pure merit is to come under the present system it should come in some such manner as this. There are forty-five places to be filled in the senior societies. In each class, including athletic, dramatic, literary, religious and scholarly activities, there must be, roughly, one hundred positions to be acquired as the result of some ambitious effort. An agreement by the senior societies that they would recruit their list from some such agreed upon roll of accomplishment would go far to weeding out the chaff that is so objectionable. It would not remove all the danger of social prestige, but it would do appreciable good. Furthermore, the eligibles could be formed into a society of one hundred, which in itself would be a roll of honor.

The junior societies should include this list in their membership, except in cases of flagrant inadmissibility to the society of gentlemen. The junior system itself is a factitious one. There is no natural reason for its existence. It represents no idea, and is really regarded simply as a necessary stepping-stone. The junior fraternities should be open clubhouses, and if this change does not bring vitality to them they should evolve into some genuine expression of intercourse.

One important and immediate change which should be demanded of the senior societies is the renouncing of Saturday as a meeting night in favor of some other day. What is needed now is a Saturday night which shall be the social meeting ground of the whole college, in order to stop the constantly increasing emigration to New York at the end of the week.

There is one point in the Yale situation that is difficult to touch upon without danger of being misunderstood, and that is the relation of Dwight Hall (the local Y. M. C. A.) to the senior societies. Lately the Presidency of Dwight Hall, even a class deaconship, has become exceedingly valuable baggage in the upward social journey, while in the societies themselves the Dwight Hall element has had a strong prohibitory influence—often for the best. Unfortunately, this alliance of Church and State has inevitable political consequences. The Dwight Hall offices are not always sought in a religious frenzy, and even its stamp of approval is seldom openly neglected. The complexities are difficult to analyze, given the undoubted good that lies in the true and natural sources of strength of the institution, but a query suggests itself. What effect would there be on the purely popular side of Dwight Hall if its officers, even the class deacons, in a larger devotion toward the deeper responsibilities of religion, should announce that for the purpose of a larger influence they would bind themselves not to accept elections to senior societies?

These changes which I have discussed are those which can be perceived as debatable immediate reforms. Perhaps it is better that reforms should move in gradual conviction. I know too well the susceptibilities involved, and the very democratic inclination among the society alumni even, not to lean toward such evolution. Personally, my feeling is this, as to the situation at Yale and other American universities, an opinion reinforced by new contact with the free, ardent and happy life of foreign universities. The cardinal error with us is decentralisation. Our systems break up the unity of the college into isolated groups, instead of serving as needed molders of divergent National elements.

Instead of these artificial expressions mostly intent on self-perpetuation, I should like to see clubs, generally available to those who wish to join them, founded on the dividing lines of political thought—say a conservative club, a progressive club, a socialistic club. This is what happens here in Europe, and produces by a natural association a genuine mental stimulation. If with this there could be another centralising development at Yale of the present dramatic club to a membership of a thousand with complete control of the social side of college, developed along the lines of the Harvard Hasty Pudding Club in the days of its prestige, I believe you would have at length at Yale a condition in which a man could naturally acquire his acquaintances and his friends, instead of now receiving them at the dictation of an upper class; furthermore, that his political club, which ought also to have all the attractions of social enjoyment, would represent to him not simply a basis of self-admiration but a definite and moving idea. This dream is so visionary that I am quite startled to find how naturally such an organization operates in aristocratic Europe.

Let us, however, be devoutly thankful for what the day brings us. I repeat, the action of the sophomore class at Yale in deciding to *think for itself* is to me the most encouraging, as well as the most amazing, manifestation in the whole history of fraternity conflict. If it succeeds in any measure it will have given to Yale that inestimable advertisement which awaits the first university that has the foresight, as well as the courage, to make itself truly democratic, serious, and adaptable to larger National purposes.

OWEN JOHNSON.

CALIFORNIA'S AGRICULTURE.

Exclusion of Japanese Would Mean Still Greater Decline.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposed legislation of California against land tenure by the Japanese gives especial interest to the census reports on agriculture in that State. Between 1900 and 1910 the population of California increased 60 per cent., that in urban territory 81 per cent., and that in the rural parts 34 per cent. Ten counties out of the fifty-eight show a decrease in population. There was a disproportionate increase in the cities and a falling behind in the country.

There was a decrease in the amount of land in farms of 897,507 acres, and in the amount of improved land in farms of 568,943 acres. The number of farms increased, but they diminished in size. Some important farm crops show a marked decline. The amount of land devoted to wheat was less in 1910 by 2,205,188 acres than in 1900, or 82 per cent. For each one thousand inhabitants the amount of wheat produced in 1900 was 24,602 bushels, and in 1910 it was only 2,609 bushels. Taking all the cereals together, the amount of land devoted to them was 2,033,762 acres less in 1910 than in 1900, or 51 per cent., and the product for each one thousand inhabitants was 46,522 bushels in 1900, against 16,441 bushels in 1910. Looking at the condition of agriculture as a whole one would hardly suppose that a body of wise legislators would enact a law deliberately to drive out a lot of industrious, thrifty farmers.

The decrease in the amount of land in farms becomes the more astonishing if we observe that during this decade irrigation enterprises in California have added 1,218,232 acres to productive farm property. A decrease of 897,507 acres notwithstanding this is very significant. Why go to the large expense of irrigation while allowing lands that require no irrigation to pass into neglect?

The figures of the census also may well dissipate alarm over an impending invasion of Orientals. The number of farm operators in the State is 88,197, of whom 66,632 are owners. Of these the number of foreign born white is 26,198, of whom 19,914 are owners, while the number of non-white, which must include negroes and Indians as well as Asiatics, is 3,078, of whom 398 are owners. The disturbance that is now agitating two great peoples seems strangely out of proportion to the occasion.

G. S. D.
New Haven, Conn., April 29, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It appears that the root of the Japanese trouble in California is that these aliens produce 90 per cent. of the agricultural products of the State, either as landowners or lessees, who will hire none but Japanese workers, or as workmen employed by white planters they are doing all the agricultural work. Yet the primal curse (if a curse it be, and not a blessing) still rests on mankind—the white as well as the yellow—in the sweat of their brows must they earn their bread. Why does the entire white race in the Golden State refuse to work? Do they suppose the land will be allowed to stand idle? Should it?

The remedy is not far to seek. It is well known and acknowledged by many. Martin W. Littleton is not alone in seeing that "the people" have been told too long and too insistently that they are too good to work at any sweat-producing job. These jobs, it seems, must be left for aliens, and the only available aliens in California seem to be Japanese.

The peculiar American madness that everybody must be "educated" is of course at the bottom of the trouble, and includes it all.

ROBERT P. GREEN.
New York, April 29, 1913.

Married Women and Suffrage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the dispensers of pamphlets at the Woman Suffrage Headquarters tells me that yesterday afternoon a very bright, cheerful lady, upon being asked if she favored woman suffrage replied: "Oh, no, I am married." When the suffragist retaliated by saying that many ardent supporters of suffrage were among the married women, the cheery one chirped: "Oh, yes, I know—but you see I am happily married."

E. G. S.
New York, April 29, 1913.

MERRY MAY.

Who comes here with scanty skirt
Well pinned up to clear the dirt,
Mackintosh, umbrella new,
Warranted not to leak through,
Rainy-day shoes, stout and trig,
Rubb

MISS COUDERT WEDS THOMAS RIGGS, JR.

Quiet Wedding at the Home of the Bride's Mother, with No Attendants.

W. E. CONNOR MARRIED

Former Partner of Jay Gould Weds Miss Thurber — Penrhyn Stanlaws Weds.

The wedding of Thomas Riggs, Jr., of Washington, and Miss Rénée Coudert, younger daughter of Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, and of Mr. Coudert, took place very quietly yesterday at the residence of the bride's mother, 383 Park Avenue.

The ceremony was solemnized in the drawing room, which was decorated in apple blossoms and Spring flowers, before an altar improvised in a bower of white and green. Mgr. Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., wore a trailing robe of white satin veiled with Venetian point and a tulle veil held with orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of gardenias and lilies of the valley. She wore a diamond necklace, the gift of her mother, with a diamond and sapphire pendant, a gift from her cousin, Mrs. Dawson, and a sapphire and diamond brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. She had no attendants.

Mr. Riggs's best man was Micajah W. Pope of Baltimore. There were four ushers, Harry and Frank Riggs of Baltimore, Clifford Rosengarten of Philadelphia, and Walter Tuckerman of Washington.

After their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Riggs will live in Washington until they go to Alaska for the Summer.

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EVERETT—WITHSTANDLEY.

Miss Mildred Lucile Withstandley, daughter of Mrs. William P. M. Van Iderstine of 270 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, and Silas Kendrick Everett, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Kendrick Everett, of 310 West 109th Street, were married last evening. The Rev. Dr. Robert MacDonald officiated.

Mrs. John H. Dunn, Jr., (Dorothy Everett,) a bride of last week, attended as matron of honor. The maid of honor was Miss Beryl Courtis and the bridesmaids were the Misses Rosamond Thayer and Helen Thorn. All carried pink roses. There were two flower girls, Drucilla Everett and Isabel Bevans, and a little page, Master Vincent Paterno, son of Dr. and Mrs. Charles V. Paterno. Percy Dunham was Gordon Dunham of New York, and the ushers were Minton Cronkite of New York, John H. Dunn, Jr., of Newark; and Wilbur Crane and Victor Withstandley of Brooklyn.

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HINMAN—GRIDLEY.

Miss Elsie Elizabeth Gridley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mead Gridley, of 8 Bedford Place, Brooklyn, and Edward Hinman, Jr., were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. John Howard Melish officiating. A reception followed the ceremony. The bride's only attendant was Miss Helen Hinman, sister of the groom. The ushers were George H. Warren, Jr., Ferdinand Zogbaum, Richard Cobden, Jr., and George G. McLochlin. Henry Brevoort Renwick of Flushing, L. I., was best man. After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Hinman will make their home at Anyox, B. C.

***

CONNOR—THURBER.

The wedding of Miss Jeannette M. Thurber, daughter of Mrs. Francis Beattie Thurber of this city, and Washington Everett Connor, who was the partner of the late Jay Gould for many years, was celebrated yesterday at noon in the chantry at Grace Church. The chancel was massed with palms and apple blossoms, and the ceremony was performed by Bishop James De Wolf Perry of Rhode Island, assisted by Dr. Slattery.

The bride, who was unattended, wore a traveling costume of electric blue and a straw hat to match, topped with a bird of paradise, and draped with a veil of shadow lace. Her only ornament was a diamond brooch, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and gardenias. Connor Lawrence, a young man, who was named after Mr. Connor, acted as best man.

Plans to have the wedding as quiet as possible were carried out by those in charge, and no one except the invited guests were admitted into the chantry during the ceremony, when the doors were kept closed. An awning extended from the door to the curbing, and a policeman and a private detective were kept busy keeping the crowd back.

After the ceremony Mr. Connor and his bride stood at the door of the chantry and received the congratulations of their relatives and friends as they passed out. Mrs. Thurber, the bride's mother, in a black velvet gown, and her other daughter, Mrs. Francis L. Pruyn, stood with them, the latter in brown velvet.

The couple left for the South on their honeymoon, and they will make their home in New York, although they expect to spend much of their time at Mr. Connor's country place, Interwollen, at Seabright, N. J.

The engagement of the couple, when announced last week, was received with much interest. Mr. Connor, who has made his home at the Union Leage Club, was one of the most active men in Wall Street up to his retirement from business in 1887, and is a member of many clubs in New York. He is 64 years old, and his wife is about twenty years his junior. His son by his first marriage, Wayne Everett Connor, makes his home in Paris.

***

GILES—SWARTZ.

Miss Anice Burton Swartz and Lewis Henry Giles were married yesterday in the Church of the Incarnation, the Rev. Milo H. Gates, vicar of the Chapel of the Intercession of Trinity Parish, officiating. Only the immediate relatives were present. Mortimer H. Swartz gave his sister in marriage. A bridal breakfast was served afterwards at the Waldorf-Astoria, after which the couple left for Québec. On their return they will reside near Boston.

***

MacFARLAND—HUDGINS.

Mrs. John Molton Hudgins, widow of Lieut. Hudgins, U. S. N., who was killed in a turret explosion on the United States battleship Kearsarge, and Lieut. Commander Horace Greeley MacFarland, U. S. N., retired, of Washington, D. C., were married yesterday at 11 o'clock in St. Thomas's Church.

There were only a few relatives and friends at the church to witness the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the church. They included Mrs. François Berger Moran, the bride's mother, and Mrs. Hudgins's little son, "Jack" Hudgins. Henry B. F. MacFarland acted as best man for his brother. A wedding breakfast was served afterward at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The couple will sail on the Olympic on Saturday, and will spend the greater part of the Summer in motoring through the Austrian Tyrol. Upon their return they will reside in Mrs. Moran's house on Sheridan Circle in Washington.

***

IRWIN—McALPIN.

William Fletcher Irwin, a son of Mrs. William Irwin, and Miss Gladys C. McAlpin, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Willets McAlpin, were married yesterday afternoon in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Lowell Officiating. The church was profusely decorated with dogwood and other Spring flowers, clusters of pink and white stock being tied to the nave pews.

The bridesmaids were Miss Louise Vanderbilt of Orange, Miss Mildred Eddy of Morristown, and the Misses Alfreda Baumann and Gladys Robbins of New York.

The ushers were Frederick C. Inman, Allan Heyward McAlpin, George T. Ide, Jr., of Troy, James Sheldon Potter, James Graham Damon of Providence, and Alexander H. Carver of Philadelphia. Mr. Irwin's brother, J. V. Irwin, was best man.

The little flower girl was Miss Eleanor Hubbard, daughter of Dr. William Lawrence Hubbard. Miss Harriette Louise McAlpin was the maid of honor.

The bride, who walked with her father, who gave her in marriage, wore a soft satin gown completely veiled with chiffon and old point lace. Rose point was draped over the front, and the long chiffon train was almost covered by a full long veil of old point appliqué arranged in cap fashion over the face. She wore a single string of pearls and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 11 East Ninetieth Street, which was decorated with Spring flowers.

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KNIGHT—JONES.

Miss Marguerite Howard Jones was married yesterday to Jesse Knight of this city, son of the late Judge Jesse Knight of Wyoming, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jones, 140 West Seventy-fourth Street. The Rev. Herbert Shipman, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, officiated.

The bride was gowned in white satin brocade, trimmed with point lace with a court train which fell from the shoulders. Her tulle veil was edged with lace and was held in place with a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley, and her only ornament was a diamond pin, the gift of the bridegroom.

Mrs. MacAllaster Moore, sister of the bride, was her matron of honor. She wore a gown of pale yellow brocaded satin and carried an arm bouquet of roses. The bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Knapp and Miss Elsie Howard Jones, another sister of the bride. They wore white satin gowns draped with light green chiffon and carried pink roses.

Joseph Carey Knight was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Robert E. Andrews, Harry L. King, Ludlow S. Bull, and Robert H. King.

A large reception was held after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Knight left for an extended wedding trip, and upon their return will live in this city.

***

ADAMSON—PUGHSLEY.

Miss Jean Pughsley of New York and Paris, a sister of Lester P. Bryant of this city, was married yesterday at the Hotel Gotham to Fenton Stanlaws Adamson, the artist, who is better known as Penrhyn Stanlaws. The bride was unattended, and only a few friends and relatives witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady.

The couple have known each other for many years, and Miss Pughsley was the artist's subject in a portrait that was hung in the Spring Salon in Paris seven years ago. On account of the recent death of the bride's mother in Paris the wedding was a quiet one. H. Hughart Laughlin of Pittsburgh acted as best man.

Mr. Adamson and his bride have gone to their country place at Central Valley, N. Y., on their honeymoon, where they expect to spend part of the Summer.

***

SUFFERN—MEYER.

Miss Dorothy Meyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Theodore Meyer, Jr., and Edward C. Suffern, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward I. Suffern of Plainfield, N. J., were married last evening at the home of the bride's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Kumpp, of 640 Ocean Avenue, Jersey City. Rev. Dr. Daniel H. Hadley of St. John's Episcopal Church, Jersey City, and Rev. Dr. Augustin Elmendorf of Holy Cross Episcopal Church, Jersey City, officiated.

Miss Hildegarde Meyer, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Marie Bettcher and Miss Esther Maver. The best man was Robert Suffern, brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers were DeWitt Brokaw and Edward Overton, of Plainfield. After a trip, the couple will reside in Plainfield. Mr. Suffern is associated with his brother, Robert Suffern, in the importing business in New York City.

JUNKIN-CRANE WEDDING.

Widow of Richard T. Crane Married to F. T. A. Junkin in Paris.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, April 30.—The wedding of Mrs. Emily Hutchinson Crane and Francis T. A. Junkin, both of Chicago, took place at the American Church this afternoon. The civil ceremony was performed this morning at the Mairie.

There was a full choral service at the church, where over 200 were present. The bride was led to the altar by Ambassador Herrick, and her mother gave her away. Mme. Ricordo de Seriano, née Blair of Chicago, acted as matron of honor, and James C. McGuire was best man.

After the ceremony Mrs. Junkin gave a reception at the Hotel Crillon. Among the guests were the Duke de Choiseuil, the Marquis de Lafayette, the Marquis de Chambrun, Mrs. Potter Palmer, H. H. Getty, Miss Getty, Edward S. Swift, R. Hall McCormick, Mrs. George Dunlop, and Mme. Emma Eames.

The honeymoon will be passed in the south of France.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Both Mrs. Emily Hutchinson Crane and Francis T. A. Junkin are well known in Chicago. Mrs. Crane was the widow of Richard T. Crane, wealthy philanthropist and iron master, who died a year ago. Mr. Junkin is general counsel for the Santa Fé Railroad. The wedding is the culmination of a romance dating back twenty-five years. At that time Mr. Junkin was a young lawyer in New York. Mrs. Crane, who was then Miss Emily Hutchinson, was a belle of Viennese society, her father being connected with the American Diplomatic Service in the Austrian capital. They had a difference and the plans for the wedding were dropped.

Later Miss Hutchinson married Richard T. Crane. After his death she and Mr. Junkin renewed their romance, and their engagement became known several months ago. The bride is 47 years old.

Miss Glover to Wed J. H. Holman.

The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Le Roy Glover, a daughter of Mrs. Henry S. Glover and the late Mr. Glover, to John Taulson Holman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin D. Holman of Tenafly, N. J. Miss Glover is a sister of Mrs. Lewis Roberts, Miss Harriet C. Glover, and Dawson C. and John Le Roy Glover, and is granddaughter of the late G. Dawson Coleman of Pennsylvania. No date has been set for the wedding.

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Hunyadi Janos Pills

POOR LO WILL RIDE AS A SUFFRAGETTE

Five Original Americans and as Many Cowgirls to Join the Parade.

CONVERTED AT ONE SWOOP

Prairie Horsewomen Plaiting "Votes for Women" Into a Yell for Big Procession.

Five original Americans were converted to woman suffrage yesterday and they will ride in the big suffrage parade next Saturday. They are Albert-Kills-In-Winter, Black Horn, Ghost Dog, Red Feather and Sitting Eagle, Indians from the Wild West.

With them will ride five nice cowgirls who were converted at the same time—Lulu Parr, Lillian Compton, Ethel Saunders, and Margaret and May Griffith. The girls will ride in their buckskin suits—four of them cavalier fashion and one, the only one in the show who rides that way, on a side-saddle. The original Americans will ride in all their war paint and feathers as guards to the young women.

The reason the whole show, many hundred strong, is not going to ride in the parade is that Miss Harriet May Mills, the State Woman Suffrage President, didn't have a chance to make an address and convert it last night in the mess hall in Madison Square Garden. Miss Mills, Mrs. Marie Nelson Lee, who as a caravan suffrage campaigner is going to ride in the big prairie schooner, and a dozen other women took dinner with Col. Cody, Major Lillie, and the executive officers of the Wild West in the Garden last night.

It was a very good dinner—roast beef, corned beef and cabbage, potatoes, lima beans and rice pudding. It was taken in a corner of the big mess hall and was the same as all the men and women of the show had. Mrs. Lee wanted instructions from Major Lillie to supplement those given to her recently by Col. Cody as to how to rough it in the prairie schooner when she is campaigning for suffrage up-State, and Miss Mills was to make a speech.

That was expected to bring Cingalese, Dahomians, Siamese, Hindus, Arabs, Japanese, Russians, Malays and a few other nations figuratively to her feet, begging for woman suffrage pledges and buttons. The Australian boomerang throwers already are good suffragists. But the women arrived too late to find the big gathering all at the mess tables, so everyone had to put up with the disappointment. The company will have a chance to be converted next week, when a suffrage speech will be made to it by Miss Mills, with the first course at dinner, 5 o'clock sharp.

Col. Cody and Major Lillie received last night plumb boutonnières of suffrage yellow flowers and votes-for-women buttons. The five original Americans are learning to translate the words, "Votes for Women," into the Indian language, and the five cowgirl converts are striving to put the same slogan into a distinctive cowgirl yell for the parade.

MRS. M. E. C. BOOTH TO WED

She Will Marry O. De Lancey Coster in June.

The engagement of Mrs. Mary E. Coppell Booth to Oliver De Lancey Coster has been announced. Mrs. Booth is the widow of Edgar H. Booth, and her father was the late George Coppell, a prominent banker, of New York. Mr. Coster is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Coster of 50 East Eighty-first Street and is a member of many of the leading clubs.

Mrs. Booth has been living at 40 East Fifty-third Street, and she has a country place at Tenafly, N. J. She is a sister of Mrs. Walter Alexander, the Misses Helen G. and Elizabeth Coppell, and of Herbert and Arthur Coppell. To-night Mrs. Lawrence B. Elliman, another sister, will give a dinner and dance for Mrs. Booth and Mr. Coster at her residence, 122 East Fifty-sixth Street. The wedding will probably take place in June.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Auerbach of 11 West Tenth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Kathryn Hone Auerbach, to William Baylis, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William Baylis, of 11 East Sixty-sixth Street.

Cards have been sent out for the wedding of Miss Natalie Whiting of Boston, Miss., and Dr. Xavier Audibert of this city, which is to take place on May 10 at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. William S. Whiting, 326 Beacon Street, and will be followed by a reception. The couple's engagement was announced on March 28.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Cameron, who have been spending the Winter in Northamptonshire, England, have returned, and will spend the Summer at Southampton, L. I.

Miss Janet Fish is the guest of Mrs. Nathaniel Francis in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. George Leary of New York are the guests of Mrs. Garrison, wife of the Secretary of War.

Miss Anne K. Eastman, the Misses Ella and Constance McCall, and Mrs. Charlton T. Lewis are leaving Paris to-day and will be the guests of Miss Eastman's uncle, Sir Henry Bell, at his estate at Reigate, Surrey, England.

Mrs. Joseph B. Mayer of 14 East Sixtieth Street has opened her country place at Rowayton, Conn.

Mrs. J. Low Harriman and her son, Bishop Harriman, of Berryville, Va., are at the St. Regis, the guests of Mrs. Harriman's sister, Miss Mary C. Bishop, to remain until they sail for Europe.

Mrs. George Gordon Byron and family, who have been spending the Winter at the Waldorf-Astoria, are at their country home at South Orange, N. J.

Mrs. Curtis N. Douglas and Miss Douglas of Albany are at the Hotel Manhattan for a visit; also Mrs. Augustus St. Gaudens.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings of Paris are at the Plaza for an indefinite stay.

Señorita Mercedes Madero, sister of the slain Mexican President, and Señor Antonio G. Canalizo, are to be married to-day in the Iglesia de la Esperanza, Broadway and 156th Street. Only the members of the Madero family will attend the wedding. A wedding breakfast is to be served after the ceremony at the Hotel Ansonia, after which the couple will sail for Europe.

Mrs. William Hamilton Harris has left Carlton House and sailed for Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., to be absent until October.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel G. French and Miss Margaret French will close their city home, 125 West Eleventh Street, the middle of May and go to Stockbridge, Mass., for the Summer.

A second Thursday afternoon dance will be held this afternoon in the small ballroom of the Plaza, under the patronage of Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm, Mrs. Robert Appleton and others.

Miss Amy Baker gave her annual recital yesterday afternoon in Rumford Hall, before a large audience. Miss Baker had William Simmons, baritone, and Bruno Huhn, pianist, assisting her.

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MISS WILSON IN CONCERT.

President's Daughter Appears at Afternoon Musicale.

Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, eldest daughter of the President, sang yesterday afternoon at a recital given by Ross David for his pupils at the home of Mrs. George Crawford Clark, 1,027 Fifth Avenue.

Miss Wilson has studied during the past Winter with Mr. David.

Dance at the Brevoort.

An informal old-time dance for about seventy-five people has been organized for to-morrow evening at the Hotel Brevoort, Fifth Avenue and Eighth Street. Mrs. S. Oakley Vanderpoel, Mrs. Gustavus Kirby, and the Misses Margaret French, Theresa Ingersoll, and Marjorie Lamond are the committee in charge and will give dinners before the dance, which is scheduled to commence about 11 o'clock, with a seated supper later.

Mr. and Mrs. Black Entertain.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Black gave a dinner last night at the Plaza, which was followed by auction bridge. The table was decorated with sweet peas and smilax. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, Mr. and Mrs. Fairfax Landstreet, Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McNeil, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown, and Mrs. William James of Baltimore, Md.; T. Sanford Beatty and Charles Hayden.

Blind Couple Want to Hear Play.

The Matilda Ziegler Magazine for the Blind, which has been put in charge by the management of "Within the Law" of the free matinée for the blind which is to be given Monday afternoon at the Eltinge Theatre, yesterday received an appeal from a Brooklyn couple who desire to go to the play, but will be prevented unless they can find a volunteer to mind their baby during their absence. The baby is what blind people call a "sighted" child, and there is no member of the family to take care of it during the absence of the parents. The Ziegler Magazine asks for a volunteer to undertake the service, who may telephone or write to the publication at 250 West Fifty-fourth Street.

"Pinafore" at the Casino.

It has been decided by the Shuberts and William A. Brady to offer a revival of "Pinafore" with the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company at the Casino next Monday, instead of "Iolanthe," which had been announced. "Pinafore" will next week and will be followed by "Iolanthe," which has not been given yet by this company.

DEATH OF MRS. G. W. OCHS.

Wife of The Philadelphia Ledger's Editor Dies After Brief Illness.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 30.—Mrs. George W. Ochs, the wife of George W. Ochs, editor of The Public Ledger, died this afternoon, at her home at Elkins Park, after a brief illness.

Mrs. Ochs was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Gans. She was born in this city thirty-five years ago, and was a graduate of the Friends' Central School. Mrs. Ochs is survived by her husband, one son, aged 3 years and 6 months, and an infant son, seven days old. Her funeral services will be held at her residence in Elkins Park on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The burial will be private.

DRAPER BURIED IN ALBANY.

Sulzer and Dix at Funeral of the Education Commissioner.

ALBANY, April 30.—The funeral of Dr. Andrew S. Draper, State Commissioner of Education, was held in the First Presbyterian Church this afternoon, the Rev. William H. Hopkins officiating. Gov. Sulzer, Lieut. Gov. Glynn, ex-Gov. Dix, and State officials, including committees from the Senate and Assembly, were present. The staff of the State Education Department attended, and the city schools were closed at 2:45 P. M.

The pall bearers were Justice Alden Chester, James F. McElroy, Robert C. Pruyn, and William McDonald of Albany; Prof. L. P. Breckenridge of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, and Dean Thomas Arkle Clark of the University of Illinois.

The honorary bearers included the Regents of the University of the State of New York; Augustus S. Downing, Charles F. Wheelock, and Thomas E. Finegan, Assistant Commissioners of Education; Director James I. Wyer of the State Library, and Director John M. Clarke of the State Museum. The burial was in the Rural Cemetery.

William T. La Follette.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., April 30.—William T. La Follette, only brother of Senator Robert M. La Follette, died this afternoon from heart disease. He was 66 years old. Mr. La Follette was prominent in the Wilson campaign, and had been supported for a desirable Government position. He came to Madison in 1906 from South Dakota, where he had been a newspaper editor and railroad Commissioner of that State. In 1908 he was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of South Dakota. He left the Republican Party in 1896 to follow Bryan, with whom he was on terms of intimacy.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES ERNEST KELLY, who was at one time a wealthy merchant of Philadelphia, is dead in San Diego, Cal. Mr. Kelly was 66 years of age and was the son of Capt. John Kelly, who commanded a ship in the United States Navy during the Revolution, and who was active in the Chinese campaign of 1844.

Mrs. LORENZO KIEFFER, widow of a Captain of the civil war, is dead at her home in Philadelphia. Mrs. Kieffer was 64 years of age.

LOUIS HERZIG, 61 years old, died Tuesday night at his home in Montclair. Mr. Herzig was a handkerchief importer, with offices at 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Mrs. MARY ANN INGHAM, said to have been the creator of the ham and egg sandwich and known to students at the University of Chicago merely as Mary Ann, died Tuesday. Twenty years ago she established a small restaurant in one corner of the university athletic field and soon acquired a large patronage among the students.

Dr. LEONARD HAILEY, President of the Connecticut Eclectic Medical Association, died on Tuesday in his home at Middletown, Conn., aged 78.

Mrs. MARGARET W. MAINES, wife of the Rev. Walter S. Maines, pastor of the Second Reformed Church, Paterson, N. J., died on Tuesday. She was formerly the organist of the Montague Reformed Church at Port Jervis, N. Y.

Mrs. FRANCES BARNES BLAKE, daughter of Alfred S. Barnes of the publishing firm of A. S. Barnes & Co., and widow of Frederick D. Blake, died on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lucian A. Clark, 153 Maple Street, Flatbush.

MARK W. HATCH, who was connected with the Underwood Typewriter Company, died on Tuesday of appendicitis at his home, East Orange, N. J., aged 49 years.

NORMAN A. MOORE, long associated with the firm of Hunken, Neale & Forbes, millinery importers, died on Tuesday at his home, East Orange, N. J., aged 40 years.

Prof. ERICH SCHMIDT, former rector of Berlin University, died in Berlin yesterday. He was born in Jena on June 20, 1853, and after teaching philology and the history of literature in Wurzburg, Strasburg, and Vienna he was appointed Director of the Goethe Archives at Weimar. Later he became the successor of W. Scherer, as Professor of the German Language and Literature in the University of Berlin. He was the author of several books, one relating to Goethe.

JOHN T. STUT, a retired coal dealer, died on Tuesday night in his home in Huntington, L. I., aged 84. He was stricken with apoplexy after retiring to his room for the night.

Miss JENNIE MARRIAN, for forty years a teacher in the public schools of this city, is dead at her home in Yonkers. She was born in New York seventy years ago.

Mrs. HARRIET C. LANE, widow of J. Wesley Lane, died on Tuesday of pneumonia in her home in Bensonhurst. She was born in Greenport, L. I., seventy-five years ago.

JAMES A. COCHRANE, oyster grower and shipper, died on Tuesday in his home, Maple Avenue, Bay Shore, L. I. He made the first shipment of oysters from Bay Shore to Europe. He was 61 years old.

OTIS SKINNER ILL.

Star of "Kismet" to Undergo Mastoid Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 30.—Otis Skinner, the actor, arrived in Indianapolis early this morning and after a long consultation with his physician, Dr. Lafayette Page, went directly to the Methodist Hospital, where Dr. Page, assisted by Dr. William Wright, will operate on him to-morrow morning for mastoiditis. The actor has been suffering such intense pain that he has not been able to sleep more than a hour or two each night, according to Dr. Page. He persisted, however, in continuing in "Kismet," which was playing an engagement at Boston.

A day or two ago his condition became so serious that an operation was declared imperative. Dr. Page is a warm personal friend of the famous player and has treated him on former occasions, and this was Skinner's reason for making the trip to Indianapolis. Mrs. Skinner is staying in New York. Dr. Page admitted this morning that Mr. Skinner's condition was serious, and that it would be three or four weeks, at least, before he would be able to leave Indianapolis and return to the stage.

Benefit for Rowland Buckstone.

A testimonial in aid of Rowland Buckstone, the veteran actor, who of late years has become a leading exponent of Shakespearean comedy parts, will be given at Weber & Fields's Forty-fourth Street Theatre on the afternoon of May 16. Among those who have volunteered are Al Jolson, Cecelia Loftus, Melville Ellis, Ada Lewis, Harry Fox, Yansci Dolly, Doyle and Dixon, Molly King, Ina Claire, Charles King, Grace La Rue, Ernest Glendinning, Lyn Harding, and Joseph Kilgour.

Miss Townsend's Play To-night.

Margaret Townsend's play, "The Passing of the Idle Rich," made from the book of that title by Frederick Townsend Martin, will be performed for the first time to-night at the Garden Theatre. It was originally scheduled for production Monday night, but the opening was postponed. Prominent in the cast of the play are Beverley Sitgreaves and Escamillo Fernandes.

Nance O'Neill at Proctor's.

Nance O'Neill is making her first appearance in vaudeville this week at Proctor's Fifth Avenue, presenting a dramatic playlet called "The Worth of a Man," by Elizabeth Vere Campbell. The play, which is in a sombre key, offers Miss O'Neill an "emotional" rôle. In her support are seen Frank Stirling and Stanley Dark, both of whom have parts whose handling is important to the general effect. The acting of the three players was such as to secure the offering a good reception on the opening night.

Dinner to Miss Mason.

The National Society of Craftsmen will give a Spring floral dinner this evening in the galleries of the National Arts Club in honor of Miss Maud M. Mason, the retiring Vice President. Charles de Kay, Dr. Charles Jaeger and Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt will be among the speakers.

"Haensel and Gretel" In Church.

"Haensel and Gretel" will be presented in the chapel of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, 104th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, this evening and tomorrow evening for the benefit of the church fund. The Rev. Dr. Christian Reisner, the pastor of the church, has arranged the performances

MUSIC NOTES.

Ferdinand Sinsig will give his second piano recital at Rumford Hall on Sunday afternoon, May 11, at 3 o'clock.

Miss Gwendolyn Shaw, assisted by Miss A. Raynor Cook, contralto, will give two dramatic recitals at the Hotel Plaza on the evenings of May 3 and 10.

The Lamford Choral Society will give a concert of chamber music by American composers next Sunday afternoon in Rumford Hall. Francis Rogers, baritone; Henriette Michelson, pianist; Edouard Dethier violinist, and Burnet C. Tuthill, clarinetist, will appear. A choir of women's voices will sing part songs.

Don Jose Chaquesmari, Spanish lyric tenor, will give a concert in Aeolian Hall on Saturday night, assisted by Miss Nella Aluti, soprano, and Emilia Quintero, pianist. M. Mauro-Cottone will play the accompaniments on the piano and organ.

The Zuro Opera Company will present Halevy's opera, "La Juive," in Italian, as "L'Ebrea," at the Thalia Theatre to-morrow night.

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Sautoir (13 Topaz)	30.00	Waistcoat Buttons (4)	15.25
Friendship Brooch (10 Topaz)	35.00	Scarf Pin with Diamond	20.00
Grape Necklace, Fine Topaz	75.00	Waldemar Chain (4 Topaz)	22.00
Brooch, Gem Topaz	100.00	Grape Ring, Hand Carved	46.00
Link Bracelet (16 Topaz)	125.00	Dress Fob, Gem Topaz Seal	90.00

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Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

COLE—KINNEY.—At Fort Richmond, N. Y., April 26, 1913, by the Rev. Charles Waldron, Miss Ruth Kinney, daughter of Dr. C. W. Kinney, to Albro Read Cole, son of F. H. Cole of Penn Yan, N. Y.

CONNOR—THURBER.—On Wednesday, April 30, at the Chantry of Grace Church, by the Right Rev. James De Wolf Perry, Bishop of Rhode Island, assisted by the Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., rector of the church, Jeannette, daughter of Mrs. Francis Beattie Thurber, to Mr. Washington Everett Connor.

CORNING—MATTHEWS.—On Tuesday, April 29, 1913, at the Mount Morris Baptist Church, by the Rev. J. Norman Randall, Jeannette Anderson, daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Matthews, to Thomas William Gibson Corning, both of New York City.

EWART—HENOP.—At St. Mary's Church, Scarborough-on-Hudson, on April 29, 1913, by the Rev. R. Oakley Baldwin, Sydney Stuart Henop, daughter of Louis P. Henop, to Talbot Ewart of New York.

GILES—SWARTZ.—At the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Ave. and 35th St., New York, April 30, by the Rev. Milo H. Gates, D. D., vicar of the Chapel of the Intercession, Trinity Parish, Anice Burton Swartz to Lewis Henry Giles.

HINMAN—GRIDLEY.—On Wednesday, April 30th, 1913, at the home of the bride's parents, 8 Bedford Place, Brooklyn, by the Rev. John Howard Melish, Elsie Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mead Gridley, to Edward Hinman, Jr.

JOHNSTON—EVANS.—On April 30, 1913, at St. Michael's Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Thomas McCandless, Laura Beatrice Evans, granddaughter of the late Capt. S. S. Hamilton of Toronto, Canada, to Robert Beadle Johnston of Sault Ste. Marie.

KNIGHT—JONES.—On April 30, 1913, at 140 West 74th St., New York City, by the Rev. Herbert Shipman, rector of The Church of the Heavenly Rest, Marguerite Howard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Jones, to Mr. Jesse Knight of New York City.

MADEIRA — HINKLEY. — On Wednesday, April 30, 1913, at Eden Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., by the Rev. Alexander Griswold Cummins, Litt. D., Jane Letitia, daughter of Mrs. James William Hinkley, to Francis Pierpont Madeira of New York City.

Brooklyn.

BYRNE — FANNING. — April 27, Katherine Fanning to Cornelius A. Byrne.

DINGWALL—GIVEN.—April 29, Anna Given to J. Alexander Dingwall, Jr.

JACOBS — HARKNESS. — April 29, Blanche Harkness to Clarence H. Jacobs.

MOLLE—DIETZ.—April 29, Clara M. Dietz to Adam C. Molle.

ORNSTEIN—THIELE.—April 29, Elsie Thiele to George D. Ornstein.

Westchester County.

SHESLER—RIEHL.—April 26, Mount Vernon, Florence L. Riehl to John A. Shesler.

Died.

BLAKE.—On April 29, 1913, after a lingering illness, in her 79th year, Frances Barnes, widow of Frederick D. Blake and daughter of the late Alfred S. and Harriet B. Barnes. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, No. 135 Maple St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, on May 1, at 2:30 P. M.

BRUENIM.—On Wednesday, April 30, 1913, Simon Bruenim, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 12 Woodland Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y., Thursday evening at 7:45. Interment private.

BRUSH.—On April 30, in her 88th year, Elizabeth Cass Brush, widow of Edmund A. Brush, at the residence of Theodore Frelinghuysen, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Funeral services in Christ Church, Detroit, May 3.

CLOCK.—On April 30, 1913, Warren F. Clock. Funeral services at his late residence at Islip, L. I., on Friday, May 2, at 2 P. M.

CORNWALL.—At Newburg, N. Y., April 30, 1913

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Leading Stocks Show Resistance—Sharp Declines Elsewhere in the List.

At times yesterday an appearance of much weakness was given to the market by sharp declines in a number of stocks among the less active issues, including a few which hold prominent place in the list, as, for instance, Southern Pacific and New Haven, but most of the stocks which lead in point of activity sold at no time during the session as low as they had on Tuesday, and at the close showed net gains for the day. This might be interpreted merely as a sign that at last the covering of short sales had come to overbalance the fresh commitments on the short side, but it was also open to the inference that a point had been reached at which the forces making for reaction had for the time being run their course. The stock market has been discounting things which have been expected but which have not yet happened. The belief, therefore which some formed yesterday that the market had worked into a position in which it might readily rally substantially from prevailing figures did not presuppose at all a change of view regarding the general business outlook. At some stage or other of a decline it always becomes necessary to take count of the extent to which admittedly favorable factors will outweigh the effect of the unfavorable elements which are presented in the situation. Moreover, selling movements, even when apparently justified by general conditions bearing upon values and earning power, frequently carry the market into an oversold condition where recoveries are easily brought about without reference to the course of outside influences. One or both of these factors in varying measure seemed to some to be exerting themselves in the stock market yesterday. This, of course, was a more hopeful view than Wall Street as a whole has been inclined to take of its own situation for some time past, but it is matter of common experience in Wall Street that a change in the course of prices frequently occurs when the vast majority are still looking for a continuance of the movement in the direction in which prices may have been going.

So far as a change in sentiment, at least in respect to the immediate course of prices, was based on the news of the day it had origin in calmer advices from abroad in respect to the political situation. The markets found no confirmation in yesterday's news of the more alarming of the reports which unsettled prices the previous day. On balance Europe was a buyer of stocks here, and Canadian Pacific, which, though probably given larger importance than it deserves as an index of European market conditions, nevertheless does reflect those conditions with more or less accuracy, recovered yesterday two points of its large decline of the previous day. So long as Montenegro remains in defiance of the demands of the powers so long will the fear persist that Austria, which is most immediately concerned with Montenegro's incursion into Albania, may take matters into its own hands, but quite possibly fresh reports that it intends to do so will be accepted with more reserve than were the reports which circulated on Tuesday.

There was much discussion yesterday of what the quarterly report of the Steel Corporation really indicated in respect to the present and prospective condition of the steel trade. It is necessary in considering the matter to draw a clear distinction between current and forward business in the steel trade. The latter shows unmistakable signs of reserve, if not of hesitancy, on the part of buyers, but on the other hand the mills are so well supplied with orders that more would be an unneeded surplusage. Some months from now activity will be slackening at the mills unless a larger volume of new orders are received than are now coming to hand, but if that comes at all it will only be after the mills have made much greater inroads into the business which is already on their order books. By that time we will know a great deal more about this years' crops and their outcome will have important influence upon the further continuance of activity in the steel trade on the present scale. The steel industry, of course, is one very directly concerned with the changes which are to be made in the tariff, but steel men do not regard this particular problem as one of immediate application. Whatever may be their ultimate effect upon the fortunes of the steel manufacturing companies of the country, the influence of lower import rates will be postponed, according to the common belief in the steel trade, until a more pronounced lull has come in the steel business of the countries from which our steel makers may have to encounter competition. The outcome of the crops has been referred to as bearing very directly upon the position of the steel trade during the later months of this year, but that, of course, is only one direction in which the crop results will exert influence of the first moment. We are in the period when the crops have to be spoken of in terms of hope rather than of judgment based on ascertainable facts, but so far as any basis exists for crop estimates they are favorable. They are actually so in respect to the Winter wheat crop and general conditions are favoring the initial stages of the work of preparing for the crops which will be harvested in the Fall.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Maurice L. Farrell and Lewis B. Hughes have been admitted to partnership in the firm of F. S. Smithers & Co.

The firm of W. H. Johnston & Co., Inc., has been formed to run a general brokerage business in unlisted stocks and bonds, with offices at 25 Broad Street.

William P. Bonbright & Co. have issued a circular on May investment offerings.

The Electric Railway Journal has issued the 1913 edition of the McGraw Electric Railway Manual, known as "The Red Book." It contains the most important figures of all the street railway lines in the United States.

The Computing-Tabulating-Recording Company reports that earnings for the first three months of the current year were in larger volume than for the corresponding period of 1912. The Dayton floods caused no property loss to the company's plant there, which is in operation again.

The New York Stock Exchange baseball team will open its season at Lenox Oval on May 7, when it meets the New York Letter Carriers in a game.

Speyer & Co. announced yesterday that the coupons due May 1 of the United States of Mexico $25,000,000 Institution for the Encouragement of Irrigation Works and Development of Agriculture 4½ per cent. bonds and of the Manila Railroad Company will be paid at their office on and after to-day.

A committee consisting of John W. Platten, Chairman; Otto T. Bannard, and Henry R. Ickelheimer is asking for the deposit with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of the 4½ per cent. notes of the Wabash Railroad due to-day.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Proof of a Dull Month.

The dullness of business in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange in April stands out in marked relief against the aggregate of transactions in the same month of last year, when the cold figures of the totals of the two months are placed in contrast. The turnover in April, 1913, was not a great deal more than half as great as in the corresponding period of 1912, 8,459,418 shares, in comparison with 15,986,827 shares last April. The most extensive trading occurred on April 4, when 684,000 shares changed hands, and the smallest day was on April 28, with 150,986 shares. Bond sales in the month were 12 per cent. smaller than in April, 1912, with a total of $55,513,000, against $63,496,000.

***

Inter.-Met. Goes Lower.

Interborough-Metropolitan preferred, which has lately been making good on bear tips—as the tipsters have insisted, without regard to the general decline of prices—continued on the downward slant yesterday in spite of the theoretical chance of a dividend from the Interborough Rapid Transit Company's extra dividend. The stock receded 1½ points on the day after making, at one time, a fairly good recovery of its early loss. The Interborough-Metropolitan Company owns nearly $34,000,000 of the Rapid Transit Company's $35,000,000 stock, and the extra disbursement meant more than $680,000 for the former's treasury. Professional traders apparently took advantage of the disappointment expressed on the board because the payment had been only 2 per cent., against an extra dividend of 5 per cent. last June, and sold the stock short heavily, particularly in the second hour of business.

***

Slowing Down in Metal Trades.

Reports received yesterday from the copper and steel trades indicated that consumers were exercising considerable caution in taking on supplies. The renewal of tension in Southeastern Europe has caused a marked contraction in European copper buying, and a substantial easing off of quotations, from 15⅝ cents a pound on the part of small producers in this country, seems to be arousing no great interest among purchasers. An official summary of operations of the steel mills for the first three days of the week pointed out that premiums had disappeared and a decline had occurred in quotations for different grades of sheet steel extending from $1 to $2 a ton, while some concessions had been made in the prices of large structural sections.

***

Another Oil Melon.

The list of melons out for the benefit of stockholders in oil companies was extended yesterday by the declaration of a dividend of 100 per cent. by the Ohio Fuel Oil Company. The company has outstanding $20,000 shares of a par value of $1 each, all of which are held by the shareowners of the Ohio Fuel Supply Company. The stock was distributed as a dividend to the Fuel Supply Company stockholders in 1909, each owner of a $25 share of the Fuel Supply Company receiving a share of the Fuel Oil Company.

***

The W. P. T. Problem.

It is supposed that the Wabash-Pittsburgh Bondholders' Committee will be forced by the approaching foreclosure sale of the collateral back of the Wabash notes which are to be defaulted to-day, to hasten its plans for the reorganization of the Terminal property. Among the collateral securing the notes is $5,000,000 in two notes of the Terminal Company, these, in turn, being secured by Pittsburgh Railroad Terminal & Coal stock and bonds and other collateral. Possession of the coal company is essential to the Terminal Company, and steps must be taken to satisfy the notes under which the coal stock is pledged. A plan for reorganizing the Terminal property has been ready on several occasions, but has usually failed through the committee's inability to get the new security issues proposed underwritten. Lately the plan under consideration called for an assessment of $20 or $25 on the Terminal bonds. This was one of the factors on which the Terminal bonds had been declining lately. Yesterday they closed at 15.

***

Pennsylvania in March.

The gross earnings of the Pennsylvania system lines East and West, were $29,588,000 in March, a decrease of $13,100 from the third month of 1912. Net after taxes decreased $2,265,000, wiping out the gains of the two months preceding and leaving a net loss of $1,144,000 for the first quarter of the new year. For the first three weeks the revenues showed satisfactory increases over March of last year, but the floods in the western part of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana very seriously affected results for the last nine days and for the month as a whole. The increased expenditures were partly due to the floods and partly to large additional charges on account of new equipment and maintenance.

***

Few May 1 Changes.

There have been reports for several days that the first of May, which is the beginning of a new year for most of the Stock Exchange firms, would witness a surprising number of withdrawals, due to the limited amount of business that has developed lately. There are always a number of changes at this time, but inquiry of officials brought information that no more houses had announced their intention of going out of business to-day or of closing their branch offices than was customary at this time. There have been numerous economies put into effect by firms which had been carrying extra clerks in the hope that business would pick up. Extra help has been discharged, expensive quarters have been abandoned, and in one case, according to the gossip of the Street, salaries have been cut 15 per cent.

***

Move for Higher Rates.

The first definite announcement of the attitude of the railroad executives toward the freight-rate question will probably be made to-day. A number of Presidents were in conference yesterday. They would say nothing about the movement for an organized advance in rates, but they expected to be able to issue a statement to-day.

New Mill for Schwab Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., April 30.—C. M. Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Company announced to-day that he had decided to add a merchant mill to his already largely equipped plant. The mill will be on the property acquired recently from the New Jersey Zinc Company. It represents parts of the $9,000,000 Mr. Schwab intends to spend on extensions this year. As a part for the merchant mill a 35-inch blowing mill was bought to-day at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars. The mill will be run by electricity. Mr. Schwab having bought three 25,000-kilowatt electric generators. The giant gas engines to run the generators are building in the local plant.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Trading Less Active—Prices Slightly Higher—Bonds Steady.

Transactions in unlisted securities yesterday were in small volume, while prices were fractionally higher. United Cigar Stores rose to 88 and closed at a 1-2 point advance at 87 3-4. The new New York City 4½s "when issued" sold at but one price, 100 5-8, unchanged from Tuesday's close.

***

Transactions reported yesterday were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Br.-Am. Tob.	23½	23½	23	23½
100	Emerson-B.	32	32	32	32
500	Man. Transit.	1 7-16	1½	1 7-16	1½
1,000	*Mays Oil	17	17	17	17
125	Fuebs. & R.	2½	2 5-16	2½	2½
125	Stan. O. N. J.	837	840	837	840
8,000	U. C. S. Co. of Am.	87½	88	87¼	87⅝
600	U. C. S. Co. of Am. pf.	111	111	110	110

RAILROAD.

30	†Am. L. & T.	355	355	352	352

MINING STOCKS.

200	Alaska Cop.	5½	5½	5½	5½
8,500	Alaska G. M.	11½	11½	10⅝	10⅝
100	Bessie G. D.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
600	Bessie G.D. pf.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
3,350	*Big Four	81	81	80	80
400	Braden Cop.	7½	7½	7⅝	7⅝
500	S. C. Copper	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
4,500	Canad. G. S.	20	20⅛	20	20
500	C. O. D. Con.	6	6	6	6
100	Con. Ariz. S.	¼	¼	¼	¼
200	Davis-D. Cop.	2½	2½	2½	2½
900	El Paso Con.	1½	1½	1½	1½
500	Giroux Min.	2 5-16	2 5-16	2 5-16	2 5-16
100	G.-Cananea	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Halifax Tono.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
175	La Rose Con.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	McK.-Darragh	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
100	Nevada Hills.	1	1	1	1
350	Ohio Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,500	Stewart	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 7-16	1½
500	Tonopah Ext.	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¼
4,100	*Tonopah Mer.	95	95	92	93
250	Tuolumne Coy.	2¼	2¼	2 1-16	2 1-16
800	W. End Con.	1½	1¼	1 7-16	1 7-16
400	*Westn. B. M.	15	14	14	14
100	Yukon G. M.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜

LISTED PROSPECT—MINING COMPANY.

1,500	W. End Ext.	10	11	10	11

BONDS.

$5,000	B. R. T. 5% Notes	95¾	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
50,000	N. Y. C. 4½s	95¾	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
20,000	N. Y. C. 4½s, 1962	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝

*Sells cents per share. †Ex. dividend.

***

INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

	April 30. Bid.	April 30. Asked.	April 29. Bid.	April 29. Asked.
Am. Writing Paper	1½	2¼	1½	2¼
Bay State Gas	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
Borden's Cond. Milk	114½	115	114½	114¾
Borden's Cond. M. pf.	106½	106¼	105⅝	106¾
Brown Shoe	45	52	46	62
Brown Shoe pf.	96	97	90	97
Cluett-Peabody	46	52	47	52
Cluett-Peabody pf.	95	101	97	101
Com. Rubber Tire	16	20	16	20
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	60	75	60	75
Continental Can	45	50	43	50
Continental Can pf.	90	95	90	95
‡Emerson-Brant. pf.	87	92	85	90
Havana Tobacco	3½	4	3½	4
Havana Tobacco pf.	9	10	7	10
Houston Oil	12	19	13	18⅝
Houston Oil pf.	55	65	55	65
Int. Rub. Tr. ctfs.	9¼	10¾	9¼	10½
Leh. V. C. Sales Co.	215	225	215	225
Marconi of Am., new	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
National Sugar	95	98	96	98
N. Y. Transportation	4	5	4	5
Otis Elevator	77	80	77	80
Otis Elevator pf.	95	98	95	98
Pennsylvania Textile	23	24	23	25
R. J. Reynolds	270	280	270	280
Tobacco Products	110	130	110	130
Tobacco Prod. pf.	83	85	83	85
U. S. Light & Heat	11	15	11	13
U. S. Light & Ht. pf.	65	70	65	70
Willys Overland	56	62	55	61
Willys Overland pf.	90	97	90	97

MINING STOCKS.

*Beaver Cons.	34	36	34	36
Buffalo Mines	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
Butte-New York	1	1¼	1	1¼
*Dia. Black Butte	3	5	2	4
*Dia. Field Daisy	3	5	3	5
First National	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Florence	40	43	40	45
*Greenwater	4	6	4	6
Kerr Lake	3½	3⅝	3½	3¾
Mason Valley	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
Mines of America	2⅜	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜
Nipissing Mines Co.	8½	9	8¾	9
*North Butte Dev.	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
Pacific Smelters	1-16	3-32	1-16	3-32
South Utah M. & S.	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Tonopah Mining	5⅛	5⅜	5 11-16	5 13-16
Tri-Bullion	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Tularosa	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Union Mines	1-16	3-16	1-16	3-16
United Copper	½	⅞	½	⅞
United Copper pf.	8½	7	8½	7

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING COMPANIES.

Lightning C.-Gold D.	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3¼
*New Jersey M. Co.	16	17	16	17

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	160	170	160	170
Chicago Elevated 5s	96¾	97¼	96¾	97⅛
Havana Tobacco 5s	61	63	61	63
N. Y. Central 6 p. c. notes, w. i.	100	100 1-16	100	100 1-16
N. Y. City 4½s, '60	95½	95⅝	95½	96
Western Pacific 5s	79½	80½	80½	82

*Sells cents per share. †Ex div.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	16½	17	16⅜	17½
Atlantic Refining	590	600	585	595
Borne-Scrymser	290	310	290	310
Buckeye Pipe Line	165	175	165	175
Chesebrough Mfg.	660	675	660	675
Colonial Oil	110	125	110	125
Continental Oil	1850	1950	1850	1950
Crescent Pipe Line	62	65	61	64
Cumberland Pipe Line	78	90	78	90
Eureka Pipe Line	858	865	858	862
Galena-Signal Oil	180	185	180	185
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Indiana Pipe Lines	130	135	130	135
National Transit	41	43	40	43
New York Transit	333	339	330	340
Northern Pipe Line	112	115	112	115
Ohio Oil	127	128½	125	128
Prairie Oil & Gas	288	290	286	290
Solar Refining	620	630	620	630
Southern Pipe Line	253	257	253	257
South Penn. Oil	940	960	940	960
S. W. Penn. Pipe L.	157	162	155	160
Standard Oil (Cal.)	179	182	178	180
Standard Oil (Ind.)	318	320	316	318
Standard Oil (Kan.)	545	555	545	555
Standard Oil (Ky.)	375	390	375	390
Standard Oil (Neb.)	300	320	300	320
Standard Oil (N. J.)	342	344	337	339
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	620	630	615	620
Standard Oil (Ohio)	270	280	270	280
Swan & Finch	185	195	185	195
Union Tank Line	57	60	63	66
Vacuum Oil	176	179	179	182
Washington Oil	30	32	30	32
Waters-Pierce Oil	1450	1500	1400	1500

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	April 30. Bid.	April 30. Asked.	April 29. Bid.	April 29. Asked.
British-American	23	23½	22⅞	23½
Conley Tinfoil	205	210	205	210
Johnson Tinfoil & M.	170	180	170	185
J. S. Young	160	170	160	170
MacAndrews & F.	195	205	197	225
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	205	220	205	225
R. J. Reynolds	265	275	265	275
R. J. Reynolds pf.	110	120	110	120
Tobacco Products	115	140	115	140
Tobacco Prod. pf.	83	85	83	85
United Cigar Stores	87¾	87¾	87	87¾
U. C. Stores pf.	109	112	109	112

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Copper 5	Mar. 15 '15	98⅝	98¾	5.65
Am. Loco 5	Oct., 1913	99⅞	100⅛	4.25
Am. Loco 5	Oct., 1914	98½	100½	4.65
Aust. Gov. 4½	Jul., '14-'16	97¼	97½	4.10
Balt. & Ohio 4½	June, 1913	100	100⅛	4 oo
Boston & Me. 5	Feb. 5, '14	99	99⅛	5.30
B. R. T. 5	July, 1918	95⅝	95⅞	5.90
Ches. & Ohio 4½	June, 1914	98⅜	98½	5.40
Chi. & W. I. 5	Sept., 1913	99⅝	99¾	5.40
Chi. Ei. Rys. 5	July, 1914	96¼	97	7.45
C. H. & D. 4	July, 1913	99⅜	100	4.00
Erie 6	Apr. 8, '14	100⅛	100⅜	5.53
Erie 5	Oct., 1914	99¼	100	5.00
Erie 5	April, 1915	97½	98¼	5.95
Gen. Motor. 6	Oct., 1915	98½	99½	6.25
Gen. Rubber. 4½	July, 1915	96⅝	97¼	5.95
Hocking Val. 4½	Nov., 1913	99⅝	100	4.50
Hudson Co. 5	Oct., 1913	97⅝	100	4.50
Ill. Central 4½	July, 1914	99½	99¾	4.90
Int. & Gt. N. 5	Aug., 1914	97½	98¼	6.35
Int. Harv. 5	Feb. 15, '15	98⅜	98⅝	5.15
K. C. R. & L. 5	May, 1913	98	90	
K. C. R. & L. 5	Sept., 1912	88	91½	
Lack. Steel 5	Mar., 1915	96	96¾	7.10
L. S. & M. S. 4½	Mar. 15, '14	99⅛	99½	4.85
Met. S. R. of N. Y. C. 5	May, 1913	87	98	
Mex. Mon. C. 4½	Sept., 1913	97	98½	7.80
Mich. Cent. 4½	Mar., 1914	99⅜	99⅝	4.95
M. & St. L. 6	Feb., 1914	97½	98½	7.50
M. K. & T. 5	May, 1915	97⅛	98	7.95
Nor. Pacific 5	June, 1914	99⅞	97⅝	7.95
Mon. T. & P. 6	April, 1915	99½	100	6.00
N. R. of Mex. 4½	June, 1913	98	99	8.50
N. Y. Cent. 4½	Mar., 1914	99⅝	99⅝	4.80
N. Y. Central 5	Sept., 1914	99⅞	100⅛	4.80
N. Y. Central 4½	May, 1915	98⅞	99¼	4.90
N. Y., N. H. & H. 5	Dec., 1913	98⅝	100⅛	4.60
St. L. & S. F. 5	June, 1914	99⅛	100	5.00
St. L. & S. F. 6	Sept., 1914	99	100	6.00
Sea Air Line. 5	Mar., 1916	98¼	98⅝	5.45
So. Railway. 5	Feb., 1916	99½	99⅝	5.20
Schw. & Sul. 6	June, 1916	98⅜	98½	6.10
U. S. R. R. 5	Aug., 1914	98⅝	98⅞	5.05
Un. Typewr. 5	June, 1913	98	97¾	6.05
Utah Co. 5	Apr., 1917	99¼	100	6.00
We. El. & M. 5	July, 1913	99⅝	100¼	4.00
We. El. & M. 5	July, 1915	100	100¼	4.00
Western Md. 4	July, 1913	97	97½	4.30

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Consolidated Power	110	110	110
45	Con. Power pf.	112	112	112
25	Citizens' Bank	42½	42½	42½
20	Exchange Bank	162	162	162
615	Houston Oil com. t. c.	19	18½	18½
30	Penn. Water & Pow.	66	66	66
490	United Railways	26¼	26⅛	26¼

BONDS.

$2,000	Balt. City 4s, 1961	94	94	94
7,000	Balt. Electric 5s	98½	98	98⅛
2,000	Con. Power 4½s	85⅞	85⅝	85⅞
1,000	Con. Coal conv. 6s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
4,000	Con. Gas 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2,000	Maryland Elec. 5s	98	98	98
1,000	Penn. W. & P. 5s	91	91	91
2,000	United Rys. 4s	83⅝	83½	83⅝
5,000	United Rys. rdg. 5s	87¼	87⅛	87¼
5,000	United Rys. inc.	63¾	63½	63½
1,000	Wilm. & Weldon 4s	91½	91½	91½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
		1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
20	Adventure	800	800	800
5	Ahmeek	31½	31	31
75	Allouez	71⅝	70⅝	71
1,375	Amalgamated	24¾	24⅞	24⅝
1,840	American Zinc	36¾	36¾	36¾
100	Anaconda	3	3	3
50	Arizona Com.	5	4½	4½
224	Boston & Corbin	27	26⅝	26½
4,077	Butte & Superior	63¾	62½	63
671	Calumet & Arizona	448	448	448
21	Calumet & Hecla	13	12¾	12¾
25	Centennial	37¾	37¾	37¾
80	Chino	41¾	41¼	41¼
195	Copper Range	5	5	5
50	Daly-West	11¼	11¼	11¼
225	East Butte	6	6	6
140	Franklin	2¾	2½	2½
410	Giroux	60¾	59	60¾
863	Granby	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
150	Greene-Cananea	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝
95	Hancock	8½	8¼	8½
400	Indiana	48⅝	48	48⅝
435	Island Creek	82½	82	82
220	Island Creek pf.	25¾	23	23
195	Isle Royale	12¾	12	12
135	Keweenaw	1½	1½	1½
175	Lake	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Mass Con.	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
721	Mayflower	1	1	1
25	Michigan	48	48	48
50	Mohawk	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝
75	Nevada Con.	1½	1½	1½
90	New Arcadian	9	8¾	9
210	Nipissing	27¾	27½	27½
912	North Butte	1¾	1¾	1¾
205	North Lake	1	1	1
20	Ojibway	3¾	3¼	3¼
845	Old Colony	46	45½	46⅛
70	Old Dominion	10	10	10
30	Osceola	18	17¾	18¼
1,000	Pond Creek	50c	50c	50c
1,000	Pond Creek rights	67	67	67
5	Quincy	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
265	Ray Con.	10	10	10
175	Shannon	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝
50	Shattuck	3¼	3¼	3¼
150	Superior & Boston	26	26	26
330	Superior	20¾	20¾	20¾
50	Tamarack	37¼	36¾	37
225	Trinity	3¼	3¼	3¼
25	Union Copper Land	1	1	1
105	U. S. Smelting	39½	39	39
118	U. S. Smelting pf.	47¼	47¼	47¼
50	Utah Apex	1¼	1¼	1¼
120	Utah Con.	7¾	7¾	7¾
50	Victoria	1	1	1
126	Wolverine	50	50	50
20	Utah Copper	49¾	49¾	49¾

RAILROADS.

50	Boston & Albany	195	195	195
596	Boston Elevated	93	93	93
921	Boston & Maine	58	57⅝	57⅞
210	Maine Central	100	100	100
15	Mass. Electric	16½	16¼	16¼
70	Mass. Electric pf.	75½	75	75
1,698	N. Y. N. H. & H.	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛
6	Old Colony	162	162	162
1,090	Penn. R. R. rights	56c	55c	55c
5	Rutland pf.	34	34	34
10	Union Pacific	146⅝	146⅝	146⅝
6	Vermont & Mass.	140	140	140
42	West End St. R. R. pf.	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜

TELEPHONE.

1,183	American	129	128¼	128¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

41	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	95	94½	94½
135	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	18½	18	18
1	Am. Smelting pf.	100½	100½	100½
76	Am. Sugar	116	116	116
65	Am. Sugar pf.	114½

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10 Cumb'd Pipe Line	10 Prairie Oil & Gas
10 Galena Sig. Com.	20 South Penn Oil
15 Indiana Pipe L.	10 S. O. of California
10 Ohio Oil	10 S. O. of Indiana
15 S. O. of N. J.	5 S. O. of Kansas
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1913.

	Stocks, (shares.)
Total sales April 30, 1913	409,489
Same day last year	321,008
Total year to date	31,018,880
Same period last year	48,535,722
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	69.70—.30
Same day last year	82.69—.12

	High.	Low.
Range year to date	79.10	69.53
Same period last year	83.76	75.24

	Call Money. High.	Low.	Ren'al.	Sterling Exchange. High.	Low.	Close.
April 30, 1913	3	2½	2¾	$4.8630	$4.8665	$4.8665
Same day last year	3	2½	2¾	4.8725	4.8710	4.8710
Range year to date	7	2	....	4.8790	4.8570	...
Same period last y'r	5	1¾	...	4.8760	4.8630	...

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
4	4¾	200	A.-C. tr. rcts. 4th pd.	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ½
10¾	12	200	A.C.pf.tr.rcts.4th pd.	10¾	11	10¾	11	...
71	71¼	28,900	Amalgamated Cop.	71	71¾	70¾	71⅛	+ ⅛
93	94⅛	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	93	94	94	94	— 1
28	28⅞	1,000	Am. Beet Sugar	29	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
92	95⅞	20	Am. Brake Shoe & F.	95	95	95	95	...
131	134	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	132	132	132	132	— 2
31½	31¼	7,500	Am. Can	31¼	32	31	31½	+ ⅜
91½	91½	1,000	Am. Can pf.	91¼	91¾	91¼	91¾	— ⅛
43½	44	100	Am. Cotton Oil	43½	43½	43½	43½	— ⅛
21½	21¾	100	Am. Hide & L. pf.	21¾	22⅛	21¾	22	— ⅛
22¼	23	2,100	Am. Ice Securities	24	24¼	22	22¼	— 2¼
9	9¼	700	Am. Linseed	9¼	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
25½	27	100	Am. Linseed pf.	26	26	26	26	— 3½
32	32½	800	Am. Locomotive	34	34	33	33	— ⅛
8¾	9¾	105	Am. Malt	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
47½	48	100	Am. Malt pf.	47½	47½	47½	47½	— ⅛
63⅝	65⅞	5,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	65⅞	66⅜	65⅞	65⅞	— ⅛
100⅝	101¼	450	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	101	101	100⅝	100⅝	— ¼
155	158	100	Am. Snuff	158	158	158	158	— 1½
110⅛	112	200	Am. Sugar Refining	111	111	111	111	— ½
128½	128¾	900	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	128⅝	128⅝	128⅛	128¼	— ½
102	103	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	— ½
28⅜	27	500	Am. Writing Pa. pf.	27	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
36½	36¼	1,900	Anaconda Cop. Co.	36¼	36¾	36	36¼	+ ⅛
98½	98¾	5,150	A., T. & S. F. x d.	99	99⅜	98⅝	98⅝	— ⅛
99¾	100	100	A., T. & S. F. pf.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
120	120¾	600	Atlantic Coast Line	120⅝	120⅝	120⅛	120½	— ⅜
45	46	100	Baldwin Loco.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
103	105	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	104	104	104	104	— ½
97¼	97⅝	1,200	Baltimore & Ohio	97⅝	97⅞	97¼	97½	— ⅛
1	1¼	200	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
32¼	33	400	Bethlehem Steel	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
69	70	100	Bethlehem Steel pf.	69⅛	69⅛	69¼	69¼	— ⅛
87⅜	88	6,000	Brook. Rapid Tran.	88¼	88⅞	87⅜	87⅝	— ⅛
27¾	29	100	Butterick Co.	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
40¾	40½	1,100	California Petrol'm.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ⅛
68¾	71	100	California Pet. pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	...
235¼	235⅝	12,150	Canadian Pacific	236	236¾	234⅝	235⅝	+ 1⅛
22	22½	1,100	Central Leather Co.	22⅛	22⅞	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
91¼	93	500	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	92⅜	92⅜	91¾	91¾	— 1
63¾	64	5,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	63⅞	64⅛	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅛
13¾	14	200	Chicago Gt. West'n.	14	14	14	14	...
29½	30	200	Chi. Gt. West'n pf.	29	29	29	29⅛	— ⅛
105	105⅝	4,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	105⅝	106⅛	105¼	105¾	— ⅛
135¼	136	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	136⅛	136⅛	136	136	— ½
128	128¼	600	Chi. & Northwest'n.	127⅝	128⅝	127⅝	128¼	— ⅛
37⅛	37⅜	6,700	Chino Copper	37⅛	38¼	37⅛	37⅞	— ⅛
50⅛	53	600	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
83	85	600	Col. Fuel & Iron	84¼	84¼	83¾	83¾	— ⅛
67	70	200	Col. & South. 1st pf.	68	68	68	67¾	— ⅛
127½	127½	1,400	Consolidated Gas.	127⅝	127⅝	127	127⅛	— ⅛
10	10¼	900	Corn Products Ref.	10¼	10¼	10	10¼	— ⅛
64	66	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	64	64¾	64	64¾	— ⅛
96¼	97¼	100	Deere & Co. pf.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	— ⅛
156	160	40	Delaware & Hudson	160	160	156	156	— 4
19¾	19¾	200	Den. & Rio Grande	20	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
63½	63⅝	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	64	64	64	64	— ⅛
15¼	15½	100	Distillers' Securities	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
27	27⅛	4,200	Erie	27⅛	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
42¾	43	200	Erie 1st pf.	43	43	42	42	— ⅛
33¾	35½	100	Erie 2d pf.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
137½	139	400	Gen. Electric	138½	139	138¾	137⅝	— ⅛
26	27	200	General Motors	26	26	26	26	— ⅛
1⅞	2	1,550	Goldfield Consol.	2	2	2	1⅞	— ⅛
124⅜	125	1,800	Great Northern pf.	125	125⅜	125	125	— ⅛
31	31¼	1,300	Gt. N. certs. ore prop.	31⅛	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
41½	42	2,700	Guggenheim Explor.	42	42	42	42	— ⅛
113¾	114¼	800	Illinois Central	114¼	114¾	114	114	— ⅛
14½	16½	3,500	Inspiration Copper	16½	16⅝	16¼	16	— ⅛
14¼	14¾	3,500	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	14⅜	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
48⅝	49¼	10,170	Inter.-Met. pf.	51	51	48⅝	48⅝	— 1¾
100	101⅞	300	Int. Harvester new	100¼	102	100¼	102	+ 1
101	101⅞	200	Int. Harvester Corp.	100¾	101	100¾	101	...
111	112	100	Int. Harv. pf. old.	112	112	112	112	...
8¾	9	1,200	Int. Paper	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
39	39½	300	Int. Paper pf.	39⅞	39⅞	39	39½	+ ⅛
9	10¼	200	Int. Steam Pump	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
22	23	400	Kan. City Southern.	23¼	23¼	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
60	70	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	65	65	65	65	...
90	93	200	Laclede Gas	94	94	94	94	— ⅛
153¼	153⅝	2,900	Lehigh Valley	153¾	154	152¾	153⅝	— ⅛
210	214	400	Liggett & Myers	215	215	212	212	— 1
113¼	114	100	Liggett & Myers pf.	113¼	113½	113¼	113¼	— ⅛
31	33¾	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	31¾	31¾	31	31	— ⅛
129¼	129¾	1,700	Louisville & Nash.	130¼	130⅝	129¾	129¾	— ⅛
64	64¾	1,700	Mexican Petroleum.	64	64⅝	64	64¼	— ⅛
23¼	23¾	600	Miami Copper	23⅞	23⅞	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
16	18	235	Min., & St. Louis	17	17	17	16⅝	— ⅛
33	33¼	100	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	33	33	33	33	— ⅛
130	140	100	N., C. & St. L. x r.	135	135	135	135	— 5
48¼	49	200	Nat. Lead Co.	49	49	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
164	165	1,200	Nevada Con. Cop.	164½	165	164	164½	— ⅛
65½	66	400	N. Y. Air Brake	66	66	65	65	— ⅛
101	101¼	2,900	N. Y. Central	101¼	101¾	101	101	— ⅛
105⅝	106	4,500	N. Y., N. H. & H.	110¼	110⅝	106	106	— 4¼
282	284	400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	284	284	283	283	— 1
104⅝	105	800	Norfolk & Western	104⅝	105	104⅝	104⅝	— ⅛
76	77	200	North American	75	75	75	75	— ⅛
113¼	113⅝	2,700	Northern Pacific	113⅞	114	113¼	113½	— ⅛
22	23¼	800	Pacific Mail	23¼	23¼	22	22	— ⅛
31¼	33	800	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	32	32	32	32	— ⅛
114½	114¾	3,400	Pennsylvania R. R.	114⅝	114⅝	114⅜	114⅝	— ⅛
109½	110	250	People's Gas, Chicago	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ⅛
17¼	18	200	Pittsburgh Coal	17⅞	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
79⅞	81	500	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	— ⅛
23⅝	24¼	100	Pressed Steel Car.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
157½	158¾	300	Pullman Co. ex div.	158	158¾	158	158¾	+ 1½
29½	30	200	Railway Steel Spring.	29	29	29	29	...
17¼	17¾	1,150	Ray Con. Copper	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	— ⅛
158⅝	159⅝	56,800	Reading	159⅝	159⅝	158⅝	159⅝	— ⅝
90	91	300	Reading 1st pf.	90	90	90	90	— ⅛
22	22¾	1,500	Rep. Iron & Steel.	23	23	22¾	22⅝	— ⅛
82	85	400	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	82½	82½	82	82½	— ⅛
19½	19½	10,850	Rock Island Co.	20⅜	20⅜	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
32½	32½	2,900	Rock Island Co. pf.	34⅜	34⅜	32	32	— ⅛
26	30	200	Rumely (M.) Co.	25⅞	25⅞	25	25	— ⅛
54	64	300	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	54	54	54	54	— ⅛
19¾	20¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
42	42¼	200	Seaboard Air L. pf.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
171	172	600	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	171¼	172	170	171¼	— ⅛
25	30	450	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co.	32	32	30	30	— ⅛
84	92	100	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. pf.	88	88	88	88	— ⅛
96¼	96¾	18,600	Southern Pacific	96⅛	96⅝	95⅝	96⅛	— ⅛
23¾	24⅛	4,000	South. Railway ext.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
76½	76⅝	900	South. Rwy. pf. ext.	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	— ⅛
28	29	50	Studebaker Co.	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
33⅛	33⅝	500	Tennessee Copper	33⅝	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
106	108	200	Texas Co.	107	107	107	107	— ⅛
16	17¼	100	Texas & Pacific	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
53½	54	100	Third Avenue	53½	53½	53½	53½	— ⅛
146¾	146⅞	60,100	Union Pacific	147	147⅝	146⅝	146⅞	+ ⅜
68¼	68¾	400	Union Pacific pf.	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¼	— ⅛
23	24	200	United Rys. Inv.	24	24	23	24	+ 1
42	44	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	44	44	43	43	— 1
28	45	100	U. S. Indus. Alcohol.	30	30	80	80	...
65¾	67	100	U. S. Rubber	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	— ⅛
60¾	60¾	700	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	— ⅛
104	105	200	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	104	104	103⅞	103⅞	— ⅛
58¾	59	67,700	U. S. Steel	58⅞	59⅛	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅛
107¼	108	900	U. S. Steel pf.	107	107⅜	107	107⅜	+ ⅛
48¾	49	5,450	Utah Copper	49⅛	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
31½	32½	800	Va.-Car. Chemical	32	32	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
103	103¾	400	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	— ⅛
46	50	400	Va. Iron, C. & Coke.	47	47	46	46	— 1
15	18	100	Vulcan Detinning.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— 1½
75	80	100	Vulcan Detinning pf.	80	80	80	80	...
3	3½	2,000	Wabash	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
9¾	9¾	400	Wabash pf.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
88½	89½	200	Western Maryland.	89	89	88⅝	89	— ⅛
64¾	65	1,100	West. Union Tel.	65⅞	65⅞	64⅝	64⅝	— ⅛
60¾	61	900	West'house E. & M.	60⅞	61	60	61	— ⅛
115⅞	117¼	100	Westinghouse 1st pf.	117⅞	117¾	117¼	117¼	— 2
57½	58	800	Wheeling & L. E.	58	58	57¾	57¾	— ⅛
19	21	200	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
50¼	52	1,100	Wis. Central	50	50	49⅝	50	...

APRIL TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of April aggregated 8,459,418 shares, an increase of 1,276,006 shares, as compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 7,527,409 shares as compared with the corresponding month last year. The heaviest trading occurred on the 4th, when the sales amounted to 684,000 shares, the largest dealings since January 14, on which date the sales were 803,944 shares. The smallest total was 150,966 shares, on the 23d. Comparing with the lowest point of trading, 147,804 shares on January 27. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was 350,228 shares on the 26th, the largest dealings since December 21, when the total was 396,705, and the minimum, 79,940 shares, on the 19th, the smallest total since Sept. 14, when the dealings amounted to only 57,815 shares.

The following table gives total transactions for the month of April and the first four months of this year as compared with the like periods in previous years:

	STOCKS, (SHARES.) April.	Jan. 1 to April 30.
1913	8,459,418	31,018,880
1912	16,986,827	48,535,722
1911	15,519,348	46,178,788
1910	14,079,736	60,178,788
1909	19,967,388	62,282,652
1908	11,610,966	54,038,815
1907	10,220,968	90,068,889
1906	24,206,613	103,866,817
1905	20,871,530	104,505,357
1904	8,168,544	40,389,747
1903	12,945,578	54,207,400
1902	26,578,513	64,248,104
1901	41,638,897	120,779,500
1900	14,648,413	63,198,770
1899	16,634,068	74,095,288
1898	6,905,908	34,159,620

	BONDS. Par Value. April.	Jan. 1 to April 30.
1913	$35,812,500	$192,316,000
1912	55,866,000	252,483,500
1911	51,672,300	277,652,800
1910	159,916,700	475,399,200
1909	79,750,000	289,350,950
1908	63,331,700	230,600,450
1907	75,111,800	281,705,700
1906	63,331,700	230,600,450
1905	97,121,900	219,822,300
1904	34,879,000	160,000,100
1903	115,815,500	446,779,270
1902	90,641,850	321,089,470
1901	96,516,000	410,436,670
1900	43,848,250	270,765,100
1899	32,074,300	139,635,000
1898	40,252,450	162,268,950
1897	51,610,000	252,162,100
1896	34,077,000	134,006,820
1895	34,948,400	152,895,606
1894	42,870,900	152,397,316
1893	32,068,900	126,042,400
1892	47,795,350	156,336,850
1891	34,972,100	160,023,716
1890	34,539,643	14,732,011
1889	4,055,440	18,223,127
1888	6,158,350	19,446,363
1887	6,006,351	16,206,868
1886	8,243,263	32,266,259
1885	6,537,615	24,920,465
1884	10,919,078	42,176,200
1883	4,971,228	21,018,914
1882	6,202,494	22,806,514

Dealings in railroad bonds amounted to a par value of $38,882,000, in Government bonds to $278,500; in State bonds to $441,000, and in City bonds to $1,117,000, a total in all classes of bonds of $55,813,500, an increase of $15,096,500 as compared with the previous months, but a decrease of 7,527,500 as compared with the corresponding month last year. The heaviest day's trading was $8,892,500 on the 9th, and lightest, $1,797,000 on the 24th. The sales on the 14th were only $1,810,000 but the Stock Exchange was closed until noon, out of respect to Mr. J. P. Morgan, whose funeral took place during the morning. For the Saturday half-holiday the maximum total was $1,276,000 on the 12th, and the minimum, $1,023,000, on the 19th.

BONDS.

	Par Value. April.	Jan. 1 to April 30.
1913	$38,882,000	$192,316,000
1912	55,866,000	252,483,500
1911	51,672,300	277,652,800
1910	159,916,700	475,399,200
1909	79,750,000	289,350,950
1908	63,331,700	230,600,450
1907	75,111,800	281,705,700
1906	97,121,900	219,822,300
1905	34,879,000	160,000,100
1904	115,815,500	446,779,270
1903	90,641,850	321,089,470
1902	96,516,000	410,436,670
1901	43,848,250	270,765,100
1900	32,074,300	139,635,000
1899	40,252,450	162,268,950
1898	51,610,000	252,162,100
1897	34,077,000	134,006,820
1896	34,948,400	152,895,606
1895	42,870,900	152,397,316
1894	32,068,900	126,042,400
1893	47,795,350	156,336,850
1892	34,972,100	160,023,716

OFFERS 30 PER CENT. FOR KESNER ASSETS

Creditor Banks Form a Corporation to Take Over Failed Department Store.

ALL CREDITORS MAY JOIN IT

Court Directs Receivers to Accept Offers Unless a Better Bid Is Made by Saturday.

A meeting of the creditors of the J. L. Kesner Company, dry goods merchants at 863 Sixth Avenue, was held yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Julius M. Mayer, pursuant to a notice that a statement of the assets of and claims against the company would be presented at the hearing by the receivers, Leo A. Price and Abraham S. Gilbert.

Joseph M. Hartfield, representing the Twenty-third Street Stores Corporation, made an offer for the entire assets of the J. L. Kesner Company equivalent to 30 per cent. of the net indebtedness of the concern. Coupled with the offer was a statement that any creditor of the J. L. Kesner Company would be allowed to come in as a member of the corporation on payment of an advance equivalent to 25 per cent. of the indebtedness of the J. L. Kesner Company, to that particular firm or corporation. The Twenty-third Street Stores Corporation was formed by J. L. Kesner, the Hanover National, the Chemical National and the Chatham & Phoenix National banks, all creditors, for the purpose of bidding for the firm's assets.

It was shown by the report of the receivers that the Kesner store had been conducted by them at a heavy weekly loss, and that in consequence it was necessary that steps be taken immediately to dispose of the assets and distribute the proceeds to prevent further loss.

As the offer of the Twenty-third Street Stores Corporation would insure to the creditors about 30 per cent. of their claims, Judge Mayer directed that the bid be accepted, unless a larger and better bid was made for the property on or before 11 o'clock on Saturday, May 3, to which hour the meeting was adjourned by the Court.

According to the report of the receivers, the book value of the assets of the J. L. Kesner Company as of April 25, was shown to be $1,367,793.80, on which $501,084.43 probably can be realized after liabilities amounting to $42,-735.32 have been deducted. Claims against the company amount to $1,887,-557.01.

Included in the net realizable assets are $147,080.02 cash on hand and in banks, accounts receivable of $62,259.30, and merchandise, premium parlor, and sundry supplies of $895,584.15. Fixtures valued on the books at $547,845.76 are reported to be worth only $80,000. The book value of the stock, $452,-775.61, was reduced by the receivers' estimate to $294,504.15. As contingent assets the receivers added claims against the Grabowsky Power Wagon Company for breach of contract and damages amounting to $40,649.07.

The liabilities include claims on notes payable amounting to $364,345.84; due for merchandise, $618,230.78; a claim of J. L. Kesner amounting to $217,684.16; claims arising from uncompleted contracts for materials, expense and future services, $92,436.95; claims for services rendered, $18,146.92, and claims for rents of $60,090.08.

On the note claims the report shows that the J. L. Kesner Company owes the Hanover National Bank $324,801.79, the Chemical National Bank $88,283.62, and the Chatham and Phenix National Bank $44,163.01. The advertising accounts payable total $121,595.97, including a judgment for $28,405.74 obtained by The Press Publishing Company.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales April 30, 1913	$2,206,000
Same day last year	2,239,000
Total year to date	198,216,000
Same period last year	297,083,500
Average closing price 40 bonds with day's net change	88.70—.14
Same day last year	93.05—.02

Argentine Gov 5s 97⅝, 97⅝, 97⅝
Jap Gov 4½s, strl loan, 2d Ser 88, 88, 88
N City 4s, 1957 92¼, 92¼, 92¼
4s, 1959 92½, 92½, 92½
4½s, 1960 96, 96, 96
2.000 96¼, 96¼, 96¼
4½s, 1957 101⅛, 101⅛, 101⅛
new 101⅛, 101⅛, 101⅛
3,000 101⅛, 101⅛, 101⅛
Am Hide & L 6s 100
Am T & T col 4s 87¾
cv 4½s, rcts. full paid 102½, 102½, 102½
10,000 102⅝, 102⅝, 102⅝
15,000 102⅞, 102⅞, 102⅞
19,000 102⅝, 102⅝, 102⅝
25,000 102¾, 102¾, 102¾
24,000 102⅞, 102⅞, 102⅞
5,000 102½, 102½, 102½
1,000 102⅛, 102⅛, 102⅛
25,000 102 102, 102, 102
rcts. 50% pd. 101½, 101½, 101½
28,000 101½, 101½, 101½
Am Tobacco 4s 96¼, 96¼, 96¼
A., T. & S. F. gen 4s 93, 93, 93
6,000 93, 93, 93
8,000 92⅝, 92⅝, 92⅝
2,000 92⅞, 92⅞, 92⅞
1,000 92⅝, 92⅝, 92⅝
6,000 93, 93, 93
adj 4s, stpd 84, 84, 84
2,000 84, 84, 84
conv 4s, 1955 99⅝, 99⅝, 99⅝
10,000 99⅝, 99⅝, 99⅝
3,000 99½, 99½, 99½
conv 4s, 1960 99, 99, 99
10,000 99, 99, 99
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conv 5s 98⅞, 98⅞, 98⅞
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10,000 99⅛, 99⅛, 99⅛
10,000 99⅜, 99⅜, 99⅜
21,000 99⅝, 99⅝, 99⅝
20,000 99⅜, 99⅜, 99⅜
36,000 99⅝, 99⅝, 99⅝
conv 5s 99⅝, 99⅝, 99⅝
4,000 99⅝, 99⅝, 99⅝
Atl Coast Line 4s 89½, 89½, 89½
Balt & O gold 4s 92, 92, 92
7,000 92, 92, 92
conv 4½s, sub rcts. full pd 91⅞, 91⅞, 91⅞
6,000 91⅞, 91⅞, 91⅞
17,000 91⅝, 91⅝, 91⅝
20,000 91⅞, 91⅞, 91⅞
21,000 92, 92, 92
3,000 92, 92, 92
16,000 91⅞, 91⅞, 91⅞
500 92½, 92½, 92½
1,000

NINE MONTHS' TRADE WAS $3,300,000,000.

Secretary of Commerce Estimates the Year's Total at $4,100,000,000.

BIG BALANCE IN OUR FAVOR

It Is Over $500,000,000 — Great Britain Our Best Customer —Canada Second.

WASHINGTON, April 30. — William C. Redfield, the Secretary of Commerce, in commenting to-day upon the detailed figures concerning the imports and exports of the United States for the month of March and the nine months ended March 31, said:

"The figures are striking, both in their magnitude and in their details. The aggregate business, inward and outward, of the United States with foreign countries for the nine months was a little in excess of $3,300,000,000—an impressive total, which if maintained at the same rate would bring the business for the entire fiscal year well in excess of $4,100,000,000.

"Great Britain is our largest customer, buying from us over $478,000,000 and selling us over $234,000,000, an aggregate for the nine months in excess of $712,000,000, or a total business of nearly $80,000,000 a month. Canada is our second best customer, buying from us $300,000,000 in nine months, equal to nearly $4,300,000 every working day. A pretty fair customer that. Then Germany comes third, buying $268,000,000 from us in nine months and selling us $146,000,000. She is a pretty fair customer, too—buys over $1,000,000 a day. And fourth comes France, to whom we sold $120,000,000, and from whom we bought $112,000,000.

"It is when we come to look at the details of our foreign commerce by what are called great groups that we get at the most striking facts. If, for example, one is told that our exports fell off in March, as compared with the same month a year ago, by about $18,000,000, so that we sold only $187,000,000 abroad in March, that might not seem a favorable condition. But when one looks a little closer, he finds that the falling off was almost wholly in the sales of crude materials for use in manufacturing, and that, so far from a loss, there was an absolute gain in the important items of manufactures, which in the two important classes of manufactures for further use in manufacturing and in manufactures ready for consumption actually increased in the month of March by about $13,000,000. So that our manufacturers held their grip upon the foreign markets of the world more strongly in March than they did a year ago.

"The figures for the entire nine months are such as to give just pride to every thoughtful American to whose notice they come. Out of the total transactions of $3,300,000,000 there is a balance in our favor of a little over $500,000,000. Doing pretty well, that. But a new comparisons with 1912 make it look even better. For example, our sales of manufactures for further use in manufacturing increased over $56,000,000, and our sales of manufactures ready for use increased over the same period last year $88,500,000, an increase in these two lines of manufactured goods alone of over $144,500,000, as compared with the same period of last year.

"This does not look like weakness in competing power, especially when one looks at the table of percentages published with the others and finds that these groups, which include manufactured goods of all kinds, constitute 59.5 per cent. of our total exports."

Merchandise imported from and exported to each of the principal countries during March and the nine months ended March, 1913:

IMPORTS FROM—	Month of March, Ended March. 1913.	Nine Months Ended March. 1913.
Grand divisions:		
Europe	$71,757,676	$700,255,585
North America	31,483,733	261,635,202
South America	18,889,932	176,038,409
Asia	29,767,657	210,239,850
Oceania	3,505,041	29,786,028
Africa	2,955,506	20,964,009
Total	$155,348,998	$1,401,749,283
Principal countries:		
Argentina	$2,553,065	$22,567,788
Australia	1,004,743	8,718,189
Belgium	3,326,623	30,686,260
Brazil	9,447,642	104,485,915
Canada	8,496,538	89,687,518
China	3,437,020	29,520,419
Cuba	13,662,995	90,239,227
France	11,084,568	112,874,498
Germany	13,157,502	146,887,435
India, British	6,991,438	48,414,962
Italy	4,511,919	40,072,949
Japan	7,541,196	72,609,460
Mexico	5,801,917	56,955,358
Netherlands	3,941,669	28,024,516
Russia	2,385,473	24,321,849
United Kingdom	24,052,687	234,227,245
EXPORTS TO—		
Grand divisions:		
Europe	$106,124,936	$1,180,008,659
North America	49,180,849	455,416,804
South America	12,883,594	109,087,145
Asia	10,006,364	81,913,898
Oceania	6,517,679	59,710,784
Africa	2,651,259	21,860,633
Total	$187,874,711	$1,908,006,373
Principal countries:		
Argentina	$4,697,650	$39,946,501
Australia	3,355,979	33,102,462
Belgium	3,097,818	53,081,914
Brazil	5,006,269	32,067,831
Canada	32,919,819	300,824,450
China	2,171,491	12,894,104
Cuba	5,994,788	53,456,663
France	9,844,263	120,796,314
Germany	28,576,779	268,001,578
India, British	1,238,295	8,659,181
Italy	6,662,849	59,981,256
Japan	4,731,074	42,306,913
Mexico	3,397,643	42,693,362
Netherlands	11,486,479	96,109,941
Russia	1,766,964	20,048,756
United Kingdom	38,609,748	478,408,725

Imports and exports of the United States, by great groups, during March and nine months ended March, 1913:

	Month of March, 1913.	Nine Months Ended March, 1913.
IMPORTS.		
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	$17,459,171	$168,196,169
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufact'd	17,998,496	145,305,870
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	85,662,480	485,429,495
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	31,410,927	282,879,107
Manufactures ready for consumption	31,537,475	327,673,383
Miscellaneous	1,280,440	12,267,256
Total imports	$155,348,998	$1,401,749,283
EXPORTS.		
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	$13,877,220	$148,431,473
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufact'd	23,750,084	245,548,656
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	86,081,437	607,627,607
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	35,196,394	303,417,594
Manufactures ready for consumption	68,607,315	570,323,612
Miscellaneous	878,430	5,648,120
Total domestic exports	$183,399,880	$1,880,997,062
Foreign merchandise exported	3,974,831	27,009,311
Total exports	$187,374,711	$1,908,006,373

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday trading continued dull. Copper was unchanged. Tin was up ¼ in the bid. Five tons of May sold at 49.62½. Lead and spelter were about unchanged.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Standard copper—				
Spot	14.75	15.25	14.75	15.25
May	14.75	15.25	14.75	15.25
June	14.75	15.25	14.75	15.25
July	14.75	15.25	14.75	15.25
Lead	4.45		4.45	
Spelter	5.50	5.55	5.50	5.60
Tin	49.62½	49.75	49.50	49.75
Antimony	5.50	7.50	5.50	5.60
Zinc	5.50	5.55	5.50	5.60

London prices yesterday for copper and pig tin compared with Tuesday follow:

	Wednesday. £ s. d.	Tuesday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	67 2 6	67 2 6
Copper, futures	67 2 6	67 2 6
Pig tin, spot	220 10 0	220 0 0
Pig tin, futures	220 5 0	220 0 0

The market finished firm. Spanish pig lead, £17 12s 6d, down 2s 6d. Spelter £23 10s, unchanged. Cleveland warrants, 60s 9d, down 3d.

CARRIERS MUST MAKE CASE.

Commission Ready to Hear Arguments for Higher Freight Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The intention of railroads throughout the country to ask the Inter-State Commerce Commission to sanction a general increase in freight rates caused much discussion here to-day in certain official circles. While members of the commission feel that the matter should not be commented on by them, it is gathered that the official view is that the railroads must show sufficient change in conditions to justify the proposed increases since the commission's refusal in February, 1911, to grant the advances then asked for by the Eastern railroads.

It was pointed out to-day that, so far as the commission is aware, the situation with respect to the cost of handling freight by the carriers has not changed materially in the twenty-six months since the commission denied what the Eastern roads wanted. Apparently there is an inclination on the part of members of the commission to believe that railroads could materially increase their freight revenues and reduce the expenses of handling freight by putting into effect certain changes of method and abrogating certain favors which, it is alleged, have been granted to big shippers.

One specification is that railroads would be justified in charging shippers for the use of spurs erected from terminal stations to the places of business of the shippers. Another is that the railroads could find it possible to cut grain elevator charges now paid by them.

While this view appears to be prevalent in the offices of the commission, it cannot be said to have any official status. When the petitions of the carriers are presented the question will be taken up for exhaustive examination, and it is out of the question at this time to predict what the action of the commission will be.

AMERICAN TYPE STOCK.

$1,000,000 Preferred Offered for Subscription to Common Holders.

Holders of common stock of the American Type Founders' Company were notified yesterday of an opportunity to subscribe to $1,000,000 new preferred shares on the basis of one share of the issue to each four shares of common stock owned.

President Nelson accompanied the notification of the offering with the following statement:

You may have received a circular, sent by a broker, without the knowledge of the company, referring to $1,000,000 preferred stock of the American Type Founders' Company as already having been sold.

This is an error. The stock has not hitherto been offered or sold. The law requires that new stock shall first be offered to the holders of common stock. The holders of common stock are now offered the first opportunity to subscribe to the new preferred stock, and none will be offered or sold until such stockholders have full opportunity to subscribe for their respective proportions under the accompanying subscription circular.

Previous to their authorization of the new stock the Directors voted a common stock dividend of 2 per cent., payable in scrip. Each holder of the scrip may subscribe for one share of the new stock for each $8 of the scrip held, the balance of $92 a share being payable in cash in four installments.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues and of these two groups of stocks combined for the month of April:

1913.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.	Changes.
Apr. 1	87.59	86.69	87.14	87.45	+.56
Apr. 2	87.66	87.31	87.38	87.20	+.16
Apr. 3	87.76	86.89	87.32	87.71	+.42
Apr. 4	88.32	87.55	87.93	88.04	+.33
Apr. 5	88.07	87.55	87.93	88.08	+.33
Apr. 7	87.62	86.93	87.27	87.10	-.59
Apr. 8	87.61	87.14	87.42	87.53	+.42
Apr. 9	87.97	87.06	87.48	87.18	-.34
Apr. 10	87.43	86.78	87.10	86.93	-.25
Apr. 11	86.79	86.05	86.42	86.18	-.75
Apr. 12	86.57	86.12	86.34	86.48	+.30
Apr. 14	86.50	86.06	86.28	86.10	-.38
Apr. 15	86.11	85.48	85.78	85.70	-.40
Apr. 16	85.90	85.49	85.69	85.77	-.07
Apr. 17	86.29	85.82	86.05	86.01	+.24
Apr. 18	85.89	85.42	85.65	85.56	-.45
Apr. 19	85.98	85.47	85.72	85.57	+.01
Apr. 21	86.09	85.42	85.75	86.05	+.48
Apr. 22	86.33	85.80	86.11	85.94	-.11
Apr. 23	86.11	85.77	85.94	85.94	..
Apr. 24	85.67	85.18	85.42	85.20	-.74
Apr. 25	85.15	84.50	84.82	84.54	-.66
Apr. 26	84.62	83.82	84.22	84.02	-.52
Apr. 28	84.08	83.39	83.73	83.85	-.17
Apr. 29	83.97	83.03	83.50	83.16	-.69
Apr. 30	83.37	82.69	82.99	82.72	-.44

INDUSTRIALS.

Apr.	1	61.19	60.36	60.77	60.98	-.14
Apr.	2	61.08	60.61	60.84	60.85	-.13
Apr.	3	61.35	60.69	61.02	61.20	+.35
Apr.	4	62.51	61.46	61.98	62.15	+.95
Apr.	5	62.15	61.65	61.90	61.72	-.43
Apr.	7	61.48	61.18	61.33	61.23	-.49
Apr.	8	61.57	60.92	61.24	61.49	+.26
Apr.	9	61.88	61.25	61.56	61.34	-.15
Apr.	10	61.32	61.06	61.19	61.13	-.21
Apr.	11	60.96	60.55	60.73	60.64	-.49
Apr.	12	60.71	60.57	60.64	60.67	-.06
Apr.	14	60.78	60.59	60.68	60.60	-.07
Apr.	15	60.33	59.77	60.05	59.90	-.70
Apr.	16	59.92	59.63	59.77	59.78	-.12
Apr.	17	60.20	59.91	60.05	60.01	+.23
Apr.	18	59.91	59.69	59.80	59.80	-.21
Apr.	19	59.63	59.44	59.53	59.49	-.31
Apr.	21	59.87	59.31	59.59	59.73	+.24
Apr.	22	60.00	59.75	59.87	59.79	+.06
Apr.	23	59.81	59.61	59.71	59.70	-.09
Apr.	24	59.36	59.13	59.24	59.18	-.52
Apr.	25	58.91	58.34	58.62	58.37	-.81
Apr.	26	58.24	57.77	58.00	57.92	-.45
Apr.	28	57.78	57.29	57.53	57.56	-.36
Apr.	29	57.49	56.71	57.10	56.84	-.72
Apr.	30	57.01	56.44	56.72	56.68	-.16

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Apr. 1	74.39	73.52	73.95	74.21	+.36
Apr. 2	74.36	73.86	74.11	74.07	-.14
Apr. 3	74.76	73.79	74.17	74.46	+.38
Apr. 4	75.41	74.50	74.95	75.09	+.64
Apr. 5	75.11	74.62	74.86	74.70	-.39
Apr. 7	74.55	74.05	74.30	74.16	-.54
Apr. 8	74.59	73.80	74.19	74.50	+.34
Apr. 9	74.92	74.12	74.52	74.26	-.24
Apr. 10	74.37	73.92	74.14	74.03	-.23
Apr. 11	73.87	73.30	73.58	73.41	-.62
Apr. 12	73.64	73.34	73.49	73.57	+.16
Apr. 14	73.73	73.37	73.55	73.48	-.09
Apr. 15	73.22	72.62	72.92	72.80	-.55
Apr. 16	72.91	72.56	72.73	72.77	-.03
Apr. 17	73.24	72.90	73.05	73.01	+.24
Apr. 18	72.86	72.55	72.72	72.68	-.33
Apr. 19	72.60	72.45	72.52	72.53	-.15
Apr. 21	72.98	72.36	72.67	72.86	+.33
Apr. 22	73.16	72.82	72.99	72.86	-.00
Apr. 23	72.96	72.70	72.83	72.82	-.04
Apr. 24	72.51	72.18	72.34	72.19	-.63
Apr. 25	72.03	71.42	71.72	71.54	-.74
Apr. 26	71.43	70.79	71.11	70.97	-.48
Apr. 28	70.93	70.34	70.63	70.70	-.27
Apr. 29	70.73	69.87	70.30	70.09	-.70
Apr. 30	70.19	69.53	69.85	69.70	-.30

April Range This Year.

	High.	Low.
Railroads	88.32 Apr. 4	82.02 Apr. 30
Industrials	62.51 Apr. 4	56.44 Apr. 30
Combined	74.41 Apr. 4	69.53 Apr. 30

April Range in 1911 and 1912.

RAILROADS.

	High.		Low.		Last.	
1912	96.34	Apr. 26	93.80	Apr. 15	95.24	
1911	94.83	Apr. 4	91.47	Apr. 24	93.83	
	INDUSTRIALS.					
1912	71.18	Apr. 26	68.03	Apr. 1	70.39	
1911	67.04	Apr. 3	62.94	Apr. 24	65.23	
	COMBINED FIFTY STOCKS.					
1912	83.76	Apr. 26	80.92	Apr. 1	82.81	
1911	80.43	Apr. 4	77.20	Apr. 24	78.55	

This Year's Range to Date.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Apr. 30.
	Jan. 2.	Jan. 9.	Apr. 30.	
Railroads	90.68	91.41	82.02	
Industrials	66.76	67.06	56.44	
Combined average	78.82	79.10	69.53	

Year's Range in 1912.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
	Jan. 2.	Oct. 4.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 31.
Railroads	91.43	97.28	88.39	90.27
	Jan. 2.	Sep. 30.	Feb. 1.	Dec. 31.
Industrials	64.00	74.50	61.74	68.13
Combined avg.	77.51	85.82	75.24	78.19

Year's Range in 1911.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
	Jan. 3.	Jan. 26.	Sep. 23.	Dec. 30.
Railroads	91.70	99.61	84.40	91.78
	Jan. 3.	Jan. 5.	Sep. 25.	Dec. 30.
Industrials	62.03	69.76	54.75	63.43
	Jan. 3.	Jan. 26.	Sep. 25.	Dec. 30.
Combined avg.	77.37	84.41	69.37	77.69

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
4½s—May, 1957, int.	101¼	101¾	101	102
4½s—Nov., 1957, int.	101¼	101¾	101	102
4½s—May, 1917, int.	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼
4½s—Nov., 1917, int.	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼
4½s—Mar., '30-'60, int.	96¾	96⅞	96	96⅞
4½s—Mar., 1962, int.	95¼	95⅝	95¼	95⅝
4s—Sept. 1960, int.	95¼	95⅝	95¼	95⅝
4s—May, 1959, int.	91¾	92⅛	91¾	92⅛
4s—Nov., 1958, int.	92	93	92	93
4s—Nov., 1957, int.	92	93	92	93
4s—May, 1957, int.	92	93	92	93
4s—Nov., 1956, reg.	90	92	90	92
4s—Nov., 1955, reg.	90	92	90	92
4s—Nov., 1936, reg.	90	95	90	95
4s—1918-1919, int.	97	100	97	100
3½s—Nov., '54-'55, int.	82	85	81	85
3½s—May, 1954, coup.	81	82	81	85
3½s—1930-1935, reg.	80	82	80	82

BOARD TO VALUE RAILWAYS.

Commission Appoints 5 Engineers to Perform Tremendous Task.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The preliminary work of appraising the physical properties of the railroads of the United States under the law passed by Congress last Summer will be begun tomorrow. The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day announced the members of the Board of Engineers, five in number, who will undertake the gigantic task. They are:

R. A. Thompson, now employed in railroad valuation work by the California State Railroad Commission, and formerly engaged in similar work with the Texas Railway Commission.

Prof. W. D. Pence, chief engineer of the Wisconsin Railroad and Tax Commission, and an expert in railroad valuation.

J. S. Worley of Kansas City, a consulting engineer, with experience in railway valuation work.

Howard M. Jones of Nashville, a consulting engineer in valuation work and a specialist in bridge engineering.

E. F. Wendt of Pittsburgh, President of the American Society of Civil Engineers, who is in charge of the engineering work of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad.

Mr. Thompson had charge of the valuation of the railroads of Texas. His results there were in part subjected to fierce attack, but generally have been sustained by the courts. Prof. Pence has been identified with railroad valuation work in Wisconsin under legislation obtained through the reform activities of Senator La Follette.

The Board of Engineers will meet in a few days to determine the rules which shall govern the valuation. It is expected that the board will agree broadly on the principle of present cost of production, but will exclude properties held by railroads which are not used strictly for railroad purposes.

DICKSON OUT OF PUMP.

His Personal Interests Require His Time—New President Not Chosen.

William B. Dickson, President of the International Steam Pump Company, resigned yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Directors. It was announced that the demands of his personal interests had made imperative his withdrawal from active work as head of the company. William Guggenheim, Chairman of the board, will direct the affairs of the company until another President can be chosen.

Mr. Dickson succeeded the late Benjamin Guggenheim, who was lost on the Titanic.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY & LIGHT CO. for March—

	1913.	1912.	Increase.
Gross	$582,853	$492,901	$70,252
Net aft. taxes	244,519	202,162	42,357
Srp. aft. chrg.	108,283	91,640	16,643
12 mos. gross	6,605,175	5,635,169	918,000
Net aft. chgs.	2,812,321	2,398,406	413,915
Srp. aft. chgs.	1,288,105	1,092,775	135,330

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN reports to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for March—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Mileage	968	959	930
Freight rev.	$1,967,583	$2,237,048	$2,058,139
Pass. rev	615,583	515,675	572,716
Tot. op. rev.	2,780,349	2,922,445	2,805,373
Mt. of way	236,001	250,704	189,543
Mt. of equip.	548,441	567,796	495,141
Trans. exp.	1,013,022	970,520	921,874
Tot. op. exp.	2,057,464	1,912,028	1,727,116
Taxes	165,004	165,004	138,028
Oper. inc.	401,355	911,123	955,297
Nine months:			
Freight rev.	22,108,078	20,267,216	19,361,283
Pass. rev	6,077,938	5,694,392	5,660,578
Tot. op. rev.	30,252,327	27,693,410	26,998,292
Mt. of way	3,417,538	3,020,549	2,771,698
Mt. of equip.	4,648,054	4,516,247	3,915,991
Trans. exp.	9,361,677	8,421,628	8,100,601
Tot. op. exp.	18,613,915	17,136,915	15,589,991
Taxes	1,253,340	1,507,820	1,221,108
Oper. inc	10,864,684	9,368,734	9,760,491

EAST ST. LOUIS & SUBURBAN COMPANY for March—

	1913.	1912.	Increase.
Gross	215,504	201,018	14,576
Net. aft. taxes	95,994	91,117	4,877
Srp. aft. chrgs.	46,281	42,471	3,810
12 mos. gross	2,503,497	2,322,714	180,783
Net aft. taxes	1,113,370	1,035,147	78,132
Srp. aft. chgs.	531,854	480,216	51,638

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY for March—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Gross	403,385	350,304	362,164
Net aft. taxes	30,515	30,488	83,675
9 mos. gross	4,174,723	3,786,980	4,094,712
Net aft. taxes	1,291,048	1,264,065	1,448,943

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for March—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Mileage	4,763	4,763	4,874
Gross	5,250,886	5,189,269	5,063,317
Net aft. taxes	904,452	879,646	1,131,568
9 mos. gross	40,213,375	44,077,757	46,519,586
Net aft. taxes	8,755,955	5,704,416	11,593,859

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN reports to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for March—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Mileage	827	827	827
Freight rev.	676,214	830,068	614,636
Passenger rev.	127,318	118,076	129,984
Total op. rev.	891,433	734,445	840,103
Mt. of way	72,693	93,011	88,479
Mt. of equip.	126,525	103,847	110,016
Transp. exp.	335,558	303,212	275,531
Total op. exp.	594,534	560,387	536,121
Taxes	41,141	30,189	27,392
Oper. income	255,757	143,933	276,582
Nine months:			
Freight rev.	6,040,195	5,049,544	5,666,295
Passenger rev.	1,270,372	1,204,686	1,258,140
Total op. rev.	8,102,196	7,031,307	7,714,613
Mt. of way	741,618	778,903	
Mt. of equip.	1,023,523	1,091,853	1,006,731
Transpor. exp.	2,701,831	2,508,499	2,595,890
Total op. exp.	5,011,726	4,771,304	4,900,635
Taxes	341,918	296,914	256,018
Oper. income	2,748,556	1,981,484	2,556,018

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for March—

	1913.	1912.	Increase.
Gross	387,918	315,800	72,118
Net after tax.	164,117	127,162	36,955
Sur. after chgs.	64,162	35,919	8,243
12 mos. gross	4,250,986	3,321,679	928,189
Net after tax.	1,807,119	1,409,292	397,827
Sur. after chgs.	755,097	641,335	113,762

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for March—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Mileage	1,374	1,374	1,372
Gross	1,039,608	853,510	910,177
Net after tax.	239,597	141,882	225,431
9 mos. gross	8,523,788	7,121,194	8,502,338
Net after tax.	1,939,016	1,393,238	2,265,347

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, month of March—

	1913.	1912.	Increase.
Rail operations:			
Freight revenue	3,377,826	*168,680	
Passenger revenue	1,002,963	137,635	37,190
Express, mail, and other transportation revenue	548,401	*1,239	
Non-transport. revenue	86,335	5,942	
Total operating revenues	4,600,198	*127,456	
Expenses:			
Mt. of way and struc.	847,404	166,891	
Mt. of equipment	1,016,006	112,752	
Traffic expenses	90,232	11,220	
Transportation expenses	1,899,182	87,597	
General expenses	103,032	9,745	
Operating expenses	3,955,810	417,931	
One-twelfth an. tax	237,667	22,026	
Op. exp., including tax	4,193,478	439,958	
Net operating revenue	306,720	*567,415	
Auxiliary operations:			
Total revenue	66,333	6,678	
Total expenses	71,516	7,502	
Net income or deficit	13,182	*824	
Operating income	301,537	*568,239	
From Jan. 1:			
Rail operations:			
Freight revenue	10,439,821	*1,151,930	
Passenger revenue	2,164,086	175,260	
Express, mail, and other transportation revenue	1,153,382	50,078	
Non-transport. revenue	131,746	44,195	
Total operating revenues	13,860,737	1,419,479	
Expenses:			
Mt. of way and struc.	2,416,748	589,117	
Mt. of equipment	3,031,047	550,700	
Traffic expenses	254,619	26,210	
Transportation expenses	5,795,009	683,569	
General expenses	319,305	41,918	
Operating expenses	11,815,330	1,841,530	
One-twelfth an. taxes	711,221	95,375	
Operating exp., inc. tax	12,526,551	1,940,105	
Net operating revenue	1,343,185	*520,625	
Auxiliary operations:			
Total revenue	198,308	15,498	
Total expenses	216,770	22,263	
Net income or deficit	*18,462	*6,797	
Operating income	1,324,722	*526,423	

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM East and West, for March—

	1913.	1912.	Increase.
Lines East:			
Total operating revenue	20,522,636	673,035	
Total op. expenses, inc. taxes accrued	17,517,510	1,528,050	
Net operating revenue	3,005,143	*855,015	
Lines West:			
Total operating revenue	9,065,377	*686,195	
Total op. expenses, inc. taxes accrued	8,490,223	824,375	
Net operating revenue	575,153	*1,510,571	
Lines East and West:			
Total operating revenue	29,588,034	*13,160	
Total op. expenses, inc. taxes accrued	26,077,734	2,352,425	
Net operating revenue	3,580,299	*2,365,586	
From Jan. 1:			
Lines East:			
Total operating rev.	59,207,788	4,080,617	
Total operating exp.	51,098,402	4,049,011	
Net operating revenue	8,109,385	31,606	
Lines West:			
Total operating revenue	28,567,815	1,978,097	
Total operating exp.	25,380,397	3,453,950	
Net operating revenue	3,186,918	*1,475,943	
Lines East and West:			
Total operating revenue	87,775,103	6,058,624	
Total operating exp.	76,478,799	7,502,961	
Total net op. rev.	11,296,304	*1,444,336	

*Decrease. †Deficit.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD for March—

	1913.	Increase.
Rail operations:		
Freight revenue	10,977,342	1,609,425
Passenger revenue	2,977,717	375,989
Express, mail, and other transportation revenue	742,371	88,820
Non-transportation revenue	151,695	145,686
Total operating revenue	14,849,126	2,779,900
Expenses:		
Mt. of way and struc.	2,113,793	1,316,324
Mt. of equipment	3,267,241	809,502
Traffic expenses	211,510	60,611
Transportation expenses	5,649,787	669,615
General expenses	394,127	15,916
Operating expenses	11,636,411	2,872,040
One-twelfth of an. tax	584,133	*3,455
Op. exp., includ. taxes	12,220,545	2,866,584
Net operating revenue	2,628,581	*86,683
Auxiliary operations:		
Total revenue	502,239	118,007
Total expenses	891,125	203,263
Net income or deficit	†388,885	*85,255
Operating income	2,489,695	*171,939
Rail operations from Jan. 1:		
Freight revenue	32,637,260	*78,643
Passenger revenue	8,325,224	386,089
Express, mail, and other transportation revenue	2,430,762	*82,333
Non-transportation rev.	466,028	46,777
Total operating rev.	43,259,276	321,078
Expenses:		
Mt. of way and struc.	5,977,648	553,711
Mt. of equipment	9,501,443	242,836
Traffic expenses	589,432	26,127
Transport. expenses	16,933,448	143,160
General expenses	1,198,387	16,986
Operating expenses	34,060,361	982,725
One-twelfth of an. tax	1,749,802	*762
Op. exp., includ. taxes	35,840,163	981,783
Net operating revenue	7,419,112	*659,904
Auxiliary operations:		
Total revenue	1,485,614	16,615
Total expenses	1,984,057	99,075
Net income or deficit	†498,442	82,456
Operating income	6,920,670	*742,300

Miscellaneous Earnings.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO. reports to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for

Total receipts	1913.	1912.	Increase.
January—			
from oper.	$1,534,884	$1,506,668	$28,315
Express priv.	742,971	716,903	26,067
Total op. rev.	792,012	789,765	2,247
Total op. exp.	898,801	932,564	*33,762
Net oper. def.	106,788	142,799	*36,010
Taxes	16,618	9,704	6,913
Oper. deficit	123,467	152,504	*29,187
Seven months:			
Total receipts from oper.	13,833,866	12,540,981	812,878
Express priv.	6,192,408	5,766,873	425,535

MUCH INTEREST IN FRIDAY'S AUTO RUN

"Secret Time" Contest to New Rochelle Will Aid Orphans—Road Matters Here and There.

So far forty-two cars have been entered for the secret time run which is to be held by the Motor Dealers' Contest Association to-morrow. The run, which will start at 4:30 o'clock in front of the Manhattan Automobile Club, 223 West Fifty-ninth Street, will have New Rochelle as its terminus, and those who drive their cars over the distance in the time nearest that which has been selected and sealed in an envelope at the end of the journey, will be the prize winners. A number of machines have been entered in the electric car division to compete for the Poertner Trophy, and Mrs. Alice E. Waxam of the Electric Vehicle Association, who has been appointed Chairman of that division, expects others to enter before the lists close. The entry fees of the run are to be turned over to the Orphans' Automobile Day Association, to be applied to the children's annual outing on June 6. Nearly every dealer on the "Row" has either entered a car already or has promised to do so. There will be a dinner and dancing at the New Rochelle end of the jaunt.

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Some important new highway legislation was passed by the North Carolina Legislature toward the close of its recent session. The chief measure was one providing for the construction of public roads in townships and authorizing the issuance of bonds to pay for them. Authority was given County Commissioners to issue bonds bearing interest not in excess of 5 per cent. and in amounts not to exceed $50,000 for any one township. The proceeds of bonds, the law declared, might be used to reestablishing, altering, repairing or in any way improving public roads and for the purchase of road machinery and tools.

It was further provided by this law that the money expended on roads should be devoted as far as possible to "permanent improvements" and that the County Commissioners might employ convicts to work for the improvement of township roads. In order to have bonds issued a petition must be signed by not less than a quarter of the qualified voters.

***

The touring department of the Automobile Club of America reports a poor stretch of road near Wallingford, Conn., on the stretch between New Haven and Meriden. The bad going in question is about two miles long. Work has been started on the State road between Cobbleskill and Howes Cave, N. Y., on the main line between Albany and Oneonta. For some two miles and a half the highway has been torn up. A contract has been let for the treatment of twenty miles of the Valley Turnpike near Staunton, Va., which is the direct route between that place and Winchester with a tar binder. This follows the treatment of a stretch twelve miles long near Winchester last Summer. State roads in New York, which are either in course of improvement or shortly will be, are those between Lithgow and Amenia, between East View and Briarcliff and between Pawling and Dover. Work has been started on the Boston Post Road at Mamaroneck. For about half a mile on each side of the village the highway is to be constructed of brick pavement. Work is also under way from the Rye line to the point where this brick pavement begins.

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Revised dates for automobile contests of various kinds for the 1913 season were issued yesterday by the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association. They are:

*April 30, track, Taylor, Texas, J. Alexander Sloan.
*May 3, track, Fort Worth, Texas, J. Alexander Sloan.
*May 5 to 8, Commercial Vehicle Reliability, Washington (D. C.) Post.
*May 14 and 15, Reliability, New York-Catskills Motor Contest Association.
*May 17 and 18, Chimb, Atlanta (Ga.) Auto and Accessory Association.
May 29 and 30, Inter-Club Reliability to Indianapolis, Chicago Motor Club vs. Illinois Athletic Club.
*May 30, Five-Hundred-Mile Race, Indianapolis Motor Speedway.
*June 1, Inter-Club Reliability, Quaker City Motor Club, Auto Clubs of Delaware County, Philadelphia, and Germantown.
June 14, Hill Climb, Cincinnati Auto Dealers.
June 19, Algonquin Hill Climb, Chicago Motor Club.
*June 26-28, Non-Stop Run, Chicago to Boston, Chicago Auto Club.
June, Track Meeting, Taylor (Texas) Auto Club.
*July 4 and 5, Track Meetings, Sioux City Auto Club and Speedway Association.
*July 5 and 6, Road Races, Tacoma, Wash., Tacoma Carnival Association, Montamara Fiesta Auto Com.
July 11, National Reliability Tour, American Automobile Association.
July 27, Tour, Grand Rapids Auto Club.
Aug. 2, Reliability, Kansas State Auto Association.
Aug. 29 and 30, Elgin Road Races, Elgin Road Race Association.
Aug. 30-Sept. 6, Reliability, Chicago Motor Club.
Sept. 1, Two-Hundred-Mile Track Race, Columbus (Ohio) Auto Club.
Oct. 4-11, Around Lake Michigan, Chicago Motor Club.
*Nov. 24, Vanderbilt Cup Race, Savannah Auto Club.
*Nov. 27, Grand Prize Race, Savannah Auto Club.

*Indicates events officially sanctioned by American Automobile Association.

To be held under sanction of Automobile Club of America.

TRAFFIC MEN IN BLACK FACE.

They Entertain Wives and Sweethearts with a Minstrel Show.

The men who ming the traffic for the Eastern railroads, as well as the men who watch over the traffic interests for the big manufacturers and shippers, dressed themselves up in black face Tuesday night and gave a minstrel show at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel for the benefit of their friends.

The appearance of the Grand Ballroom, in which the entertainment was held, was such as to suggest that most of the traffic men had wives or sweethearts whom they succeeded very much in pleasing. Of the 1,500 persons in attendance, the men were in the minority, while the women led in all things from the appreciation of the minstrel jokes to the encoring of the soloists.

A feature of the entertainment was a moving picture show exhibiting the traffic managers on their last annual outing at College Point, L. I.

The affair was arranged by the Entertainment Committee of the Traffic Club of New York, in lieu of a Spring dinner with "tiresome Spring speeches."

BUSINESS NOTES.

The seventh annual convention of the National Wholesale Grocers' Association will be held at the Plaza on June 4, 5 and 6. The convention programme was mailed to the members yesterday by Secretary Beckmann.

Shipments of domestics and cotton duck from Shanghai last week amounted to 6,604 packages, valued at $677,842. Exports to China comprised more than half this total, being valued at $362,164. Business in the export market continues light.

Charles Wolff & Co., ribbons, 542 Broadway, have engaged the first loft in the building at 552 Fourth Avenue. They will move there about July 1.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

The Argentine Mercantile Marine at the end of 1912 comprised the following: Steamers 3 to 20 tons, 248, with 2,651 tons register; 20 to 100 tons, 222, with 11,757 tons register; over 100 tons, 234, with 106,423 tons register; total, 704, with 122,833 tons register. Sailing vessels numbered 1,241, with 96,898 tons register.

In 1912 Russia produced 86,868 short tons of copper, against 23,284 tons in 1911. This output fell under the requirements, and about 1,200 tons were imported.

Consul R. S. Raiden of Batavia, Java, reports that the production of Banca tin during 1912 was 34,905,440 pounds, an increase of 823,872 pounds over 1911. The Banca mines are largely owned by the Dutch Government and let out to miners. Tin mining in the Island of Billiton is carried on in a similar way through a large concessionary company.

English manufacturers are waking up to the fact that the trade of the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements is worth fostering. An English cotton manufacturer recently went there to develop an already increasing trade, while two English commercial representatives have just arrived. One sells motors and motor cycles, the other soaps and perfumes.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Bronzes by Prince Troubetskoy Gain Reduction on Their Merits.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest by the Art Institute of Chicago, relating to the classification under the Tariff Act of 1909, of bronze statuary executed by Prince Troubetskoy. The Collector at Chicago decided that the articles were dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the law for manufactures of metal. The importer established that the statuary should be regarded as sculptures dutiable under paragraph 470, at 15 per cent. ad valorem. Judge Waite held that the standing of Prince Troubetzkoy entitled the works to enter as contended.

It was decided that numerous articles of brass, silver, glass, china and wood, entered by Miss Nancy Flagg of Gloucester, Mass., were properly assessed at various rates, according to the materials of chief value. Miss Flagg contended that all the articles were antiques within the law, and therefore exempt from duty. The board finds that the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury were not complied with and overruled her protests.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Special Orders 97.

Sergeants promoted to Lieutenants, transferred, and assigned as indicated, to take effect 11:45 A. M., April 30—Thomas F. Hanley, 96th Precinct to 45d; George E. Sallie, Harbor Precinct.

Pensions, to take effect 12 P. M., April 29, on Surgeons' certificate—Lieuts. Henry M. Sheppard, 169th, at $1,125 per annum, appointed Oct. 2, 1893; Richard L. Jackson, 28d, $1,015, May 7, 1895. Patrolmen Roger S. McCoy, 10th, $700, Dec. 18, 1889; John Higgins, 20th, $575, Nov. 17, 1896; Patrick H. Cosgrove, 23d, $700, Oct. 30, 1892; Charles Goodwin, 61st, $700, Sept. 3, 1890; George E. Poole, 74th, $700, March 6, 1886; James Phelan, 144th, $700, Feb. 11, 1891; Henry J. O'Connell, 170th, $680, Dec. 1, 1898.

Transfers, to take effect 8 A. M., May 1—Mounted Patrolman D. T. Tunstall, 276th, to 290th, designated Acting Mounted Sergeant, to take effect 4 P. M. April 30; Patrolman M. J. Mulderrig, 37th, to C. O. Squad.

Assignments, (Temporary)—Surgeons: Levi F. Warner, 12th Surgical District, to assume charge of the 11th, in addition, and Ernest V. Hubbard, 18th, charge of the 22d, in addition, 10 days, from 8 P. M., May 2, during absence of Surgeons. Patrolmen: J. M. J. Toomey, 21st, to Detective Division, 5 days, from 12:01 A. M., April 30; T. J. Gaffney and J. Hughes, 22d, to Detective Division, to District Attorney's office, 5 days, from 4 P. M., April 29; E. Cooper, 25th and W. A. Rice, 26th, to C. O. Squad, 10 days, from 2 P. M., April 30; C. P. Yosburg, 42d, to C. O. Squad, 10 days, from 8 A. M., April 30; J. Ebert, 68th, to C. O. Squad, 10 days, from 8 A. M., April 30. Acting Detective Sergeants, Second Grade: W. E. Caputo and W. J. Gusing, 39th, to District Attorney's office, 5 days, from 4 P. M. April 29.

Leaves of Absence (With Full Pay)—Surgeons: Augustus H. Brown, 11th District, and Patrick J. Murray, 22d, 10 days, from 6 P. M., May 3, to be deducted from vacations.

Advancements to Grades.—Patrolmen—The grade checks for the following-named patrolmen will be ready May 1: Commanding officers will see that the patrolmen named call at the office of the City Paymaster within one month from that date: To $1,400 grade—D. King, 37th, April 30, 1907. To $900 grade—April 24—C. F. Fetterolf, 2d; P. A. O'Connor, 5th; A. J. Reydel, 10th; W. B. Walsh, 13th; J. Sabatelis, 15th; J. H. Miller, 16th; J. H. Hembt, 16th; J. T. Brady, 20th; P. E. Ensslin, 21st; E. H. Mutter, 21st; J. S. Fowler, 22d; T. J. Milan, 25th; M. J. Brown, 28th; F. J. Taylor, 28th; W. H. F. Reardon, 29th; R. L. Foran, 29th; W. Harvey, 35th; J. L. Massie, 46d; G. C. Durhols, 46d; H. Neary, C. O.; W. F. Ward, D. B.; T. E. Dowling, D. B. To $900 grade—R. J. Hoerr, 16th, April 25; W. I. Jackson, 16th, April 26; O. Rausch, 20th, April 26; F. S. Schreiber, 28th, April 29; W. A. Case, 29th, April 29; H. F. Miller, 26th, April 29.

Fines.—Patrolmen—Frank E. Furey, 26th, April 8, absent from outgoing roll call; two days. Francis Reddon, 30th, March 29, loitering and in conversation with patrolman; one day. Joseph F. Hayes, 30th, Feb. 17, failed to bring prisoner direct to station house; ten days. Not guilty as to second specification, failed to make proper charge against prisoner at station house. Henry Schachne, 48d, March 28, absent from post and precinct, coming from bakery; ten days. Reprimanded.—Lieut. James M. Kane, 32d, March 28, failed to comply with district order.

Charges Dismissed—Patrolmen Wilbur J. Kennedy, 10th, March 15, advised and permitted man to pay certain pawnbrokers for the redemption of goods alleged to have been stolen from his establishment; Harry Wolken, 11th, March 29, struck boy with baton; Probationary Patrolman Albert Hartrott, 65th, March 28, struck man with night stick.

Relieved from Suspension—Patrolman Wilbur J. Kennedy, 10th Precinct, to take effect 4 P. M. April 29.

Suspended—Patrolmen Albert V. Hill, 16th, to take effect 11:12 A. M., April 29; Charles H. Abel, 16th, to take effect 11:13 A. M. April 29.

Death—Lieut. William J. Norton, 17th, at 7:30 P. M. April 29.

Fire Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 84.

Officers and men, all boroughs, who have been attending drill, will report to the Chief of Department, at Van Cortlandt Park Parade Grounds, at 10 A. M., Saturday, May 3. Drill of the Seventh and Seventy-third Regiment Armories will be dispensed with on May 2. On May 5 drill will be continued on alternate days as per previous orders.

Officers and men will appear in fatigue uniforms and white gloves.

All leaves of absence will be discontinued from 8 A. M., Saturday, May 3, until the return of officers and men from drill.

Appointed Inspectors at the Bureau of Prevention on three months' probation, to take effect at 9 A. M., May 1: Samuel Rosenbaum, Louis Greenfield, Francis G. Riley, Michael J. Reidy, Daniel Donnelly, William J. McGuire, James F. D. Wilson, Andrew T. Hyde, Edward J. McCullen, Jr., Charles Schwimbersky, David Stone, Louis T. Hauck, James H. Darcey, John Sheridan, Emil Gerard, Arthur Green, William Terbeck, Frank M. Sexton, George Lloyd, Roswell J. Baldwin, Thomas F. O'Connor, John J. Carroll, Daniel B. Busch, to take effect at 9 A. M., May 12; Peter J. McKenzie. To take effect at 9 A. M., May 12: Harold S. Hughes. To take effect at 9 A. M., May 1: Patrick F. A. Coughlin, Denis A. Mahoney, Timothy E. Meehan, Thomas F. McWhorter, George Sickenberger, Frederick J. Veitch, Peter G. Henning, Frank P. Kenison, Charles Deimling, James O'Connell, Frederick C. Autenreith, Jacob Winkler, Alexander McAllister, Oscar Mendel, John H. Tracy, Frank C. Fisher, Robt. J. Peyronnin, Jos. D. Sheehan, Manuel A. Mojarrietta, Matthew M. A. Cahill, Geo. A. Sheridan, John H. Link, Chas. J. Gavin, William P. Donovan, John J. West, De Grove Muir, William J. Mulligan, Arthur Cohn, Martin J. Ort, James V. Butler, George A. Gruendler, John F. Gannon, Joshua H. Still, James J. Bird, Thomas J. Larkin, John J. Mahoney, Daniel McNamee, Edward J. Matthews, Victor A. Pearl, Jacob F. Hersch-Kowitz, James A. Tierney, Joseph P. Flanagan. To take effect at 9 A. M., June 1: James D. Beatty.

Pensions—Capt. George Lloyd, Engine 6; after more than thirty years' service, on his own application, at $1,250 per annum, upon report of the Medical Board; Fireman (first grade) Henry Moeser, Engine 273, $700; Fireman (first grade) John A. Edwards, Hook and Ladder 60, $700; Fireman (first grade) William J. Tully, Hook and Ladder 28, $700, all to take effect at 8 A. M., May 1, 1913.

Appointment as Inspector on three months' probation—Thomas F. Egan, Bureau of Prevention, to take effect 9 A. M., May 5.

Additional sick leave, without pay, for four months, from May 1—Laborer J. E. McDaniel, office of Deputy Commissioner, Brooklyn.

Temporary detail, to take effect at 8 A. M., May 1.—Fireman (first grade) George Siebold, H. & L. 122, to Engine 253, for watch duty, while on sick report.

Appointed ununiformed firemen on three months' probation, to take effect at 9 A. M., May 1, assigned as indicated: Thomas Kennedy, Engine 18; Henry Grief, Engine 28; William A. Dorritie, Engine 39; James J. Finley, Engine 21; Thomas J. Walsh, Engine 21; John F. Shelton, Engine 46; Paul Wenk, Engine 55; Andrew G. Seeger, Engine 16; John Schwengels, Engine 19; William S. Perine, Engine 20; Jacob G. Petermann, Engine 29; Henry Cecarelli, Engine 5; Louis V. Shanley, Engine 207; John F. Packenger, Jr., Engine 237; Thomas A. H. Hoin, Engine 10; Lawrence A. Sneditker, Engine 58; John Wygand, Engine 12; William J. Dougherty, Engine 24; John Haskel, Engine 7; Henry Bierweiler, Engine 72; Walter F. Brereton, Engine 209; John V. Cooney, Engine 83; Frederick G. Wiedemann, Engine 279; Stephen J. McDermott, Engine 280; George H. Evans, H. & L. 18; John P. Donovan, H. & L. 4; Henry Engeholm, H. & L. 10; Arthur A. D. Norton, H. & L. 13; John J. Blumert, H. & L. 25; Edward F. Gleason, H. & L. 119; William A. Smith, Engine 122.

To take effect at 8 A. M. May 5: Herbert F. A. Lange, Engine 208; Nicholas M. Grother, H. & L. 1; William J. Dillon, Engine 4.

Transfers, to take effect from 8 A. M. May 1—Engineer of Steamer Peter Hughes, Engine 157, to Engine 60; Fireman (1st grade) Martin H. O'Leary, H. & L. 76, to Engine 39; Fireman (1st grade) Peter A. Clarkin, Engine 39, to H. & L. 76.

Appointed Inspector on Three Months' Probation—Abraham M. Flamm, Bureau of Prevention, to take effect at 9 A. M. May 5.

Revocation of Suspension, to take effect from 8 A. M. May 1—Lieut. David J. Curley, Engine 47.

Transfer, to take effect at 8 A. M. May 1—Lieut. David J. Curley, Engine 47 to Engine 84.

Special Leaves of Absence, Without Pay—Fireman (1st grade) M. McNamara, Engine 42, 12 hours, from 8 A. M. May 1; Fireman (2d grade) J. S. Dowd, Engine 279, 12 hours, from 9 P. M. May 1.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Manufacturers Want Drawbacks.

The Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association is working to obtain drawback allowances on models brought into this country from Europe for purposes of adaptation only. The present duty on these dresses is 60 per cent. ad valorem; while the new Underwood bill fixes it at 30 per cent. The foreign invoice value of the models is usually much higher than when the dresses are sold for commercial purposes, and in many cases the full duty puts the landing cost at almost prohibitive levels. The plea of the association is that these models be subject to the full drawback allowance when re-exported or surrendered to the Treasury Department for destruction. According to Secretary Bartholomew of the association, Representative Underwood has consented to a plan which will enable the Finance Committee of the Senate to amend the bill to permit this allowance.

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Big Ribbon Auction Coming.

Cheney Brothers, manufacturers of silks and ribbons, will hold a peremptory trade sale of ribbons on May 8, at 488 Broadway, under the direction of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell. About 10,000 cartons will be offered, including plain and satin taffeta, moire, wash, and other ribbons in white, black, and colors, and in widths ranging from 2 to 70 lignes. The goods will be sold in lots of five cartons each, and four months' credit will be given to approved names. Alphonse Montant will be the auctioneer.

May Celebrate Holidays on Monday.

As Memorial Day and Fourth of July both fall on Friday this year, many business houses, which cannot remain closed from Thursday until Monday, are considering closing on the latter day, instead of the holiday. They believe that their employes would prefer that to celebrating the regular holidays, and having their rest sandwiched in between two work days. The plan is especially favored by concerns regularly giving Saturday half-holidays.

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Recent Increase in Linen Rates.

Dissatisfaction is felt in local linen circles over Schedule J of the proposed Tariff bill as amended by the Democratic caucus. The revised schedule makes an advance of 5 per cent. in the rate on cheaper-grade towelings, shirtings, and suitings. It is said that the advance is contrary to party pledges and affects principally the poorer class of consumers.

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Don't Want Ad Valorem Duties.

Importers of canned goods are protesting against the proposed levying of ad valorem duties on these goods. They say that the true values of canned foodstuffs cannot be determined within 1 or 2 per cent., and contend that the suggested penalty of an increase of 1 per cent. in duty for each advance of that amount, determined by the Appraisers, above the entering value given, will cause much trouble and loss.

NEW RULES FOR BAGGAGE.

Maximum Length for Free Trunks 45 Inches—Ban on "Freaks."

CHICAGO, April 30.—A 45-inch trunk is the longest that may be carried as free baggage on railroads in the United States after to-day. Also, the new rules frown on the trunk with bulging sides or bottom designed so that it must stand in a certain position in order that the gowns or hats inside may travel right side up. It may be some time, however, before the "freak" trunks can be refused. Notice is required in order to reject them lawfully.

Five pounds for each inch over 45 inches is the rate of excess charge that will be levied under the new rules.

TUBE TRAFFIC INTER-STATE.

Commission Decides Kentucky Bore Affects West Virginia Traffic.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—In a case unique in the history of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, it was decided to-day that a tunnel 1,500 feet long, wholly within the limits of Kentucky made the traffic via the Baltimore & Ohio from Huntington, West Va., to points on the Norfolk & Western in the same State inter-State traffic, although only the tunnel is outside the West Virginia limits.

The commission also reduced the freight rates on steel rails and like commodities shipped by that route.

LAKE FULL OF ICEBERGS.

Captains Report Unusually Dangerous Conditions in Superior.

DULUTH, April 30.—Vessel Captains arriving here to-day from down the lake report coming through ice that was piled on a level with the decks.

"Lake Superior is filled with small icebergs from end to end," one of the Captains said. "The ice is unusually solid for this time of the year, and unless we can get a spell of warm weather navigation will not be safe for several weeks."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 30.—These companies were incorporated to-day:

Peter Doelger Brewing Company, Inc., of Manhattan; $200,000. Peter Doelger, Charles P. Doelger and Frederick J. Feuerbach, 506 East Eighty-seventh Street, New York.

The J. P. Dickson Company, Inc., of Binghamton; varnishes, shellacs; $100,000. John W. Dickson, William J. Dickson and L. M. Dickson, 30 East Sixtieth Street, New York.

Whitehouse, Davis & Co., Inc., of Manhattan, commission merchants, dealers in ivory nuts, pearls, &c; $50,000. Alfred E. Kennelly, and Elizabeth Williams, 30 Charles Street, New York.

Ashmusen Manufacturing Company, Inc., of Kings Park, motor engines; $100,000. Christian Aashmusen, Judson Dean, and John O. Butterly, Kings Park.

Bending Manufacturing Company, Inc., of Syracuse, piston rings and other apparatus; $50,000. John C. Crowley, Willard R. Walker, and Arthur L. Jones, 153 Beverly Road, Syracuse.

Henry Robertson & Co., Inc., of Manhattan, realty; $150,000. William Carlyle Herbert, Jr., Salomon and Jerome A. Lederman, all of 42 Cedar Street, New York.

Napier-Fowler Import and Export Company, Inc., of Manhattan, general commission merchants and selling agents for manufacturers' merchandise; $50,000. William B. Wilson, George W. Fowler, and Thomas S. Napier, 90 Broadway, New York.

The Gally Art Press Company, Inc., of Manhattan, printing presses and materials; $15,000. Warren O. Cawley, John F. Mayer, and Merritt Gally, 1,002 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

William Boyd Printing Company, Inc., of Albany, printing and publishing; $30,000. William Boyd, A. E. Boyd, and Nicholas Blaauber, all of Albany.

Empire Oil, Gas and Mineral Company, Inc., of Buffalo, boring, drilling, and mining; $50,000. Luserne F. Pike, Dayton A. Minard, and Eugene A. Chamberlain, 715 Richmond Avenue, Buffalo.

Yuma Construction Company, Inc., of Manhattan, realty and construction; $10,000. Louis N. Vanse, George Vanse, and C. V. Mulligan, all of 15 Broad Street, New York.

T. H. Grossmith, Inc., of Manhattan, perfumeries, chamicals, oils, drugs; $25,000. Thomas H. Grossmith, Peter J. McLaren, and Harry S. Wallenstein, 233 Broadway, New York.

The Grand Boarding Sale and Exchange Stables, Inc., of Manhattan, horses, wagons, trucks; $10,000. Abraham Kraus, Sam Kaniuk, and Israel Rosen, 201 Allen Street, New York.

Grand Rapids Distributing Company, Inc., of Manhattan, furniture and household articles; $25,000. Louis Blumenthal, Jacques Zaharis, and Wolf H. Lobel, 220 East Twelfth Street, New York.

Universal Liquid Register Company, Inc., of Manhattan, measuring registers; $25,000. Harry M. Moorhead, Arthur D. Dickerson, and Charles F. Brown, 17 Horatio Street, New York.

Dealers' Ice Corporation of Manhattan, to manufacture and cut ice; $10,000. Charles Jaffe, Julius Jaffe and Rudolph Raskin, 978 Worth Street, New York.

The Golden Sheaf Baking Company, Inc., of Manhattan, food products; $35,000. Anthony Hirsch, George V. Gay, and Morris Grossfield, Jr., 116 Nassau Street, New York.

Authorized to do business in this State: Penn Bridge Company of College Hill, Penn.; $500,000. J. Bradley Tanner, 58 Pine Street, New York.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Nassau Electric Railroad Co.—K. Schenkman, Nov. 6, 1912, $2,142.

Frederick A. Smith Co., Inc.—S. Segal, March 19, 1913, $114.

New York Produce Exchange Bank—J. Murphy, Sept. 14, 1911, $525.

Appleton, R. Ross—R. G. Smith, May 22, 1912, (reversed.) $5,554.

Adams, Albert J., Jr.—J. D. Hyatt, May 22, 1908, $638.

Holfert, John H., and Henry H. Brodhead—J. J. Cunneen, March 5, 1913, $861.

Lamb, Thomas W.—Central Sheet Metal Works, April 15, 1913, $439.

New York Mail Co.—U. S. Tire Co., April 21, 1913, $207.

Mergler, Ernest—H. B. Bable et al., Feb. 18, 1913, $112.

McKenzie, Thomas—National Bank of Cohoes, Jan. 18, 1911, $349.

Schuessler, William—J. F. Fetzer, Oct. 31, 1912, $400.

Seaside Lumber Co., Inc.—W. S. Embrey, Jan. 31, 1913, $419.

Steiner, Rosie, Joseph Kopperl, and Henry Steiner—L. Geis, April 19, 1912, $107.

Same—Same, July 24, 1911, $106.

Stone, Jacob G.—A. Levine, Jan. 20, 1913, $1,289.

Baum, Eugene S.—Cord Meyer Co., Nov. 4, 1911, (cancaled,) $1,762.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

JOHN SCHAEFER COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the John Schaefer Company, labor contractor, formerly at 49 Church Street and 28 Mulberry Street. It was alleged that the company on April 29 admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts. It had a contract to supply labor to the Erie Railroad Company, which was canceled on March 31 last.

ISAAC ANTKIES.—A petition has been filed against Isaac Antkies, doing business as I. Antkies & Co., jobber in cotton goods and tailors' trimmings at 520 Broadway. Assets are $3,000.

ARTHUR COHN.—A petition has been filed against Arthur Cohn, dealer in dry goods at 2,308 Seventh Avenue and 1,784 Amsterdam Avenue, near 148th Street. Liabilities are said to be $10,000.

WILLIAM KARP.—A petition has been filed against William Karp, residing at 1,018 East 163d Street, as a dealer in cloaks and suits, by these creditors: Louis Oshansky, $471; Benjamin Cohen, $184, and J. G. & Samuel Berman, $50.

SPIESS BROTHERS.—Carl F. and Julius Spiess, who compose the firm of Spiess Brothers, cafe and restaurant, at 632 and 634 Broadway, called Ait Numbers, have filed a petition, with liabilities of $14,056 and assets of $4,003, consisting of fixtures $4,000, stock, $600, and cash in bank $3.

ELMER A. MEDBURY, dealer in hats, caps, and gloves at Poughkeepsie, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $9,104 and assets of $3,061, consisting of stock, $3,000; accounts $40, and cash in bank $15.

JOHN R. DORAN, court attendant, residing at 371 West 117th Street, formerly a City Marshal, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $2,845 to four creditors and assets of $120, money held by the city under salary garnishee.

GENNARO BRANCALE.—Schedules of Gennaro Brancale, grocer at 2,030 First Avenue, show liabilities of $10,761 and assets of $5,036, consisting of stock, value unknown; fixtures, $200; wagons, $100; accounts, $4,711, and cash in bank, $25.

BERTHA BECK, doing business as Beck & Co., manufacturer of dresses at 30 West Thirty-sixth Street, has made an assignment to Irving L. Ernest of 170 Broadway.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Blume, Feodenan E.—William B. Harris Co., $184.

Bruce, Thomas—L. F. Menage, $214.

Bracco, Rachela and Francesco—State Savings Bank, $2,862.

Briganti, Michael—D. D. Bailey, $2,464.

Barrett, Frederick—Kingston Granite Tub Works, $182.

Bacon, James—Great South Bay Development Co., $128.

Burn, Walter S.—W. F. Devine, $182.

Butts, John, and Paolo Rousa—M. T. Madison, $248.

Corcoran, David T., and Samuel Dunn—S. Shanker Metal Casting Co., $108.

Chaims, George S.—M. Raymond, $287.

Cushman Arthur H.—Moss Photo Engraving Co., $197.

Catucci, John, and John Focarile—H. Steindler, $3,711.

Di Puma, Gaetano, and Giuseppe Nicastro—State Savings Bank of the City of New York, $4,406.

Donnegan, Maria A. and John A.—A. E. Copeland, $2,777.

Devine, John A., and Meyer B. Gruzenakes—L. Rei Kennasse, $1,220.

De Mille, Beatrice H. C.—J. D. Gerken, $236.

Emanuel, Joseph F.—O. D. & H. V. Dike, $248.

Flash, Samuel J.—J. E. Wilmot, $113.

Fitch, Alfred W.—H. Bloch, $127.

Fox, Alfred J.—N. Levy et al., $148.

Flaunlacher, Louis W.—A. Schuits, $135.

Farowitch, Gussie—Rapid Construction Co., $148.

Gerken, John—S. J. Park et al., $128.

Gombino, Giuseppe—G. Compune, $277.

Gut, Samuel, or Sam—I. Rosenzweig et al., $111.

Greenwood, Grace and Edward H.—H. A. Caesar & Co., $911.

Hilliard, William H.—F. Forman, $345.

Holmes, Benjamin—T. A. Kennedy, $308.

Haughton, William A., and Mortimer M. Lee —J. F. Tarrin, $741.

Harft, Charles, and Leonard Clemens, executors—J. T. Falls et al., $6,493.

Holly, Ogden—Groves & Hodges Co., $150.

Kantrowitz, Ephraim—S. Venetianer et al., costs, $109.

Johnson, J. Rosamond—N. S. Feldman, $204.

Jaffe, Jacob and Samuel—United Dressed Doll Co., $782.

Kaplan, Dora, administratrix—C. M. Beck, costs, $106.

Koelson, John—Lang & Co., $191.

Kornedahl, John M.—H. Michaels Co., $710.

Killeen, Edward M.—C. Carroll, $103.

Kanter, Saul D.—A. Kalmenoff et al., $204.

Lewy, George S.—Lowell Construction Co., $225.

Murphy, Catherine M.—Mark Cross Co., $133.

McDowell, Irving—H. A. Stang, $117.

McCord, Ira L.—C. Cross, $981.

Misel, Nathan—H. M. Cohen, $1,232.

Mostnack, Max—Black & Silverman, $382.

Farkyn, Charles C.—L. C. Carbert, $175.

Towers, Patrick J.—C. H. Crowley, $146.

Payne, Matthew—W. Fixel, $245.

Smith, Charles J.—Germania Life Insurance Co., $976.

Sackett, Stephen—D. O'Keefe, $193.

Schwartz, Jacob—L. Sachs, $444.

Schrandener, Frank—Daniels, Charles—Central Electric Supply Co., $541.

Steyskal, Frank—E. Levicka, $215.

Spear, Bernard—Colwell Lead Co., $214.

Shiffman, Max—M. Schumacher, $168.

Shamroth, Chas. W.—L. C. G. Lawton et al., $403.

Simon, Morris, Joseph M., Harry, and Jacob C.—Fitwel Knitting Co., $253.

Tate, Chas. S.—N. M. Fowell, $324.

Tegnazian, Harry—Columbia Photo Engraving Co., $130.

Violante, John, and Louis Procelli—C. Shapiro, $128.

Tackaberry, Frederick H.—A. P. Tackaberry, $212.

Weldon, F. Stanwood—L. J. Weinstein, $143.

Welch, David—J. Licht, $136.

Weisbrod, Wm. C.—J. Eben, $1,182.

Williams, Wm. D., and John W. Truesdell —E. Badt, $200.

Wenzel, John—F. McGowan, $149.

Weisfeld, John—J. McDermott, $1,873.

Wollert, William—American Agricultural Chemical Co., $247.

Young, Gideon L., and Albert W.—Chelsea Exchange Bank, $1,803.

New Standard Loose Leaf Co.—G. A. Gans et al., $123.

St. Nicholas Seventh Avenue Theatre Co.—J. Kohn, $1,207.

Walter Dunn Oyster Co.—R. La Forge, $234.

General Accident, Fire & Life Assurance Corp., Ltd., of Perth, Scotland—J. Degnan, $1,256.

Bijou Real Estate Co., Inc.—J. Frackman, $306.

Star Flower and Feather Co.—G. Wacht, $321.

Park Booking Circuit, Inc.—E. Doblado, $443.

Carl H. Krieg & Co.—J. F. B. Atkin, cots, $112.

H. Kathe Ice Co.—W. Bielenberg, $197.

N. Y. Rys. Co.—N. McFadden, $5,631.

McDonough Art Galleries—Metropolitan Art Assn., $404.

Century Gas and Electric Fixture Co. and Bernard Badanes—J. Hirsh, $154.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

Makers of silk hats report an increasing demand for flat-brimmed, tapering crows effects from stage folk and the younger men.

Paris has apparently put a ban on sleeves on Summer evening dresses. Some of the recent models show the shoulders, covered only by a draping of diaphanous silk.

Brown will be a popular color in floor coverings this season. It bids for rugs of this color at the auction of this merchandise now going on here can be taken as criteria. Fine floral patterns will also be popular.

Frame veils, which give a space free from garniture in front of the face, are among the present leaders in this field. Some fine novelties in Egyptian motifs are shown.

KIRBY WON'T RUN AGAIN.

He'll Retire This Year as President of Manufacturers.

After four years in the Presidency of the National Association of Manufacturers, John Kirby, Jr., of Dayton, Ohio, announced in a circular letter yesterday his determination not to accept a renomination at the approaching convention in Detroit.

Mr. Kirby explained his determination by advancing family and business considerations, and was careful to point out that he was still in hearty sympathy with the association's standards.

"The sentiment which has inspired my activities in the cause of righteous industrial freedom during the past fifteen years or more," he said, "is as pronounced to-day as ever."

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Goldenberg Bros., Baltimore, Md.; O. Sedberry, dress goods; Grand.
Weiland Co., Dallas, Texas; C. F. Weiland, furn. goods; Grand.
Lion Mercantile D. G. Co., Lowell, Mass.; W. A. Squire, cloaks, muslin underwear; Brostall.
Hale Bros., Sacramento, Cal.; G. R. Raymond, shoes; 50 Union Square; Latham.
Webber & Co., Salem, Mass.; M. Van Denamore, laces, ribbons; M. F. Doyle, dry goods; 75 Spring.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, domestics; 56 White.
Finsman, W. D., Co., Springfield, Mass.; J. C. Poole, cloaks, suits, waists, hosiery; Cadillac.
Howland D. G. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; J. S. Greening, carpets, rugs; 75 Spring.
Day Bros. & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. F. Murphy, carpets, rugs; 220 6th Av.
Brown-Durrell Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Scott, ladies' neckwear, infants' wear, knit goods; 19 W. 19th.
Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. S. Getz, wash goods; 79 Spring.
Beall, Comstock & Co., Ypsilanti, Mich.; F. M. Beall, carpets; Navarre.
Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; M. M. Levy, clothing, hats, caps; Cadillac.
Boggs & Buhl, Pittsburgh, Penn.; A. K. Bettendige, jewelry; 4 Washington Place.
O'Neil, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; F. B. Goodman, jewelry; 4 Washington Place.
May Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. M. Weill, jewelry; 4 Washington Place.
Famous & Barr Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. M. Blanchard, jewelry; 4 Washington Place.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschkies, silks, velvets; J. O. Moque, rugs, carpets; 334 4th Av.
Fashion, The, Fall River, Mass.; J. Fox, jobs, coats, suits; Albert.
Eckstein, G., Savannah, Ga.; J. P. Eckstein, general merchandise; 96 Madison Av

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Atlantic Coast storm has passed to the Grand Banks of New Foundland, and it has been succeeded by fair and pleasant weather throughout the country.

The Western storm is drifting southeast, and Wednesday night its centre was over Colorado, whence it will move east over the Middle Plains States during Thursday. Thus far it has been attended by little precipitation.

Temperatures are unusually high over the great Central Valleys and the Southwest, and a general change to warmer weather is in progress east of the Mississippi River. Decidedly colder weather has overspread the north Rocky Mountain region, and the cold weather continues on the Pacific Slope.

Generally fair, with a gradual change to warmer weather, will prevail Thursday and Friday throughout the East and South. The Western disturbance will move slowly east, attended by unsettled weather and scattered rains, which will extend into the Upper Mississippi Valley and the lake region within thirty-six hours. The weather will be fair in the Far Northwest and on the Pacific Slope during Thursday and Friday.

A change to considerably colder weather will overspread the south Rocky Mountain region, the Middle Plains States, and the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley Thursday and the Middle Mississippi Valley and the South Plains States Friday.

Winds along the Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate variable.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have moderate variable winds, mostly west, and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday and Friday; slowly rising temperature; light to moderate variable winds.

Western New York—Fair weather and rising temperature Thursday; Friday probably fair; moderate variable winds, mostly south.

Northern New England—Fair Thursday and Friday; rising temperature; moderate variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
8 A. M.	30	4 P. M.	46	62
6 A. M.	30	6 P. M.	46	63
9 A. M.	41	8 P. M.	46	48
12 M.	44	10 P. M.	45	52

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 54; for the corresponding date last year it was 43; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 54.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 45; at 8 P. M. it was 60. Maximum temperature, 63 degrees at 5 P. M.; minimum, 44 degrees at 6:20 A. M. Humidity, 39 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 26 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.40 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.01 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:45	65th St. and Park Av.; Mutual Transportation Co.	Unknown
2:55	1,776 Broadway; Fiat Auto Co.	None
P. M.		
12:30	1,426 Monford Place; M. Fitzpatrick.	None
1:05	2,255 7th Av.; Mrs. — Switz.	$25
3:15	1,763 3d Av.; Selvia Smith	Trifling
4:55	338 Water St.; J. Grasso	$40
5:45	155 Orchard St.; A. Cook	$50
6:30	74 E. 117th St.; New York Bill Posting Co.	Trifling
7:10	1,927 2d Av.; N. Ulich	Trifling
7:20	341 E. 102d St.; Diechland & Co.	Trifling
7:12	135th St. east of Willow Av., Oppenheim & Baum	Trifling
7:40	18 Morris St., Charles Winter	Trifling
9:15	615 3d Av.; Gustav Gentemann	Trifling
10:55	247 Avenue A; Luigi Crihi	$500
10:40	1,915 Crotona Av.; Philip Call	Trifling

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ALLEN, ADELINE A., (died June 22, 1911;) net New York estate, $4,113.38; 5 shares Boston & Albany Railroad, $203.90; 5 shares Fitchburg Railroad preferred, $161.98; 10 shares Western Union, $787.50; 20 shares American Telephone and Telegraph, $2,900.

BAILEY, T. WENDELL, (died Dec. 3, 1910;) net New York estate, $680.85; 5 shares American Telephone and Telegraph Company, $700.

BAMBERGER, ABRAM E., (died March 17, 1912;) insolvent estate.

BEILSTEIN, MAGDALENA, (died Sept. 6, 1909;) net estate, $1,070.91; bank account, $1,060.91.

BLASKOWER, MARKS, (died July 8, 1911;) net estate in New York, $110,791.81; premises 645 and 647 Madison Avenue, valued at $245,000, less mortgages, $131,559.37.

BLOSSOM, HOWARD A., (died Aug. 24, 1907;) net New York estate, $9,307.80; 100 shares International Paper Company preferred, $7,200; 5 certificates Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, $2,070.80.

BOAS, EMIL L., (died May 3;) net estate, $225,165.84; insurance, $8,000; 500 shares Kansas City Southern R. R., common, $12,600; 100 shares Greenwich National Bank, $1,500; 100 shares Reading Co., $17,900; 100 shares General Electric Co., $16,800; 300 shares Ray Consolidated Copper Co., $9,750; 5 bonds Pennsylvania R. R. 5s, $150; 10 bonds Wisconsin Central R. R., $9,800; 10 bonds Reading Co., $9,812.50; 10 bonds C., B. & Q. R. R., $9,900; 10 bonds N. Y., O. & W. R. R., $10,150; 10 bonds C. P. R. R., $9,562.50; membership on New York Produce Exchange, $400; mortgage on 455 Ninth Avenue, $28,000; mortgage on 244-6 Columbus Avenue, $30,000; bank accounts, $60,467.

CASSIDY, MARGARET, (died Sept. 28, 1910;) net estate, $2,692.72; bank account, $1,126.57; personal effects, $2,500.

DE COURCY, FERDINAND E., (died March 28, 1912;) net estate, $12,515.65; bank account, $13,531.

DITMAR, CHARLES F., (died July 17, 1906;) net estate, $150, gold watch and chain.

DOORLEY, JANE, (died March 4, 1912;) net estate, $5,069.31; bank account, $6,054.17.

DOUGHERTY, GEORGE J., (died April 2, 1911;) net estate, $47,828.96; bond Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Co., $9,725; bond Bethlehem Steel Co., $917.50; bond Union Bag and Paper Co., $4,756.25; bond Keystone Telephone Co., $9,840; 100 shares U. S. Steel preferred, $11,900; 100 shares American Locomotive Co., $10,750.

GILLESPIE, LOUIS C., (died March 21, 1911;) net New York estate, $216,685.51; share in assets of L. C. Gillespie & Sons, $223,770.46; seat on Consolidated Exchange, $250; 12 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company, $300.

HANFORD, EMMA L., (died Nov. 4, 1911;) net estate, $7,790.07; bank account, $899.14; realty, $7,500, 116 West 136th Street.

HARDER, WAINWRIGHT, (died Nov. 20, 1911;) net estate, $199,756.30; bank account, $7,213; bonds District of Columbia, $2,111.15; 7 bonds Reading Railroad, $6,895; 7 bonds Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, $7,539.58; 7 bonds Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, $8,235.42; 5 bonds Hocking Valley Railroad, $5,168.75; 6 bonds New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, $6,303.33; 3 bonds Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, $3,038.34; 5 bonds St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Colorado Railroad, $5,317.50; 5 bonds Canada Southern Railroad, $5,153.33; mortgage, $4,020; 5 bonds Canada Southern Railroad, $5,153; mortgages, $16,213; realty, $121,600; 54 and 56 Cherry Street, $28,000; 5 Batavia Street, $35,000; equity in 52 Cherry Street, $2,926.50; 67 Park Street, $10,000; 69 Park Street, $10,000; 71 and 73 Park Street, $60,000; 143 Bentley Place, Brooklyn, $8,000; Doxsey Farm, Hempstead, L. I., $4,262.

HARRISON, JAMES, (died Feb. 18, 1901;) net New York estate, $19,750; 50 shares Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, $6,750; 50 shares Utica, Chenango & Susquehanna Valley Railroad, $7,750; 50 shares Oswego & Syracuse Railroad, $3,250.

HARTMAN, CLARENCE, (died March 24, 1912;) net estate, $2,769.11; bank account, $31.23; insurance, $5,261.

HERZOG, ROSA, (died July 31;) net estate, $31,144.43; bank account, $117.41; realty $34,000; 1,158 Third Avenue, valued at $38,000, less mortgage of $24,000; 1,158 Third Avenue, valued at $38,000, less mortgage of $24,000; 1,160 Third Avenue, valued at $39,000, less mortgage of $26,000; 1,162 Third Avenue, $39,000, less mortgage of $26,000; all parcels, less mortgage of $20,000.

HEYMAN, REBECCA, (died Jan. 19;) net estate, $14,951.63; personal chattels, $4,450.80; 10 bonds Georgia Coast & Piedmont Railroad, $5,100; 7 bonds Wabash, Pittsburgh Terminal, $1,750; 3 bonds American Smelting Securities, $3,150; 5 bonds Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, $3,750; 1 bond New York City, $995.

HOFFMAN, CHARLES B., (died March 24, 1912;) net estate, $21,268; 1,052 shares Acadia Coal Company, $10,520; 201 shares Kearney Sand Company, $11,557.

HOPKINS, ALBERT COLE, (died June 9, 1911;) net New York estate, $35,044.82; bank account, $8,023.05; bond of Hudson River Water Power Company, $14,000; 150 shares American Telephone and Telegraph, $21,075.

HOPKINS, EMILY G., (died Oct. 13;) net estate, $17,495.50; bank account, $701.62; personal chattels, $17,564.54.

HORN, MARIE, (died Oct. 30, 1908;) net estate, $8,829.87, bank accounts.

KEENAN, HELLEN, (died Dec. 3, 1911;) net estate, $21,637.57; bank account, $2,045.35; realty, $20,974.50; one-eighth interest in 276 Cherry Street, $1,800; one-eighth interest in 25 Ludlow Street, $2,200, less one-eighth mortgage, $1,000; one-eighth interest in 11 Spring Street, $4,300, less one-eighth mortgage, $937.50; 21 Ridge Street, $2,600; one-eighth interest in 35 Ridge Street, $2,800; one-eighth interest in 98 Henry Street, $3,300, less one-eighth mortgage, $1,500; one-eighth interest in 303 West Seventeenth Street, $4,000, less one-eighth mortgage, $2,625; one-eighth interest in 483 Ninth Avenue, $4,000, less one-eighth mortgage, $1,875.

KEITH, FREDERICK T., (died May 26, 1910;) no assets discoverable.

KELLENHUE, JOHANNA, (died Jan. 25, 1911;) net New York estate, $1,872.32, bank deposit.

KETCHUM, ELIZABETH P., (died Jan. 17, 1911;) net New York estate, $1,185.28; 7 shares American Express Company, $1,546.

LANGHORST, FREDERICK W., (died Jan. 30, 1912;) net estate, $15,883.53; bank account, $946; mortgage on northwest corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, $9,750; saloon at 962 Ninth Avenue, $5,670.

LEONARD, BESSIE, (died April 23, 1911;) net estate, $60; bank account, $1,000.

LE PERRIER, PAUL C. J., (died July 18, 1910;) net estate, $1,808.73; bank deposit, $857.73.

LEFFOLD, AGNES, (died March 2, 1836;) net estate, $71; mortgage on corner of Grand Avenue and 162d Street, $800.

LOHSE, JOHN M., (died Nov. 9, 1911;) supplemental report; redistribution of estate.

MEYER, FREDERICK, (died Sept. 22, 1909;) net estate, $12,623.41; bank account, $5,530; 25 shares Christiana Realty and Construction Co., $35,063.96.

MICHAEL, DELLA, (died May 14, 1911;) net estate, $7,383.57; bank account, $5,852.48; personal effects, $431; 1-7 interest in sale of 2,174 Eighth Avenue, $2,295.87.

MOLSON, JOHN T., (died Oct. 13, 1910;) supplemental report; net New York estate amended to $49,963.64.

MOORE, CORA W., (died Sept. 5;) net estate in New York, $8,875.45; personal effects.

MOORE, MARY A. B., (died Jan. 4, 1906;) net New York estate, $978.96; 4 shares New England Telephone and Telegraph Co., $460; 5 shares American Telephone and Telegraph Co., $625.

MOORE, MARY JANE, (died Feb. 9;) net estate, $2,740.75; bank account, $2,876.25.

MOSENTHAL, AUGUSTA A., (died Oct. 31, 1911;) net estate, $17,445.21; bank account, $568.97; Austrian securities, $19,522.80.

OLIN, WILLIAM M., (died April 15, 1912;) net New York estate, $10,101.71; 74 shares American Telephone and Telegraph, $10,780.

POLHEMUS, RAMONA, (died June 22;) net estate, $23,428.98; bank account, $17,357.75; one-half interest in 361 Bowery, valued at $35,000, less mortgage of $21,000.

POLIZZI, GIROLAMO, (died April 10, 1912;) net estate, $9,527.11; deposits, $5,261; mortgage on 325 East Eleventh Street, $7,120.

POTH, BENJAMIN, (died April 21, 1909;) net estate, $22,451.83; bank account, $1,771.07; realty, $19,750; 412 East 165th Street, valued at $18,500, less mortgage of $4,000; premises southwest corner of 2225 Street and Carpenter Avenue, $2,000; southwest corner of Wendover Avenue and Fulton Avenue, $5,500.

POTTS, GEORGE HENRY, (died Nov. 1, 1911;) net estate, $5,817.73; personalty, $72,717.68; bank account, $1,980.62; seat on New York Stock Exchange, $69,696.10.

RANDOLPH, JOHN T. F., (died Feb. 8, 1911;) net New York estate, $1,738.47; bank account, $1,618.55; personal effects, $800.

REYNOLDS, SARAH DAVIS, (died July 14, 1911;) net estate, $8,044.28; bank account, $3,000.90; 18 shares American Can Company, $1,857; 23 shares Niplssing Mines Company, $500; 21 shares United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company, $808.50; 7 shares United States Steel preferred, $627.75; 294 shares Byran Land improvement Company, $1,940.

ROTH, MORRIS, (died Dec. 24;) net estate, $4,405; bank account, $5,202.

SAMSTAG, REGINA, (died Jan. 28;) net estate, $1,226.50; promissory note, $2,032.30.

SCHILDWACHTER, CHARLES C., (died Sept. 27, 1911;) net estate, $44,703.24; personalty, $2,882.33; bank account, $965.20; promissory notes, $1,679.18; realty, $48,118.66; 1,881 Park Avenue, $22,000; 1,883 Park Avenue, $15,875; 1,885, 1,887, and 1,889 Park Avenue, $55,500; less mortgages of $50,000.

SCHNEIDER, GEORGE R., (died Jan. 20;) net estate, $9,201.60; realty, $9,500; 349 East Eighty-fifth Street, valued at $16,000; less mortgages of $5,500.

SENDER, FANNY, (died Feb. 2, 1912;) net estate, $11,190; two-thirds interest in mortgage on 974 Boston Road, $12,000.

SHANNON, ROBERT J., (died March 11, 1911;) net estate, $22,330.70; bank accounts, $22,833.45; one share Manor Realty Company, $150.

SMITH, DANIEL H., (died July 10;) insolvent estate.

SMITHERS, CHARLES H., (died Sept. 21;) net estate, $655,225.85; bonds American Smelters Securities, $10,525; Armour Company, $9,050; Autosales Gum and Chocolate Company, $10,200; Central Leather Company, $25,843.75; Interborough Rapid Transit Company, $26,000; Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, $24,050; Lorillard Company, $24,000; West New York Gas, Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, $25,500; United States Rubber Company, $35,906.25; United States Steel Corporation, $25,531.25; Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, $25,687.50; 100 shares American Car and Foundry Company, $11,750; 200 shares American Smelting and Refining Company, $21,700; 600 shares American News Company, $39,882; 50 shares American Snuff Company, $5,000; 300 shares American Tobacco Company preferred, $31,312.50; 100 shares American Locomotive Company preferred, $10,850; 300 American Bank Note Company preferred, $15,900; 200 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, $20,500; 230 shares Borden's Condensed Milk Company preferred, $21,900; 250 shares General Chemical Company preferred, $27,000; 200 shares Mackay Company, $13,675; 200 shares National Biscuit Company, $24,600, 400 shares Royal Baking Powder Company preferred, $42,400; 240 shares United States Steel preferred, $27,270.

STEINWAY, CHRISTIAN F. T., (died May 24, 1889;) supplemental report; redistribution.

STICKLE, BYRON K., (died March 10;) no assets in New York State.

TOEPEL, GUSTAV, (died June 22;) net estate, $17,588.74; bank accounts, $16,763.61; delicatessen business at 520 Lenox Avenue, $1,300.02.

TROLAN, WILLIAM F., (died Nov. 26;) net estate, $4,788.39; bank account, $1,845.24; realty, $4,000, one-fifth interest in 419 West Eighteenth Street.

TURNER, MATILDA, (died Aug. 5, 1906;) insolvent estate.

TUTTLE, WILLIAM S., (died June 4, 1906;) net estate, $8,281.44; insurance, $500; equity in 120 West 126th Street, $8,194.34.

VAN DEN HEUVEL, CHARLOTTE A., (died Jan. 10, 1910;) net estate, $85,028.06; personalty, $60,121; 1 bond Brooklyn Public market, $11,030.40; 1 bond New Aqueduct, $15,206.40; 35 shares National Bank of Commerce, $7,070; 38 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad preferred, $5,950; 100 shares Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, $12,400; 50 shares New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, $7,800; realty, $22,000, premises 104 East Twelfth Street.

WEINBERG, JOSEPH, (died April 5, 1912;) net estate, $5,983.78; realty, $18,955, 230 Avenue A, valued at $13,000, less mortgage of $3,000, less dower of $1,045.

WHEELER, IZANNAH E., (died July 1, 1910;) net New York estate, $928.54; 10 shares American Locomotive Company, $1,065.

WHITNEY, JAMES E., (died May 21, 1911;) net New York estate, $6,593.79; 38 shares Mergenthaler Linotype Company, $7,416.75.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The retirement of Col. A. Williams, Eleventh Cavalry, is announced.

Major E. D. Bricker, Ordnance Department, to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

The following-named officers are relieved from duty at Army War College, Washington, D. C., June 30: Cols. S. M. Foote and H. C. Davis, Coast Artillery Corps; Lieut. Cols. O. Bundy, Eleventh Infantry; A. Hasbrouck, Eighteenth Infantry; B. W. Atkinson, Infantry; T. B. Dugan, cavalry, and J. E. McDonald, cavalry; Majors W. W. Harts, Corps of Engineers; W. F. Martin, Fifth Infantry; C. Gerhardt, Tenth Infantry; H. B. Ferguson, Corps of Engineers; H. R. Lee, Eleventh Infantry; P. D. Webster, Twentieth Infantry; C. A. Hedekin, Fifteenth Cavalry; J. W. Heavey, Fourteenth Infantry; J. P. Ryan, Sixth Cavalry; G. T. Langhorne, Fifth Cavalry; J. A. Logan, Jr., Quartermaster Corps.

Col. J. L. Chamberlain, Inspector General, relieved duty Army War College, Washington, D. C., June 25; to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with Western Department.

Capt. J. K. Hardin, Coast Artillery Corps, detailed to Quartermaster Corps, vice Capt. J. P. Spurr, Quartermaster Corps, relieved and assigned to 142d Company, Coast Artillery Corps. Capt. Hardin will report to Commanding General, Philippine Department, for duty.

First Lieut. D. K. Shurtleff, Ordnance Department, to Galveston, Texas City, and Fort Sam Houston; Rock Island Arsenal and Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Fort Niagara, N. Y., to instruct personnel of machine-gun platoons in the handling of automatic machine rifle.

Capt. C. F. Waller, Ordnance Department, to following-named places to inspect Coast Artillery armament, fire control apparatus of Coast Artillery Reserves, and field artillery material in the hands of regular and militia field batteries: Fort Worden, Fort Flagler, Fort Casey, Fort Whitman, and Fort Ward, Washington; Bellingham, Everett, Snohomish, Tacoma, and Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Fort Stevens, Oregon, and Fort Columbia and Fort Canby, Wash.; Ashland, Medford, Roseburg, Cottage Grove, Eugene, Albany, and Portland, Ors.

Major W. F. Lewis, Medical Corps, detailed member Army Retiring Board at San Francisco, vice Major W. F. Truby, Medical Corps, relieved.

First Lieut. W. A. Gills, Medical Reserve Corps, honorably discharged.

Leaves—Second Lieut. W. C. Philoon, Fourteenth Infantry, leave extended two months; First Lieut. C. W. Harlow, Second Field Artillery, to July 1; Capt. G. H. McMaster, Third Infantry, leave extended ten days.

The Navy.

Lieut. C. R. Clark, to duty connection fitting out the Parker and on board when commissioned.

Ensign W. M. McClaren, detached the New Hampshire; to the Seale.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. B. Clifford, to Naval Hospital, Sackett's Washington, D. C.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. A. Warner, detached Yankton; home and await orders.

Marine Corps.

First Lieut. E. L. Bigler, detached American Legation, Peking, China; to United States.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—De Long at Georgetown, S. C.; Dolphin at Washington, Bailey at Annapolis, Stringham at Annapolis, Connecticut at Vera Cruz, Arethusa, Rocket, and Hercules at Norfolk; Galveston at Bermuda, Rhode Island at Lynnhaven Bay, Glacier, at Guayamas; Ajax at Cavite.

Sailed—Vermont, from Vera Cruz for Hampton Roads.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:00|Sun sets..6:55|Moon rises..2:38

THE TIDES

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:50	4:34	10:13	10:48
Governors Island	4:44	5:14	11:06	11:38
Hell Gate	5:34	7:04	12:46	1:18

Arrived—Wednesday, April 30.

SS Olympic, Southampton, April 23.
SS Berlin, Gibraltar, April 22.
SS Martha Washington, Gibraltar, April 19.
SS Saratoga, Havana, April 26.
SS Bionie, Antwerp, April 14.
SS Banan, Port Antonio, April 26.
SS Emil J. Boas, Port Limon, April 22.
SS El Sigio, New Orleans, April 25.
SS El Sol, Galveston, April 24.
SS Maya, Sabine, April 20.
SS Alamo, Mobile, April 23.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Maracas	Port au Spain	April 23
Swedish Prince	Port au Spain	April 21
Buenaventura	Shields	April 19
Irish Monarch	Hamburg	April 15
Lucia	Palermo	April 19
Creole	New Orleans	April 26
Almirante	Kingston	April 26
Comanche	Jacksonville	April 28
Venezia	Naples	April 19
Commodore Rollins	Frontera	April 25
Guantanamo	Tampico	April 23
El Valle	Galveston	April 25
Principe di Piemonte	Palermo	April 19

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kattenturm	Gibraltar	April 22
Mandalay	Liverpool	April 20
Thrra	Naples	April 18
Philadelphia	Curacao	April 23
City of Montgomery	Savannah	April 29

DUE SATURDAY.

Carpathia	Gibraltar	April 24
Philadelphia	Southampton	April 26
Cedric	Liverpool	April 24
Lorraine	Havre	April 26
Neckar	Bremen	April 22
San Giovanni	Naples	April 19
Alamo	Key West	April 29
Lenape	Jacksonville	April 30

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Touraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Oruba, St. Johns	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alliance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Prinz Sigismund, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Celtic, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Barbarossa, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
City of Atlanta, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

St. Paul, Southampton	5:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Suriname, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Victlancia, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Prins Willem L, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Payamon, Mayagues	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Talisman, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Olympic, Southampton	4:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
M. Washington, Azores	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Juan, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verdi, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Parima, St. Thomas	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Emil L. Boas, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Sant' Anna, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Carmania, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Cameronia, Glasgow	——	8:00 A.M.
Kursk, Libau	——	2:00 P.M.
Lapland, Antwerp	——	10:00 A.M.
Minnewaska, London	——	8:30 A.M.
Pres. Lincoln, Hamburg	——	3:00 P.M.
Mendoza, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Rochambeau, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of sailing.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., APRIL 30.

SS Philadelphia, Southampton to New York, was 1,705 miles E. at 2 A. M.; due May 4, 8 A. M.

SS Principe di Piamonte, Naples to New York, was 670 miles E. at noon.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Mexico, Vera Cruz to New York, was 480 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 390 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 50 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

SS Millinocket, Stockton to New York, passed Handkerchief Light at 6 P. M.

SS Bermudian, Bermuda to New York, was 200 miles S. W. of Ambrose Channel at 8 P. M.

SS Guantanamo, Havana to New York, was 232 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Germania, at Fayal, April 30.
SS Oceania, at St. Michaels, April 30.
SS Rotterdam, at Plymouth, April 30.
SS Royal Prince, at Port Natal, April 28.
SS Austrian Prince, at Rio Janeiro, April 29.
SS Campanello, at Rotterdam, April 29.
SS Czar, at Rotterdam, April 29.
SS Pannonia, at Liverpool, April 30.
SS Birma, at Libau, April 25.
SS Freinfels, at Colombo, April 28.
SS Saxonfels, at Batavia, April 28.
SS Emanuele Accame, at Barcelona, April —.

Sailed.

SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie, from Southampton, April 30.
SS Majestic, from Southampton, April 30.
SS Korona, from St. Thomas, April 29.
SS Re d'Italia, from Genoa, April 28.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close in New York at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Ventura	May 1
Japan, Korea, and China (Parcel Post mails only) (via Seattle)—Awa Maru	May 1
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina	May 2
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of India	May 2
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru	May 5
Japan, Korea, and China (via Tacoma)—Panama Maru	May 8
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Honolulan	May 8
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Makura	May 9

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

FRIEDRICH, JAMES J., (died March 5;) left $13,084 personalty; $2,000 to Municipal Orphan Asylum of Winterthur, Switzerland; $1,000 each to sister, Lydia Stratton, James W. Irwin, and Andria Wehler; $500 each to George Schreyer, William Suhlmuller, George Ilburg, Jr., Otto Fuchs, Gertha Hartje, Eliza Kunz, Matilda Simon, Frank McIntyre, and person discretionary with executor; $200 to May Egan, $100 each to William Suhmuller, Jr., Minnie Schaffer, and Nicholas Schmidt.

GUISEL, JOHN H., (died April 27;) left more than $10,000 personalty; $1,000 to Emelia Eliasson; residue to Nellie H. Guisel.

HAYNES, ANNETTE WAGNER, (died April 25;) left realty of unknown value; more than $10,000 personalty; $2,500 to William Lowe, $500 to Helene Blasberg; residue to daughter, Annette Wagner Sherman.

KEENAN, PATRICK, (died April 22;) left $15,000 realty; personalty of unknown value; $300 to Church of St. Pius, $200 to Patrick Keenan, $200 to Thomas Keenan, $100 each to Maggie Miles, Sarah Cope, Mary McMahon, Maggie Keenan, Mary Runn, and Sarah Nevell; $1,000 each to Mary McLaughlin and John and Alice McGurrin; $300, household furniture and $15,000 realty to granddaughter, Alice Montgomery.

LILIENTHAL, BERTHA, (died April 11;) left not more than $8,500 personalty, in equal shares to son, Julian, and daughters, Rosamond, Theodora, and Fredericka Lilienthal.

MORGAN, WILLIAM, (died April 23;) left more than $5,000 personalty to sister, Isabella Roby.

RICHTER, LIZZIE, (died April 1;) left estate of nominal value; use to husband, Frederick Richter, until youngest child arrives at age of 18 years; residue to daughters, Elisabeth, Dorothy, and Margaret.

RIEGER, CHRISTIAN, (died April 23;) left more than $10,000 personalty; life estate to wife, Barbara Rieger; residue in equal shares to sons, Christian, Charles, and Edward Rieger, and daughter, Annie Laeffler.

SEARS, WALTER JESSE, (died April 12;) left $5,000 personalty to wife, Nannie E. Sears.

SMITH, ANNA M.; left about $10,000 personalty; $4,000 each to daughters, Elyrie R. and Natalie A. Smith; $2,000 to Judson Earle; $100 each to Mrs. K. A. Morell and Theresa Tollmann.

THELLER, CORNELL A., (died April 20;) left $1,500 personalty to wife, Marguerita C. Theller.

WILSON, MARIA A., (died April 17;) value of estate not given; estate in equal shares to Dominicus S. Vorhees and William Barnes.

THE CIVIL SERVICE

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has promulgated these competitive eligible lists:

ENGINEER INSPECTOR, ARCHITECTURAL GRADE C.—Thomas Heatley, 1,892 Bathgate Avenue, Bronx, 90; Max Cohen, 387 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, 89; Leo C. P. Devery, 1,800 Anthony Avenue, Bronx, 86; Herbert J. Ord, 851 West 181st Street, 84; Lupescu M. Bernfeld, 65 West 143d Street, 83; William A. Bode, 424 West 147th Street, 83; Harry C. Sweeney, 798 President Street, Brooklyn, 82; Nivard A. Habersack, 840 Trinity Avenue, Bronx, 82; Alexander Loewy, 468 Riverside Drive, 82; Raphael H. Vanderbrook, 402 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, 81; David Stone, 2,460 Seventh Avenue, 80; Samuel Gardstein, 1,168 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, 80; Jacob Jacobson, 315 East Seventy-second Street, 79; George W. N. Hallock, 6,440 Fifteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, 79; Louis H. Friedman, 305 East Sixtieth Street, 79; Charles J. Slipper, 117 Ramsen Street, Brooklyn, 78; Richard C. Bock, 42 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, 75; Ralph E. Cameron, 231 Clinton Avenue, Kingston, N. Y., 75; George M. O'Reilly, 106 East Eighty-first Street, 75; Thomas J. Byrne, 2,862 Crotona Avenue, Bronx, 72; Julius Eckman, 460 Grant Street, 71; Seth M. Timberlake, 74 First Place, Brooklyn, 70.

ENGINEER INSPECTOR, ARCHITECTURAL GRADE D.—Max Cohen, 387 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, 89; Thomas Heatley, 1,892 Bathgate Avenue, Bronx, 89; Leo C. F. Devery, 1,800 Anthony Avenue, Bronx, 85; William A. Bode, 424 West 147th Street, 82; Harry C. Sweeney, 798 President Street, Brooklyn, 82; Herbert J. Ord, 851 West 181st Street, 81; Lupescu M. Bernfeld, 65 West 143d Street, 81; Nivard A. Habersack, 840 Trinity Avenue, Bronx, 81; Alexander Loewy, 468 Riverside Drive, 79; Raphael H. Vanderbrook, 402 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, 79; David Stone, 2,460 Seventh Avenue, 78; Samuel Goldstein, 1,168 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, 78; George W. N. Hallock, 6,440 Fifteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, 77; Louis H. Friedman, 305 East Sixtieth Street, 76; Jacob Jacobson, 315 East Seventy-second Street, 76; Charles J. Slipper, 117 Ramsen Street, Brooklyn, 75; George M. O'Reilly, 106 East Eighty-first Street, 75; Richard C. Bock, 42 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, 74; Ralph E. Cameron, 231 Clinton Avenue, Kingston, N. Y., 73; Thomas J. Byrne, 2,862 Crotona Avenue, Bronx, 70.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, SANITARY GRADE C.—Maurice A. Loewy, 468 Riverside Drive, 83; Heathcote W. Lawson, 674 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, 83; Maxwell Kaufman, 1,018 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, 82; Louis Frankenheim, 1,000 Kelly Street, Bronx, 81; Kristian R. Ordner, 1,501 Avenue J, Brooklyn, 80; Joseph T. Kiernan, Eighteenth Avenue and Seventy-second Street, Brooklyn, 79; John Brooks, 302 Riverside Drive, 78; Peter J. Clark, 157 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, 78; William Lloyd, 2,071 Vyse Avenue, Bronx, 78; Francis J. Morton, 195 Montgomery Street, Laurel Hill, L. I., 73; Alfred W. Tyrrill, 560 Pine Street, Brooklyn, 72.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination at the Custom House on June 11 to fill vacancies in the positions of messenger, watchman, skilled laborer, and positions requiring similar qualifications as they may occur in the United States classified service in this city or its vicinity.

The examination will consist of these subjects, weighted as indicated:

Spelling, (twenty simple words in ordinary use)	10
Arithmetic, (simple tests in addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of whole numbers and United States money)	20
Letter writing, (a letter of not less than 100 words on some subject of general interest. Competitors may select either of two subjects given)	20
Penmanship, (the handwriting of the competitor in the subject of copying from plain copy will be considered with special reference to the elements

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Following are the Supreme Court orders issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

Philip W. Russell of New York City and Asa Wilgus Wilson of Philadelphia were admitted to practice.

235—Baltic Mining Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and 309—S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—Argument continued for the defendant in error and continued for the plaintiff in error.

308—The Southern Pacific Railroad Company, appellant, vs. the United States.—Argued.

270 and 279—George W. Curston, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Georgia.—Argued. Leave granted defendant in error to file additional brief within ten days.

271—Douglas W. Bailey, appellant, vs. Arthur Sanders.—Submitted for the appellant. No counsel for the appellee.

272—The Lewis Blue Point Oyster Cultivation Company, plaintiff in error, vs. J. Martin Briggs.—Argument commenced for the plaintiff in error.

The day call for May 1: Nos. 272, 273, 119 (and 120,), 275, 287 (and 277,) 241, 288, 284, (and 285,) 286, and 287.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J. Jury calendar. Case on. 237—Amst Bldg Co v. R U Delapenha Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 30.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for Thursday: 117—Peters v. Erie Railroad Company. 120—Crowley v. American Druggists Syndicate. 122—Jacobs v. Kohler Sporting Goods Company. 123—Root, administrator, v. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 125—Egan, administratrix, vs. Thompson-Starrett Company. 127—Terwilliger, administratrix, v. Long Island Railroad Company. 607—Hogan, Administrator, v. New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company. 129—Emmet v. Runyon and others.

New York County.

APPELLATE DIVISION—SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, P.J., McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke and Scott, JJ. 611—City of N. Y. v. B'klyn, &c. R. R. 676—Hammerstein v. Equitable Trust Co. 682—Crompton v. Besich. 675—Gaines v. City of N. Y. 690—Walcott v. Rich. 693—Hamilton v. Grogan. 696—Boniface v. Board of Education. 697—Rice v. Halsey. 698—Bernhard v. Bernhard. 701—Milliken Bros v. City of N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Page, J. Litigated motions. 1—Sloss v. Sloss. 2—Matter of Starobin (Solid Realty Co.) 3—Scheier v. Goldberg. 4—Hardt v. Barnum. 5—Matter of Penfield (Sutherland Realty Penfield.) 6—Stoll v. Pierce. 7—Werner & Sommer Co. 8—Boreas Realty Co v. American Bonding Co. 9—Bellows v. Hawley. 10—Nelson v. Leindorf. 11—Marchinofsky v. Perrine. 12—Stiebel v. Grosberg. 13—Kay v. 5th Av. Coach Co. 14—People v. Toblinsky. 15—Matter of Watterson (Cohen.) 16—People v. Cornell. 17—Morris v. Morris. 18—Shapiro v. Quint. 19—White v. Levy. 20—Weis v. Bonwit Teller & Co. 21—Hick v. The Jambs. 22—Matter of Forger. 23—Northern Bank v. La Salle. 24—Same v. same. 25—People ex rel McAllister Steamboat Co v. Purdy. 26—City of N. Y. v. Lake. 27—Same v. same. 28—Ford v. Central R R Co. 29—Matter of Wise (Marcy Place. 30—Siwanoy Realty Associates v. Walter. 31—Matter of Saperstein. 32—Sheltering Arms v. World Realty Co. 33—Famobusia Society v. Royal Benefit Soc. 34—Same v. same. 35—Hale v. Saldemayor. 36—Meyer v. Supreme Council Royal Arcanum. 37—Richards v. Richards. 38—Godnick v. Wallace. 39—De Luca v. Savor Trust Co. 40—Potter v. Levy. 41—Hagan v. Morris. 42—Frey v. Jones. 43—City of N Y v. Shapiro. 44—Criscuolo v. Terow Realty Co. 45—Matter of Imperial Film Exchange. 46—Meehan v. May. 47—Wells v. Dunlop. 48—Paulson v. Palmer & Co. 49—Willard v. Gen Reduction Co. 50—Fergh v. same. 51—Davis v. Isman. 52—Fee Simple Realty Co. v. Middle Town Realty Co. 53—Whitman v. O'Donovan. 54—Matter of O'Connor. 55—Kline Bros & Co v. Factors Fire Ins Co. 56—Cavallo v. People's Realty Co. 57—Doelger v. Tomasulo. 58—Reid v. City of N Y. 59—Wells v. City of N. Y. 60—Kayser v. Hochstim. 61—Leonard v. Montague. 62—N Y Assets Realization Co v. Pforzheimer. 63—Stelzman v. Zonlin. 64—Williams v. Wilmington. 65—Rudolph v. Greenwald. 66—State Bank v. Paoli. 67—Smith v. Haverty's Stables. 68—People ex rel Lenahan v. Grifenhagan. 69—Hatch v. Gotham. 70—Adams v. Adams. 71—Farley Print Works v. Coles. 72—Maddison Real Property & Sec Co v. Hutton. 73—Hildebrandt v. Golden Star Realty Co. 74—People ex rel Krimmert v. Schmer. 75—Hirschfe v. Danziger. 76—Hildebrandt v. Golden Star Realty Co. 77—Spooner v. Spooner. 78—Bonwit v. Oppenheim. 79—Salzberger & Son v. Brundage. 80—Williams v. Williams. 81—People v. Fish. 82—Brown v. Brown. 83—Lindenfeld.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lehman, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J. Motions. Preferred causes. 2080—Leventritt v. Leventritt. General calendar. 2105—Fuchs v. Fuchs. 113—Jerym v. Searing. 2183—Bolz v. Habermacher. 932—Delaven v. N Y, N H & H R R. 1149—Ford Auto Part Phono Co. v. Auto Automatic Action Co. 886 Bobrow v. Kirch. 2168—Catlow v. U S Mtge & Trust Co. 1354—Fitzpatrick v. Devlin. 1655—Mitchen v. Thompson. 936—Swan v. Swan. 1150—Shamroy v. Shamroy. 2344—Bishop v. Bishop. 330—Flatow, Flinn & Co v. Am Motor Truck Co. 1374—Burada v. Adler. 2678—Sloane v. Mulrany. 1849—Everards Brewing Co v. Gluck. 1849—Gordon v. Hyman Co. 2098—Durchhols v. Durchhols. 1943—Van Buren, &c, Bill Posting Co v. Sullivan Adv Co. 2181—Kaufman v. Hersberg. 2184—Hoffman v. Bloun. 2302—Rudolph v. Silberbaum. 2312—Auerbach Realty Co v. Standard Trust Co. 317—Shipley v. Nathan & Greer Co. 1373—Pasquariello v. Joel Realty Co. 1496—Ketcham v. Ketcham. 901—Richond v. Richond. 2381—Globisch v. Globisch. 886—Michaelson v. Silverblatt. 1864—Eckhardt v. Eckhardt. 2457—Ventimiglia v. Eichner. 2293—Reinman v. Keogh Amuses Co. 467—Perlstein v. Colquhoun. 2478—Smith v. Linde Co. 28—Linde v. Linde. 29—Same v. same. 383—Matthews, Wrighton & Co v. C N Pinkney & Co. 50—Goodman v. Goodman. 31—Perley v. Williams. 32—Same v. same. 33—Same v. same. 34—Monheimer v. Jackson v. Bridgeman. 1125—La Vake v. Rosenahne. 2166—Ward v. Chelsea Exch Bank. 1289—Kirk v. Kirk. 1034—Riverside Con Co v. Bielowitz. 509—Hoffman v. Kiesler. 1510—Dorland v. Fidelity Development Co. 498—Tarus Realty Co v. Inter R T Co. 696—Same v. same. 385—Beale v. Hearn Con Co. 1668—Marsch v. Biola. 2396—Same v. same. 2397—Bowman v. Carter. 878—Bauer v. Eagle Ins Co. 409—Bankard v. same. 1700—Tower v. Mass Bonding Co. 967—Merritt v. Clarke. 63—Smith v. Van Epps. 64—Same v. same. 2100—Gallagher v. Gallagher. 372—Ottinger v. Bensteon & Sons. 2000—Hoffman v. McKinnon. 1966—Klein v. Klein. 1808—Perkins-Goodwin Co v. Appleton. 2064—Levinson Wrecking Co v. Brand. 2297—Soltz v. Soltz. 2317—Helvetter v. Helvetter. 1335—Greene v. Greene. 1059—Terry v. Thomas. 401—Ethella Realty Co v. Braveman. 1194—Flint v. Tuttle. 1192—Fisher v. same. 961—Schnabel v. Inter R T Co. 1468—Paskowitz v. Wiener. 377—Taylor v. Thompson. 1468—Fox v. Fox. 885—Friedeberg v. Kistler. 908—Whipple v. Whipple. 106—Morris Co v. City of N Y. 1125—Borea v. Hargood Realty, &c, Co. 1091—Unione Italo Americana v. Salamone & Sons. 1088—Leo v. Goetz. 985—Dumeny v. Dumeny. 567—Rizzo v. Scielso. 1116—Bizzoso v. Bizzoso. 438—Waldeyer v. Arkenburgh. 1955—Billson v. Wells & Co. 1472—Goldstein v. Goldstein. 2343—Read v. Read. 906—Haines v. 12th Ward Bank. 184—Bellows Cut Stone Co v. Standard Gas Light Co. 1614—John Jameson & Son vs. Inter 1612—Buchanan & Co, Ltd., v. Matthews. 1620—Same v. same. 1621—J. Jameson & Son v. Matthews. 1635—Tanqueray, Gordon & Co v. Driscoll. 1678—Buchanan & Co v. Robinson. 1679—Gillen & Co v. same. 1680—Jameson & Co v. same. 1682—Tanqueray, Gordon & Co v. same. 1693—Same v. Archambault Cafe Co. 1701—Same v. Corfield. 102—Weingreen v. Mischel. 988—Gordani v. Gordani. 471—Waldron-Holmes Co v. Hanf. 1103—Smith v. Wiener. 962—Jacob v. Sternberg. 966—Same v. Schiff. 402—Radt v. Church of St Mary. 673—Lazarus v. Felsen. 2322—Real Realty Co v. Deschler.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V. Clear. Part VI.—Case on. Part VIII.—Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Seabury, J. Criminal Term. Trial calendar:1—Dennis Sweeney et al.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J. 8266—Simon v. Brainsher Bros. Ald Assn. 8129—Carle v. Frasee. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delaney, J. 3165—Flagg v. Carroll. 2336—Nassau Elec R R. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Ford, J. 2481—Constantino v. Watson Con Co. 1697—Day v. Melrose Const Co. 2384—Tompkins v. Jamaica Bemppou Co. 2483—Shaw v. Nassau El R R. 2441—Same v. same. 2564—Mullen v. City of N Y. 3118—Maher v. Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. 3057—Gray v. Wells & Co. 2980—Mayer v B H R R. 2965—T Gold v. B H R R. 1297—McCabe v. Amoroso. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Donnelly, J. 3144—Davids v. N Y Trans Co. 3145—Same v. same. 2381—Globisch v. City of N Y. 2822—Nelson v. Carey. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J. 3044—Hazlet v. Curtis-Blaisdell Co. 2934—Goodwin v. Joline. 3086—Levy v. Joline. 1275—Goldberger v. L I R R. 1277—Weinberger v. L I R R. 102—Simon v. L I R R. 3024—Cooley v. Joline. 2030—Kaiser v. New Amsterdam Gas Co. 3401—Heuer v. Richmond Light & R R. 1670—Eagan v. Fletcher. 4170—Moore v. Conboy. 3154—Cossel v. City of N Y. 2985—Miller v. Mount. 1924—Obert v. Taylor. 2979—Bernard v. Schloss. 2459—Devlin v. Rafferty. 2274—Deegan v. N Y Ry Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Weeks, J. 2355—Lillis v. Lion Brewery Co. 2371—Barker v. Bowman. 357—Carter v. Carter. 878—Bauer v. Eagle Ins Co. 409—Bankard v. same. 1066—Quinney, Jr. v. Down. 1700—Tower v. Mass Bonding Co. 967—Merritt v. Clarke. 63—Smith v. Van Epps. 64—Same v. same. 2100—Gallagher v. Gallagher. 372—Ottinger v. Bensteon & Sons. 2000—Hoffman v. McKinnon. 1966—Klein v. Klein. 1808—Perkins-Goodwin Co v. Appleton. 2064—Levinson Wrecking Co v. Brand. 2297—Soltz v. Soltz. 2317—Helvetter v. Helvetter. 1335—Greene v. Greene. 1059—Terry v. Thomas. 401—Ethella Realty Co v. Braveman. 1194—Flint v. Tuttle. 1192—Fisher v. same. 961—Schnabel v. Inter R T Co. 1468—Paskowitz v. Wiener. 377—Taylor v. Thompson. 1468—Fox v. Fox. 885—Friedeberg v. Kistler. 908—Whipple v. Whipple. 106—Morris Co v. City of N Y. 1125—Borea v. Hargood Realty, &c, Co. 1091—Unione Ital v.

against Thal Realty Co. et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.
65TH ST, s, 120 ft w of Central Park West, 55x105; Leo E. Bing et al against William D. Baldwin et al, (action to declare lien;) attorneys, Stoddard & Mark.
126TH ST, n s, 214.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 17.10 x99.11; Florence H. Rogers against George B. Sutton et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. S. Clinch.
132D ST, n s, 185 ft e of Cypress Av, 15x110; Sixteenth Baptist Church against Esther M. Sutherland et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. E. Pogson.
132D ST, n s, 170 ft e of Cypress Av, 15x110; Sixteenth Baptist Church against Joseph S. Anscrge et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney H. E. Pogson.
135TH ST, 188 and 140 West; William J. Farrell et al against Julia E. Liggan et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. Daly.
211TH ST, s s, 157.7 ft e of White Plains Road, 57.1x100; Richard J. Doyle against Adelaide Burlando et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Austin & McLanahan.
234TH ST, n s, 400 ft ft e of Katonah Av, 50x100; George Brown & Co. against J. G. Vreeland Building Co. et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Hill.
240TH ST, n s, lots 183 and 185 Hyatt Farm; George Brown & Co. against J. G. Vreeland Building Co. et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Hill.

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Price $35,000; Mortgage $6,700; Equity $28,500
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Bankruptcy Notices

NO. 17,905.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HARRY E. DIAMOND and BERTHA DIAMOND, individually and doing business under the name and style of H. E. & B. DIAMOND, Alleged Bankrupts.
To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that Harry E. Diamond and Bertha Diamond, individually and doing business under the name and style of H. E. & B. Diamond, alleged bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated April 29th, 1913, praying that the composition heretofore offered by them to their creditors and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors whose claims have been allowed and filed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the court, and that a hearing upon said petition will be held before the United States District Judges, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 12th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Special Master.
Dated New York, April 29th, 1913.

NO. 17,571.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—COHN GOODSTAT Co., Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Cohn Goodstat Co., bankrupt, has filed its petition, dated April 23d, 1913, praying for a discharge from all its debts in bankruptcy and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 2d, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 29th, 1913.

NO. 17,930.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—EDWARD T. TORBERT, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Edward T. Torbert, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 22d, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 2d, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 29th, 1913.

NO. 17,452.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—ALBERT L. GAREIS, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given, that Albert L. Gareis, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 21st, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 2d, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 29th, 1913.

NO. 17,452.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—ALBERT L. GAREIS, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given, that Albert L. Gareis, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 21st, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 2d, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 29th, 1913.

NO. 12,722.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—SARAH BIRNBAUM, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Sarah Birnbaum, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated April 1st, 1913, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 2d, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 29th, 1913.

NO. 17,737.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL J. McKINLEY, Alleged Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Samuel J. McKinley, alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 26th, 1913, praying for a confirmation of composition of all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 12th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 29th, 1913.

NO. 17,785.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—DAVID B. GOLDSMITH, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that David B. Goldsmith, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 22d, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 2d, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 29th, 1913.

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Save the broker's commission and buy from the owner. Best value in Jamaica Township. Several detached homes on 80x100 plot; now ready for occupancy; best construction; built to day's work; owner is the builder and developer and lives on property; all improvements; oak trim; ⅞ inch oak floors; steam or hot water; 3 blocks from station.
Home $4,000 to $12,000.
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$250—4 JAMAICA BARGAINS—$250

HOUSE NO. 1	$4,250	7 ROOMS
HOUSE NO. 2	5,750	7 ROOMS
HOUSE NO. 3	4,750	8 ROOMS
HOUSE NO. 4	5,750	8 ROOMS

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Bankruptcy Notices

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GIULIO ROSATI, Bankrupt.
It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court by the petition of Lesser Brothers, verified the 22nd day of April, 1913, that a petition was filed in the office of the clerk of this Court on the 2nd day of April, 1913, by creditors, praying that the above named Giulio Rosati be adjudged a bankrupt, and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this Court returnable on the 30th day of this District, and that the said marshal has been unable to serve the same, and that said alleged bankrupt is not now within this District so that personal service can be made upon him, and that diligent efforts have been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupt, but that he is not now within the jurisdiction of this Court. It is, on motion of Lesser Brothers, attorneys for the petitioning creditors,
Ordered, that Giulio Rosati, the above-named alleged bankrupt, plead, answer or demur on or before the 10th day of May, 1913, to the petition herein, filed in the office of the clerk of this Court, on the 2nd day of April, 1913; and in case of his failure to plead, answer or demur thereto, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition; and it is further
Ordered, that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 24th day of April, 1913, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt at his last known residence, 215 East 103th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the date of the first publication.
Dated New York, April 22nd, 1913.
JOHN R. HAZEL, U. S. D. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES SIMONS SONS, INC., bankrupt.—No. 17,538.
To the creditors of Charles Simons Sons, Inc., of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that a petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the bankrupt herein, and a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider an offer of composition, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated April 29, 1913.

NO. 18,002.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—ADOLPH SILK, Alleged Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Adolph Silk, alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 28th, 1913, praying for a confirmation of composition of all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 12th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 29th, 1913.

Bankruptcy Sales

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY E. DIAMOND and BERTHA DIAMOND, doing business as H. E. & B. DIAMOND, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, May 8th, 1913, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,228 Boston Road, Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of ladies' and gentlemen's furnishings, fixtures, &c. Inspection May 6 and 7 from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. MORTIMER B. BERNSTEIN,
Receiver.
WEIL & PURVIN, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANZ FELTMANN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, May 1st, 1913, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 90 Rutledge St., Rutledge Garage, Borough of Brooklyn, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of one (1) passenger Garford automobile, 1912 model. MATTHEW HENKEL, Receiver.
GOLDSMITH, ROSENTHAL, MORK & BAUM, Attorneys for Receiver, 35 Nassau St., New York.

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EXCELLENT BOATING AND FISHING
$300 CASH
BALANCE $25 PER MONTH
BUYS THIS SEMI-BUNGALOW
With large plot of good land for flower garden, croquet and tennis court.
Artistic and substantially built; hard wood trim; 8 rooms and bath; extra large living room; old-fashioned fireplace; beautiful open staircase; combination gas and electric fixtures; large heating plant; few minutes from station and trolley; at
BEAUTIFUL BALDWIN HARBOR
An ideal suburban community with city improvements; where you can enjoy the real comforts and own your own home for less money than you pay rent in congested sections of the city. Schools, stores and churches of all denominations. References exchanged.
THINK OF IT!! 42 Minutes from the City. Excellent Boating and Fishing.
TERMS $300 DOWN, BALANCE $25 PER MONTH
Only a few of these houses left. It will pay you to investigate at once. Call or write for free tickets.
BALDWIN HARBOR BUNGALOWS, 243 W. 34TH ST. Phone 1700 Greeley.

QUICK ACTION
MEANS BIG PROFITS AT BABYLON, L. I.
Wedged in between the homes of New York millionaires at Babylon, Long Island, there are a few choice plots offered for sale at prices which insure a big and quick return on the investment.
The value of any piece of real estate depends on the value of adjacent property. These plots are a part of the old True Estate on which many magnificent houses have been built, and are actually within speaking distance of these palatial homes.
The only reason we are able to make this offer is because we are willing to let a few in on the ground floor, in order to get cash quickly for development purposes. We have spent a great deal of money for the last five years on this property, and it will be offered at much higher prices to the public after May 31st. In order to get in at present prices, you must act at once. Write today for our booklet, "Beautiful Homes on Long Island"—it tells the whole interesting story.
HYMAN & McCALL, Agents,
21 Park Row, New York City.

Something unique and out-of-the-ordinary, established in one of the healthiest sections in suburban New York, highly recommended by leading physicians—outdoor life at its best. Ideal natural surroundings.
Newest Bungalows
$995 to $1,850
Lowest first payment required is $50; the balance by the month, $15.
Ideal sites, low prices, easy terms.
Interesting Plans and Details furnished upon application to
O. L. SCHWENCKE
Land and Investment Co.
277 Broadway, New York.

Must Sell Seashore Cottage
Business reasons force me. Will sacrifice on easy terms to responsible buyer. Cosey, artistic Summer or all-year home right on the Great South Bay, Long Island.
$700 CASH; BALANCE, $5,450, MORTGAGE.
Eight rooms, bath, immense verandas, electric light, running water; almost new; 1 hr, 18 min. to Manhattan, expresses; 10 min. to station; biggest snap; prettiest place offered on L. I. Trees, wharf, bathing beach. Owner, Box 281, Hotel Albert, 11th St. and University Pl., N. Y. C. Tel. 1250—Murray Hill.

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One mile of perfect sandy beach protected by sea wall offered in plots of nearly ½ acre at SANDS POINT, L. I.
(R. R. Station Port Washington.)
Extensive views, good yachting, bathing; several up-to-date houses of unique design are now ready for inspection. 9 master bedrooms, 4 baths.
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A few attractive 7 and 8 room residences sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished. 32 minutes from Pennsylvania Station or Flatbush Av. All conveniences; near stations, trolley, stores.
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WINTER COUNTRY HOME 50 minutes from Grand Central Station; 115 trains daily. House of stucco, 11 rooms, 3 baths. Plot large and well shaded; city water, gas, sewerage, electric light.
AT SOUTHFIELD POINT
Close to, with unobstructed view of, Sound, and right of way to water. Bathing, boating, fishing, golf, tennis and yachting; shops, stores, churches, public and private schools, amusements, 5 minutes to station. Price, $11,500.
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Ryesdale Estates
Mamaroneck Station; overlooking Sound; convenient to Rye Beach; homes for rent, sale, or built to suit you; sold only to approved purchasers; 25 West 42d St. Tel. 3745 Bryant.

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Beautifully situated on one of the sightliest plots in River View Manor, at Hastings-on-Hudson; large rooms, tile bath, every modern convenience; will make changes now to suit purchaser; small cash payment, balance like rent. BARGAIN, Box 87 Times.

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Attractive Home, finest location, 9 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat, electricity. Newly decorated. Spacious porch. Southerly exposure. Fine shade trees. Rent $75.
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Lovely Country Home in England
A Nobleman's Estate For Sale.
This estate is situated in the beautiful country township of Haverhill, Suffolk, only 11 miles from Newmarket Race Course.
The Mansion is of Elizabethan architecture, large and spacious, surrounded with rich lawns, gardens and stately shade trees. A long carriage drive through laurel hedges, sycamore and chestnut trees leads to the Mansion. The stable contains loose boxes for 20 horses and is thoroughly furnished and equipped. There are 210 acres in the estate with large pond and Park of 10 acres.
Nearly $200,000 have been spent on the place in the last 12 years. $110,000 will be accepted for it with all Fittings and Farm and Garden Requisites to carry it on, as has been done. A book catalogue giving all particulars may be had on applying to Guy Bancroft, Boston News Bureau, Boston, Mass.

Good coachmen seeking positions find employers in the want columns of The New York Times. Telephone your advertisements to 1000 Bryant.

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FOR SALE
SHORE FRONT
Right on the
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Only 40 Minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Plot 100x133.
PRICE, $11,500.
Every City Improvement.
Reduction for Cash.
Address for full particulars, Owner, Box A 132 Times.

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A new 10-room house in the choicest part of the North Shore, convenient to trolley and Douglaston Station; tennis courts adjacent; bathing beach; country, golf, and boat, clubs near by; house contains every modern improvement and surrounded by the homes of New York business men. Price $9,500. Attractive terms.
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Am financially busted, and compelled to sell at a wicked sacrifice a portion of my beautiful grove and up-to-date summer or all year round home—
Facing Great South Bay
adjoining the smartest village on Long Island, 10 minutes walk from the station, 1 hour 18 minutes from the Pennsylvania Station, New York.
TRUTH, 506 TIMES.

IT'S NEARLY BUNGALOW TIME
If you start now you can be ready this summer.
Every family man loves to take to his wife and children to investigate our
SUMMER BUNGALOW COLONY
SALTAIRE
A colony of refined people, within commuting distance of New York. Water, gas, etc. BOATING, BATHING, FISHING.
Atlantic Ocean on One Side,
Great South Bay on the Other.
BUNGALOWS with large plot. **$1800 UP**
SOLD ON EASY TERMS.
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1328 Broadway, Tel. Greeley 1697.

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Just being completed. The best built and most perfectly equipped small house for family of two or three near New York. Located in the exclusive section of the high and beautiful north shore of Long Island. 30 minutes to Penn. Station now; 7 minutes' walk to station; 5 minutes' walk to water; sewers, artesian water, electric light; sidewalks, macadamized roads; private police protection; boating, bathing, golf, &c. Owner finding it necessary to live in the West, the place is offered at a price which makes it a bargain. Will not rent. No brokers. For appointment, see house, address owners, Agent, Box A 58 Times.

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Excellently planned; laundry; tiled bath; complete in every detail; N. Y. in an orchard five minutes from the station, on a good sized plot, NEAR THE BAY; absolutely complete. A REAL BARGAIN.
PRICE $5,500.
Plans, photo, terms on request.
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IDEAL ALL THE YEAR HOME SUBURB, FIVE MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY LINE.
BUILDING LOTS, $200
Five minutes' walk to station and trolley. All city conveniences and improvements.
$5 DOWN, $5 MONTHLY
TITLES GUARANTEED FREE.
Send for booklet and free railroad tickets.
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There's an Eden for you, a modern Eden of pebbly beach, pine groves and silvery waters at
"Ocean Gate"
Swept by Breezes of
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The classiest cottage and bungalow colony on any waters—at prices as low as
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
Payments convenient—Sound Titles.
SHORE FRONTS AND BUSINESS SITES AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
FREE GUEST TRAIN SUNDAY
WRITE OR 'PHONE FOR VIEWS AND TICKETS.
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Seashore and Country
are joined at
Red Bank Estates
At Red Bank, one of the most beautiful home towns in New Jersey, a new addition has been opened.
Within easy distance of Manhattan and enjoys the combined service of the Pennsylvania and the Jersey Central railroads and Sandy Hook boats.
Red Bank Estates
is laid out in villa plots for houses of more pretentious style and in bungalow sites for the more modest type of home. An ideal dwelling place—a rare investment.
We have now several new cottages and bungalows for sale or will build to order.
Send for Booklet B and particulars.
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An ideal suburb high up in the hills and close to city, with all improvements in and paid for. Commutation 13 cents. 42 minutes from Hudson tubes; excellent train service.
6 room new house with bath. Plot 50x106; reception hall, parquet floors, beam ceiling and panel dining room, steam heat, big attic, concrete cellar, shade trees—$4,250.
Terms arranged to suit. 4 minutes from station, 1 block from school. Also, a splendid bungalow for $3,500, and fine 7 room house, $5,000. Photographs on application. 'Phone Cortlandt 7887.
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"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
New York's most convenient suburb, 6½ miles out—only 15 minutes' ride on train. Commutation 7 cents. All city conveniences, best municipal improvements. Fine schools, and churches of every denomination. A model suburb that is growing by leaps and bounds. Our new tract 3 minutes' walk from station. We will sell you a house already completed or build for you. Lots 25x120 ft. to be started at very low prices and sold on the savings bank plan.
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Write, phone or call for illustrated booklet.
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Will Sell at Great Sacrifice
14-room, all-year-round country house; large tract land; near R. R. Station on D., L. & W. R. R.; less than one hour from N. Y. City. In restricted residential park in mountains of New Jersey. House is newly built, has all city conveniences, and overlooks two lakes. Will gladly send photos and floor plans.
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Atlantic Highlands Park.
Modern cottage, practically new; 11 rooms, 2 baths, spacious porches, hardwood floors, open fireplaces, gas, artesian water, wired throughout, furnished and well decorated; large stable may be used as garage; select site in restricted residential park overlooking the bay at Atlantic Highlands; adjoins golf links; bathing, boating, tennis, and all other sports available; accessible to Manhattan by boat or train; price $8,000. Inquire of F. Bradley Cox, 50 Church St., New York City. Tel. Cort. 2822.

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On hilltop, overlooking lake. 800 ft. elevation, healthful spot, grand views. This all-year-round dwelling has seven rooms, tiled bath, laundry in stone cellar, steam heat, etc. Half acre ground; 85 minutes from New York City, four minutes from express station, on D., L. & W. R. R. Write, 'phone, or call for further particulars.
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Beautiful seven-room Semi-Bungalow, finished in hardwood, all latest city improvements, on large plot surrounded by fine shade, near Depot; $5,500. Very easy terms. Several others now building. Plans of our attractive houses sent you free. Several fine homesites on monthly payments. Free railroad tickets.
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BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
on Claremont road, less than two miles from railroad station, between 60 and 70 acres of land, (10 acres in woods,) with dwelling house, stable, dairy, well watered; fine building site with extensive views.
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MADISON, N. J.
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Gentleman's home; handsome, up-to-date house; large grounds; beautiful old trees and shrubbery; fully equipped, well-stocked greenhouse; 45 minutes out. Owner, Room 706, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

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Rumson Road—Seabright.
Furnished houses for rent. Estates for sale.
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High tillable land; buildings; good water; fruits; mile from trolley; macadam roads to Plainfield and New Brunswick; grand views; desirable for gentleman's estate or divide into small farms. For sale. Baylis, 7 E. 42d St., N. Y.

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Farms! and Country Homes in Rockland and Orange Counties.
The undersigned is an authority on values in this field and will give you intelligent and personal service. See me at Real Estate Show May 2 to 10.
Howard Goldsmith, Nyack, N. Y.

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375 PARK Ave
52D-53D STS.
SMALL AND LARGE APARTMENTS
Rentals $2,300 to $6,000
Special Suites, $11,000.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Now Open for Inspection.
Renting Office on Premises.

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Lasanno Court
307 West 79th Street
8 Rooms, 2 Baths } Light Apartments
6 Rooms, 1 Bath } $1000 to $2000
At Summer Rates
For Immediate Occupancy
George Rosenfeld
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HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
7TH AV AND 54TH ST.
This 14 story high class fireproof apartment house contains
SUITES OF 3 and 4 ROOMS
Large foyer & reception hall; parquet floors; abundance of closets; exclusive apartment house. References of the highest character absolutely indispensable.
SUPT. ON PREMISES OR
ADLON CONSTRUCTION CO.,
501 57TH AVE.

241 WEST 101ST ST.
8 EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS
2 baths, all modern improvements.
Rents $1,600 to $1,800
On premises, or
G. SCHWEGLER, 3,507 B'way, Cor. 143d St.

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36 West 93d St., 7 and 8 rooms and bath, all improvements; electric light; convenient to "L" and Subway; rent $60, $65. Apply on premises or
KEMP & COHEN.
Tel. 3610-3611 Riverside. S. W. Cor. 87th Street and Broadway.

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Seven large, light rooms, bath; suitable for doctor, dentist; rent reasonable. Apply premises, or
ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5th Ave.

52D ST., 223 WEST,
Near Broadway, fine private dwelling; suitable for boarding house; rent reasonable. Apply to
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Elstone Park Hotel
FAR ROCKAWAY
100 Rooms.
FINEST HOTEL ON LONG ISLAND
FULLY FURNISHED.
Apply to
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What Influences You Most in the Selection Of a Loft or Large Office?
Here you will get fine light and a great locality.
Low insurance rates. Automatic sprinkler systems, fire tower, three elevators. No manufacturing.
You will find what you are after in the new 12-story fireproof loft building at
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Special rentals until February, 1914. Apply to your own broker or to
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Lofts—Salesrooms—Studios.
North light. Best transit facilities.
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Suitable for light manufacturing.
Apply on premises.

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17-19 WEST 31ST STREET
(Life Building), one store, 20x40; other over 2,000 square feet, including mezzanine floor; very desirable neighborhood; rents very low.
—Brooklyn.
99-105 MYRTLE AV.,
NEAR BRIDGE, ST.,
ONE **LOFT,** 60x95.
suitable for manufacturing; light on three sides; high ceilings; elevator service, steam heat; two blocks from Subway; "L" station on corner; low rates of insurance; long lease if desired. Apply premises or your own broker.

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THE KNICKERBOCKER
247 5TH AV.
Family going abroad will rent very attractive Duplex Housekeeping Apartment.

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LONG BRANCH—WEST END,
HOLLYWOOD COTTAGES
Monmouth Beach, N. J.'s Choicest Seaside,
FURNISHED COTTAGES IN VARIETY.
4 TO 20 ROOMS; RENTS, $200 TO $3,500.
Plans and photographs at
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Strictly **NEW ENGLAND** Fireproof
43 to 49 E. 53th, 480 Park Av., 7 rooms, 2 baths. All night elevator, standard service, $1,200-$1,500.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street

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Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

Greyton Court
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S. E. Cor. 141st St. & Riverside Drive.
Just Completed.
Modern Fireproof Buildings
Elevator Apartments of
3-4-5-6-7 Rooms, with 1 & 2 Baths
unusually large light rooms with large foyer.
Placid Hall
S. E. Corner 151st St. and Riverside Drive.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4, 6 and 7 Rooms and Baths
Overlooking the Hudson River.
Agent on premises, or
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Concessions to Desirable Tenants.
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
The most attractive apartments in the city, with the largest rooms on the Heights.
THE ROCKVILLE
247 AUDUBON AVE.
N.E. CORNER of 177TH ST.
These apartments are high class, with night and day hall and elevator service, telephone in each apartment, &c. In fact everything is being done for the comfort of its tenants.
3 Rooms and Bath, $28.00 or $30
4 Rooms and Bath, $37.50 or $40
6 Rooms and Bath, $50.00 to $65
Decorated to suit tenant.

COLUMBUS
Fireproof Apartment at Subway station, 157th St. and Broadway.
Exceptionally s

Real Estate

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

West Side.

3442A, 562-568 West.—Desirable 4 and 5 room apartments in high-class house; decorated to suit for May 1 or 15; all improvements; convenient all cars; 1 block park; rents reduced; $24-$28; liberal concessions; shown any time; agent on premises.

46th St., 242 West.—Modern elevator apartments, five and six large, light, sunny rooms; reduced rental to desirable tenants; best value in Times Square section.

Beautiful six-room apartment to sublet.—Lease expires Oct. 1, 1914; three months free rent. Apply Apartment 62, 527 West 110th St. References required.

Seven rooms, ground floor apartment, now under lease; rent $67.50. Inquire Apartment 1-F, 839 West End Av., corner 101st St. Call before 3 o'clock.

Bargain—Seven large, sunny rooms, near Broadway, Riverside; 2 baths; $95 per month; will rent for $65. Apartment 42, 221 West 112th.

Bargain to Desirable Tenant.—Five rooms; elevator apartment; convenient, healthy neighborhood. 509 West 112th St.

A.—6-room elevator apartment; all improvements; rent reasonable; till Oct. 1. Apply Rosenthal, 108 West 141st St.

Sublet.—Four-room apartment, unfurnished. Facing street. Apply 214 West 110th St. Apartment 94.

Cosy, sunny, four-room apartment; top floor; good outlook; elevator. Downe, 502 West 113th St.

East Side.

RENTS $32.50 TO $47.50.

Corner apartment, facing Central Park, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; corner 5th Av. and 101st St. Superintendent, or Duff & Conger, agents, Madison Av. and 86th St.

RENTS $35.00 TO $45.00.

Single flat, 7 large rooms and bath; all improvements; perfect order; Nos. 58 to 66 East 98th St. Apply Superintendent, or Duff & Conger, Madison Av. and 86th.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.

257 Lexington Av.; rents $25 to $35; unfurnished. Apply Hibson Co., 34th St. and Lexington Av.

To Sublet.—7-room apartment; electric lights; parquet floors; all improvements; very light. Mrs. Ambler, 125 East 24th St. Madison Square 4857.

RENT $25.00.

Six rooms and bath; all improvements. 1,000 Park Av., near 86th. Apply janitor.

Madison Av., 1,139, (85th St.)—Six-room, private apartment; all improvements; moderate rent. Janitor.

Bronx.

What will you pay until October 1st for six rooms beautifully located? Privilege continuing lease. Telephone Tremont 4794.

Upper part of 2-family house, all improvements, private porch; rent $45. 2,778 Morris Av., Bronx.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,

A MAGNIFICENT APARTMENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, IN THE "CLEARFIELD APARTMENTS, RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 103D ST. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT.

Rare Opportunity—Artistically beautiful eight-room and three-bath apartment, completely furnished, overlooking Hudson River, to sublet from June 1 to Sept. 15; all rooms light, spacious and breezy; near Riverside Drive; convenient to surface cars and subway; rent $166.67 per month, same as unfurnished. Apartment 8E, 318 West 100th St.

A.—A. CATHEDRAL PLAZA.

200 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.

Private baths, kitchenettes furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rate on lease.

134th St., 501-503 W.—Elegant 5 room and bath front apartment, on second floor; high-class house; newly decorated and furnished for Summer comfort; will sublet, Summer or longer, to party giving good care; $45 monthly. 'Phone 6650—Morningside.

THE VAN DYCK & SEVERN,

Broadway at 72d St.

Six and eight rooms and two baths; newly decorated and furnished; ready for occupancy May 1. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 3547.

Rare Opportunity. — Handsomely furnished suites, four, five, six rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; use of kitchen, linen, silver, linen; reduced rates; private. Telephone 821 Melrose.

To Rent Hotel San Remo, 74th St. and Central Park West, fully furnished apartment four rooms and bath; hotel service. Can be seen any morning between 11 and 1 o'clock. Tel. 6700 Columbus. Apt. 614.

In National Arts Club, duplex studio apartment; spacious, cool, elegantly furnished; bargain for five months; could give longer lease; furnished or unfurnished. Studio 52, 119 East 19th St.

The Sonoma, 55th and Broadway.—Five rooms, two bathrooms, beautifully furnished; southern exposure; to responsible parties only; immediate possession. Apartment 20.

Furnished and unfurnished apartments; consult apartment specialist, office of Archibald Foss, 341 Madison Av. and 45 East 44th. Murray Hill 8596.

FORREST CHAMBERS,

Broadway and 113th; completely furnished; 4 rooms; Summer months, $42; Morningside. Sachs.

90th St., 305 West.—To sublet, all improvements, 9 rooms; light and airy; private phone, 4893 Schuyler. Call or phone E. E. Sachs.

Newly furnished three-room housekeeping apartments, complete; baths, kitchens, telephones. Caretaker, 155 West 84th St.

57th, 58 WEST.—Delightful outside studio apartment; elevator; restaurant optional; piano; $55; references. Baxter.

Bachelor's, furnished, unfurnished; 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; in Gramercy Park section. 1,091 Gramercy.

For rent from May to Oct. 1, furnished duplex apartment, 257 West 86th. Inquire Superintendent of building.

Block Subway, Riverside; seven rooms, south exposure; furnished; immediate. Apartment 14, 605 West 115th.

257 WEST 86TH.—Cool, furnished, duplex apartment; June 1 to Oct. 1. Inquire Superintendent.

Delightful for Summer; five rooms, furnished; large balcony. Mitchell, 620 West 116th.

58th St., 109 East.—Large, cool studio, room and bath; all conveniences.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

East 56th St., 425.—3 stories and basement, 11 rooms, newly decorated; can sublet part; convenient to Queensboro Bridge; rent $55. Inquire Dillon, 1,082 3d Av.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

8-Room furnished bungalows at Oakwood Beach, adjoining aeroplane field, with use of boats; fine bathing and fishing; commutation from Battery, $5.25. Address E. R. Ent, Oakwood, or 205 East 9th St., Manhattan. Phone Orchard 3767.

On the Sound, Byron Shore, Greenwich, Conn.—New house, 10 rooms, 3 baths; hot water heat; electricity; large piazzas; large grounds; garage; moderate rent; furnished or unfurnished. Phone 4235 Schuyler.

White Plains, N. Y.—Furnished residence for rent, near North Broadway; 1¼ acres, 9 rooms, bath, gas, barn, $150 monthly. William Keil, Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.

Long Branch, West End, Elberon.—Furnished cottages for rent. Remember the name. Conveyance by appointment. Wardell & Burke, West End.

To Rent for the Summer.—Eight-room cottage, furnished; all improvements; 28 miles from Grand Central, Harlem Road. Box X, Hawthorn, N. Y.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Furnished house by a responsible business man, with wife and one child, for two months during Summer; must be within commuting distance of New York and near seashore. T 124 Times.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

East White Plains.—For rent, house containing 12 rooms, two baths, garage; all modern improvements, steam heat, hardwood floors; about 2 acres of ground; rent, $130 monthly; 4 minutes' walk to railroad station. For information apply on premises, Harrison and Westchester Ave. or Ely J. Reiser, owner, 28th St. and 1st Av., New York.

Larchmont.—Detached modern cottages, opposite golf grounds; 8 rooms, $40, $45 monthly by the year. Collins, 54 Franklin St., New York.

SCARSDALE AND HARTSDALE.

Furnished and unfurnished homes for rent. Angell, 507 5th Av., and Scarsdale.

For Rent Unfurnished.—Six-room house; shade, fruit, garden; prices reasonable. John A. Simms, Lake, N. Y.

House, barn; improvements; $40; 40 minutes by Harlem Railroad. Delleser, 280 4th Av.

Country Houses Wanted.

Wanted—A newly built bungalow or cottage at Flatiron, situated near the lake. May 4th to 11 at Times.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Loft or garage or any building where alcohol can be carried in medium quantities for manufacturing purposes; state rent and location. L. E., Times Harlem.

Real Estate

Real Estate for Exchange.

My Loss Your Gain.—Builder compelled to cash; will sacrifice to quick buyer; elegant 1-story, 2-family brick house near Prospect Av. Subway station; open plumbing, hot-water heat, and latest improvements; beautiful home and excellent investment; $7,000 cash, $1,000 balance $20 per month. Call immediately. Nicholas Lonard, 883 Trinity Av., near East 161st St.

Will exchange high-class fireproof apartment house, near Broadway, below 110th St.; good income payer. A. C. & L. A. Marks, 115 Broadway.

Desired, farm in exchange for good income property, Bayonne, N. J. Z 125 Times.

Automobile Exchange

Quinby foredoor body; in fine order; $1,500. 45 ISOTTA; new 7-passenger Quinby body $1,800.

S. G. V., 25, demonstrator, $2,100.

1912 35 H. P. HUDSON COUPE; in fine order; a bargain at $1,500.

50 DE LUXE LIMOUSINE, 1909, in good order; cost $6,750; a bargain at $600.

50 PENNSYLVANIA, 7-passenger touring body and top; a real bargain.

Several extra bodies at bargain prices.

J. M. QUINBY & CO.,

NEWARK, N. J.

NEW CARS 50% OFF.

New foredoor bodies 66% off.

100 rebuilt $2 cars, all makes, $100-$8,000.

New tops fit Fords, others, $10 up.

Del'y wagons $150 up. Windsh'ds, speedm'rs $5.

Ford elec. ign. outfits and others $8.

20th Century Co., 1,700 B'way, Cor. 54th.

Mercedes 7-passenger touring car for hire by day, week, or month; owner expert driver of long experience; rates reasonable. Address Schaffner, 80 Ocean View Av., Woodhaven, L. I. Phone Richmond Hill 659 Party R.

Premier Big Six, one of fastest and most comfortable touring cars ever built; in perfect condition; completely equipped; car and equipment cost $4,500; runs better than when new; a bargain at $3,000. Room 805, 100 Hudson St.

IDEAL DOCTOR'S CAR.

Franklin, 1911, 18 H. P. runabout; top, windshield, clock, speedometer, &c.; suitable for M. D.; demonstrate Saturday or Sunday; cost $2,150; run very little; sell $650. Box Z 122 Times.

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Closing out 50 touring cars, trucks, and chassis, suitable for delivery and station wagons, from $100 up; great bargains; big money for dealers. Auto Finance Co., 248 West 59th St.

Schact, 20 horse, 1912 model, two seats and delivery box; windshield, speedometer; all good order; $350. Dussel, Telephone 634 Tremont.

1911 Lozier, with touring and limousine body; cost $7,000; in right price to a prompt buyer. Youngs & Company, Newburgh, N. Y.

G. M. C. truck, 2,500 lbs. capacity; screen body; eight months old; in A1 condition. Box C 120 Times.

MERCEDES, 28-32, foredoor touring; fine condition; $350. Douglas, Park Av. Garage, near 63d St.

Red the Fifth, 1912; centre control; equipped like new; bargain. Reo, 19 West 62d.

Premier six-cylinder; ran less than 1,000; equipped; bargain. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

Reo roadster, torpedo; foredoor; late model; equipped; $450. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

For Sale.—Gas truck, one ton, in good condition; $500. Derby, 626 West 59th St.

Cadillac five-passenger; fully equipped; $550. R. M. Owen & Co., 19 West 62d.

Hudson roadster, 1911 model; fully equipped; big bargain. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

New 1913 Overland exchanged for Reo car, $875. R. M. Owen & Co., 19 West 62d.

Pierce-Arrow 4-cylinder 7-passenger limousine car. Dinneen, 915 6th Av.; phone Col. 1014.

Ford roadster, 1911; fully equipped; big bargain. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

Knox, 1911; practically as good as new; big bargain. Premier Co., 19 West 62d.

New Detroiter, taken in exchange for Reo, $675. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

Automobiles for Rent.

For Hire.—Packard 1912 touring cars; 7-passenger; prices reasonable. 'Phone 7845 Columbus. Williams, 148 West 51st St.

Expert chauffeur rents fine Peerless touring; newly painted; monthly preferred; references. Telephone 2564 Columbus.

Brand new 7-passenger Premier tourings; exceptionally reasonable rates; private. Telephone 821 Melrose.

For Hire.—New Stoddard-Dayton touring car, week month; reasonable; owner drives. Columbus—7649.

For Hire, National touring, 1912, with services, Summer months. Ajax, 170 W. 65th St.

For Rent—Beautiful Packard; trip, week, month; owner drives. Murphy, 6701 Plaza.

Automobiles Wanted.

$1,000 IN CASH

for four Ford 1912 Model T Runabouts; motors must be in absolutely perfect condition. Call after 1 o'clock, Room 559, 200 Fifth Avenue.

Automobile Repairing.

Foredoors a specialty by experienced body builders. Ranshaw & Ingraham, basement, 244 West 46th St.

Boats, Engines & Accessories.

MOTOR LAUNCH.

Hunting cabin cruiser, 30 feet; excellent condition; new Palmer 2-cylinder engine; fully equipped; can be seen by appointment. Owner, F. O. Box 112, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Attention.—Your opportunity to secure open launch; 26-foot; speed, 8 miles; complete equipment; excellent condition; sacrifice price. Smith, 438 Pearl St.

Motorcycles and Bicycles.

Pope motor cycles, New York Distributors. Also agent for Indian and Excelsior. Amos Shirley, 935 8th Av., near 55th St.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

ADDING MACHINES

rebuilt; all styles and makes; Burroughs, Comptometers, Wales, &c., for sale or rent from $40 up, guaranteed for one year.

ADDING MACHINE INSP. & SALES CO.

Phone 6749 Cort. 220 Broadway, N. Y. C.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED

4 months for $5 and upward.

AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc.

345 Broadway at Leonard St. | Tel. 5406
956 Broadway at 22d St. | Franklin.
10 Barclay St., Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.

Old violin, labeled Hieronimus et Antonius Amati filese Andreas, in possession of family over 60 years, once property of Henry Blagrove. Inspection and offers invited Saturday afternoon at 83 Montague Place, Montclair, N. J.

Have just purchased an entire broker's office, consisting of roll, flat, typewriter desks, circular tables, hat trees, telephone booths, partitions and railings, oak and mahogany. Quick & McKenna, 6 Reade St., New York.

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, Multigraphs, filing cabinets, Neostyles, Addressographs, partitions. Nathan's, 102 Worth, near Broadway.

For Sale.—Complete files of New York Times and Herald, during the war between the North and the South. Address A. D., No. 530 Broadway, Kingston, N. Y.

Typewriters rented, 3 months, $4.50 up; sold at lowest prices, cash or payments; expert repairing. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

150 typewriters costing $100 each new, now $45 and up. 26 drop-leaf typewriter cabinet desks; selling out. 393 Broadway.

Wheel chair for sale; practically new; wicker body; rubber tires. Telephone 7180 Riverside. Hutchins, 25 West 107th St.

Large carpet 12x35, mahogany china closet, fine lot of furniture. 781 8th Av., (48th.)

Small plot in Greenwood Cemetery. For particulars address B. E., 442 Columbus Av.

Cameras.

BARGAINS IN CAMERAS.

Come and look over our stock of second-hand Graflex, Premos, Centuries, film, and plate cameras; all bargain lists discounted.

HERBERT & HUESGEN CO.,

311 Madison Av., at 42d St.

Purchase and Exchange.

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2266 Stuyvesant.

Wanted—Slightly used visible typewriter, Underwood preferred, state time used and lowest price. Z 115 Times.

Horses and Carriages.

Exceptionally beautiful imported chestnut gelding, 16 hands, 8 years old, trained high school horse, not afraid of anything; gentle and kind; warranted sound, kind, and true. Apply to H. Larens, Central Park Riding Academy, 7th Av., at 59th St.

Machinery.

ATTENTION! BARGAIN! QUICK SALE! One ten-inch Glen Cove inside moulder; bargain for cash. D. Macwatty & Co., 30 Warren St.

Lost

LOST.—Notebook, Tuesday, April 29; no value; business cards and memoranda important to loser. Return to Charles Hughes, 65 Morningside Ave., New York City. $2 reward.

LOST.—In Churchill's Saturday evening silver vanity case, initials D. C. R., containing small sum of money and key; reward. C. C. B., Room 807, 111 Broadway.

LOST.—April 27, black leather handbag, initials "E. L. H." containing papers and gold vanity box. Return to Miss Howell, 140 West 57th St.; reward.

LOST.—Gold watch fob, initials "M. K." inscribed "From P. W. D. to M. K. July 25"; reward. M. Klepper, 1,572 Broadway. Phone 4044 Bryant.

LOST.—Saturday, small open-faced gold watch, initials E. E. S.; reward if returned to E. S. Shaw, care Astor Trust Co., 389 5th Av., New York.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch, monogram F. H., and ribbon fob, with Mount Holyoke pin. Finder notify F. Hall, Room 707, 42 Broadway.

LOST.—Unset pearl, Monday, between 30th and 40th, 3d and 5th Avs.; suitable reward for return. Klamroth, 150 East 35th St.

LOST.—A glove containing wedding ring. Finder please return to 364 Clermont Av., Brooklyn; reward.

LOST.—Between Liberty Theatre and Broadway, West 42d, pearl opera glasses. V 158 Times.

LOST.—A diamond bow pin, platinum setting; $200 reward for return. M 146 Times.

IF PERSON FINDING PURSE, Grand Central ladies' toilet room will return jewelry, valued for personal associations only, to 9 Girard Av., Hartford Conn.; no questions asked.

$200 REWARD FOR

stolen automobile, Packard limousine, Demarest body, chassis No. 11038, body No. 37795; 1916 model; New York State license 21464, N. Y.-13. Painted dark blue with blue stripe, upholstered in English whipcord. Car stolen in New York city April 23, 7 P. M. Any information should be communicated to F. HERRMANN & CO., 37 Wall st., New York.

$25 REWARD

for pearl and diamond crown brooch, lost Monday, the 21st, at the Polo Grounds or the Claremont. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 6th Av. and 48th St.

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LOST.—Toy French poodle; pure white; answers Reggie. Ostrander 534 West 147th, St.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of white poodle dog lost on Lenox Av. and 141st St.; collar on with bells; answers name of Trixie; no questions asked. Return to Silberstein, 108 West 141st St.

Business Opportunities.

FOR SALE

THE BEST KNOWN AND FAMOUS RESTAURANT AND CAFE IN THE UNITED STATES; OWNER WISHES TO RETIRE AND MAY LEAVE SHARE IN BUSINESS; THIS RESTAURANT HAS CLEARED AS HIGH AS $50,000 NET PROFIT A YEAR, AND THERE IS NO REASON THAT WITH A FEW IMPROVEMENTS AND UP-TO-DATE METHODS SHOULD NOT DO THE SAME; PARTY MUST HAVE $20,000 CASH AND BE ABLE TO SHOW REliABLE CREDENTIALS BEFORE TALKING FIGURES. M 143 TIMES.

A patent having been granted to me on a corset steel, I am desirous of obtaining a party with capital so that I can open a factory and purchase material so that I can put this steel on the market; this corset steel can be put into any corset, disregarding shape or size, and all that is required is to pull a small tape at the bottom of the steel and the corset opens instantly, thereby gaining instant relief to the wearer; I have decided to name this corset the "Neu-Way," and it will be the largest selling article in this country; I have a sample on hand so that I can demonstrate to those who call at my office. Neu-Way Corset Steel Co., Inc., 253 Broadway, N. Y. City. Suite 722-723.

An ideal location for a cloak and suit department. The entire third floor for rent by a well-established clothing firm in the best town in Pennsylvania; population of town 75,000, with surroundings that are the very best. Will either rent or lease to good, responsible parties. Only those that can furnish the best of mercantile reference and who mean business need apply. All communications will be held strictly confidential. Address Cloak & Suit Opportunities, Z 73 Times.

Have been putting on the market for the past 6 years an article that has met with success, and orders are still coming in; unfortunately, however, owing to lack of both capital and time, I am unable to give the business proper attention; I desire to get in touch with a capable young man who will put from $5,000 to $10,000 and can be satisfactorily identified as President or Treasurer, under a salary and half interest in the business. M 144 Times.

Have you $50 to $400 to invest? We offer you a safe proposition with large profits within six months from present date. Ours is a unique selling plan. We are a corporation of unquestionable reliability. No broker's commissions. S 223 Times.

RENTED FURNISHED APTS. FOR SALE.—Lady going abroad to live must sell five beautiful, furnished apartments; subject to leases; fine percentage profit; all rented. Apartment 52, 206 West 14th St.

Delicatessen, grocery, on main avenue; 8 years established; no opposition; cash business $450 weekly; terms reasonable for cash; lease if desired. Inquire 1,928 Himrod St., Brooklyn. William Aldag.

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Party would like to loan $500.00, good interest and security. M 148 Times.

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I hereby wish to advise all tradesmen and the public in general that I shall not be responsible for any debts whatsoever not contracted by me personally.

JOHN H. COOPER, Southern Hotel, N. Y.

Business Notices.

We are doing the detail work for a number of successful mail order houses; why not let us do yours? For full particulars address Farmer Smith, Incorporated, 123 N. Summit Av., Cedar Grove, N. J.

FREE consultation as to your legal rights and advantages of incorporation. Corporations organized lowest rates. EXPERT, 309 Broadway, Room 1,014.

Dressmakers—Milliners.

DRESSMAKER.—Tailored suits, afternoon, evening dresses; reasonable. Mme. Juliette, 120 East 12th St. Stuyvesant 408.

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SUMMER dresses, $5 up; others accordingly. Mrs. A. Rogers, 452 West 43d St.

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Boarders Wanted

West Side.

5TH AV., 48.—Desirable, furnished single, double rooms; superior table; references; table guests; Southerners accommodated.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual accommodations; double and single rooms, with board; table board; references.

16TH, 20, 22, 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

22D ST., 327 WEST, (the Elms.)—Suite of 2 rooms; private bath; double, single rooms; $18 two; $7-$10 single; home cooking. Tel. Chelsea 2554.

44TH, 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites with private baths; steam heat, elevator, and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. Phone 4068 Bryant.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large and small front rooms; all conveniences; good board; reference; telephone.

68TH ST., 72 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, ample table. A call may be to your advantage.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms, board; private baths; families; convenient cars; references.

68TH ST., 58 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, single or en suite; board optional.

70TH, 30 WEST.—Large comfortable room with dressing room, every convenience; board; best location.

71ST ST., 116 WEST.—Attractive front room, private bath; other rooms, with board; references; telephone.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.

Attractive rooms; all conveniences; table guests accommodated.

72D, 155 WEST.—Double and single rooms; every convenience; excellent table; phone; moderate.

73D, 181 WEST.—Ideal Summer location; absolutely clean, cool; double and single room; moderate.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, private bath; also medium; table board; telephone; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; elegant private house; gentlemen; moderate.

79TH ST., 114-132 WEST.

Nopeco Hall-The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, unusual, homelike; Southern cooking, white service; out-of-town guests accommodated. Write for booklet.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; references; to business people; references.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Connecting rooms, with beautiful bath; board optional. Telephone Schuyler 8397.

86TH ST., 149 WEST.—Exceptionally handsome rooms; excellent table; beautiful street; references.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—One large and one small room; references.

excellent table. Telephone 9639 Riverside.

92D, 54 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; $4 up.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms with board; newly decorated house; telephone; references.

95TH, 62 WEST.—Large, sunny room; German-American family; parlor dining room; table guests.

96TH, 65 WEST. Cool, attractive dining; cuisine, service exceptional; telephone operator, hall boy attendance.

102D ST., 216 WEST.—In private family, two handsomely furnished, sunny, front rooms, single or en suite; excellent table. Field.

103D ST., 232 WEST. — Attractive rooms, second, third floor; private bath; bachelors, couples; Riverside; Subway; table.

105TH, 309 WEST.—Beautifully equipped new private dwelling overlooking Hudson, Riverside; extra large connecting rooms, private bath, electricity, parquet floors; absolutely superior to boarding house life; terms moderate.

110TH, 141 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations for those desiring refined, well-kept home; reasonable; handsome apartment; delightful; accessible location.

113TH ST., 544 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Double and single rooms; table guests; home cooking.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Table board that is unsurpassed; appointments of the best. Telephone Morningside 8136.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—Delightfully situated room adjoining bath; suitable for two; exceptional table board.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Large, attractive corner rooms, overlooking park; celebrated table; rooms, $5, $6.

119TH ST., 419 WEST.—Superior food; breakfasts, 10c-35c; noon dinner, 25c; table d'hote evening dinner, 35-50c. Cooper's Kings Cote Restaurant.

122D, 156 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; excellent table; reference; table guests.

157TH, (Subway,) WEST.—Pleasant room overlooking Hudson; elevator apartment; excellent board. Phone 206 Audubon.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite; also single; lavatory; all conveniences; references; table guests.

130TH ST., 250 WEST.—Private dwelling, nicely furnished front room, suitable for one or two; also small room, with good board; reasonable.

CONVENT AV., 336.—Ideal Summer location; Washington Heights; large, comfortable rooms, with dressing room; also medium; absolutely clean; excellent table. 144th St.

EXCEPTIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS AND PRIVACY. 35 MINUTES FROM BATTERY.

Six guests received; hotel rates; references required; stone mansion; 10-acre park; high hill; charming view; automobile service. Tel. 846 Tompkinsville.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (116th.)—Married couple or two ladies can secure accommodations in private adult family owning beautiful apartment; southwestern exposure; balcony; cool; references exchanged. Phone 8694 Morningside, (Apartment 48.)

RIVERSIDE DRI

MAXWELL ATTACKS; HANUS HITS BACK

School Superintendent Says Reports Are Inconsistent and Represent Untried Theories.

GIVE CHANCE TO TEAR DOWN

And Make No Allowance for Great Difficulties Here—Investigator Defends His Work.

Four hundred men and women who attended the dinner at the Aldine Club last night in honor of Prof. Paul H. Hanus, who supervised the recent investigation of the New York Public School System, listened with keenest interest to a vigorous arraignment by Superintendent of Schools William H. Maxwell of many aspects of the Hanus reports and to a vigorous defense by Prof. Hanus.

The dinner was given by the City Club, the General Education Board, the Pratt Institute, the Public Education Association, Dr. Felix Adler, John M. Glenn, Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve, and Dean James E. Russell. The gathering was called by Dr. Abraham Flexner "an unprecedented honor to a modest, quiet scholar, who had led an inconspicuous professorial life."

Dr. Maxwell had on previous occasions criticised the Hanus reports, but he surprised many last night by carrying the war with unusual energy into the enemy's camp. One of the principal censures of Dr. Maxwell was that the Hanus reports contained much that had never been tried, and that they judged the New York schools by standards which had never been applied elsewhere. This gave Dr. Hanus the opportunity later to draw great applause when he said:

"Educators have now ceased entirely to rely on opinion. They know now that the only way to settle a problem of education is by scientific experimentation."

Dr. Maxwell began by censuring the Board of Estimate for failing to appropriate the funds he needed. John Purroy Mitchel, the head of that board, who preceded Dr. Maxwell, fared nearly as badly at his hands as did Prof. Hanus, who came after.

"There are certain criticisms which I feel bound to make," he said. "In the first place, the Hanus reports do not speak with the authority they might have had they been complete. They consist of a series of monographs, many of them containing differing views. For instance, the report of Prof. Moore, (that which described the school system as politics ridden,) which was, to my mind, one of the most valuable of all the reports, is in direct conflict in many points with that of Prof. Eliot.

"I think we might have expected from these professors a good example of team work. But instead we have a collection of bureau-patent ideas—each investigator working on his own hook and working out his own theories. In one of the reports the organization of Superintendents, of which I am the head, is described as a bureaucracy. If there ever was an example of a perfect bureaucracy, such was certainly the group of men who made these reports."

Dr. Maxwell was wroth with the Hanus reports also because they contained no word of praise for the great advance made in New York high schools and secondary schools, and because they contained no word of allowance for the tremendous difficulties caused by the increasing population, by the fact that 1,600 inexperienced teachers have to be employed every year, and that those sands and thousands of pupils who enter school cannot talk English and do not talk English in their homes.

Further than this, the carping nature of the reports, he said, had given a handle to those who desired to tear down constructive work and to get all kinds of legislation passed for their own purposes and to the disaster of the school system.

The audience greeted Dr. Hanus by rising, and he showed in the beginning that the talk of Dr. Maxwell had stirred him up. He thanked all his hosts and then turned to defend the reports.

"We have not been blind to the great merits of the New York school system," he said. "I think, if the reports were here, I could show Dr. Maxwell many places where commendation is given. But it was our duty not to give commendation of merits, but with the help of the school system to reveal defects. It was in that spirit that the reports were made. They would not have been much good if they did not aim to uncover defects.

"At any rate, the reports were not weak tea. If they had been weak tea they would not have awakened much controversy. It was a serious work, and as a serious work it had been accepted by Dr. Maxwell and his associates.

"I am glad that the reports contained so many proposals which had never been tried. No one now believes that an educational authority can solve a problem by thinking over it, and making a theory in his chambers. The value of such a theory can never be determined except by experiment. Defects must be remedied by experimenting, and for that purpose the reports contain a most important feature which has hitherto been very little noticed. The Board of Investigation intended to try out theories, and by the most careful checking of results to learn how defects might be cured."

Other speakers were Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, Dr. Abraham Flexner, Cyrus C. Miller, Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., and John M. Glenn.

HANUS FILES HIS REPORT.

Says Board of Superintendents Is Not Needed, but Whipping Is.

Prof. Paul H. Hanus of Harvard University submitted yesterday to the Committee on School Inquiry of the Board of Estimate the final report summarizing the investigation of the city's schools. Prof. Hanus has little of commendation to say about the schools. The whole system, he says, is defective and needs thorough reorganization. The Professor insists upon the restoration of corporal punishment, and advises that the Board of Superintendents be abolished.

"The Board of Education," says the report, "needs a clear conception of its functions and should come to close quarters with its work. In the general system of supervision helpful co-operation under leadership should replace bureaucratic control. The Board of Examiners is decidedly efficient, but needs reorganization to improve and maintain its efficiency. The quality of teaching in the elementary schools is not good. The courses of study for them and for high schools need thorough revision.

"Provision for the discovery, segregation, and treatment of mentally defective children is inadequate and unsatisfactory. The compulsory attendance service is inefficient; it emphasizes police functions rather than preventive measures and the staff needs reorganization on a functional basis. Part-time classes should be abolished.

"Neither industrial nor commercial education is maintained to obtain the necessary effective co-operation of industry and commerce."

Prof. Hanus describes the aims of the inquiry as being constructive throughout. Schools should be constituted, he points out, to provide adequately, "first the means of appropriate, and so far as possible complete general development; second, various kinds of vocational training adapted to the needs, tastes, and future callings of all pupils who pass at once from school to their life work, and for those who wish to improve themselves after they have gone to work." New York City, he says, meets these standards of educational opportunity only partially, and in some respects hardly at all.

The scope and quality of classroom instruction was studied by Dr. Frank McMurry of Teachers College, Columbia University, and Prof. Hanus says that while the city provides a comprehensive programme of elementary education the actual work of the schools cannot be commended.

The immediate vital importance of the discipline question which is discussed in Dr. McMurry's report is emphasized by Prof. Hanus. He calls attention to the serious administrative problems presented by persistently unruly children because of the harmful effect of such children on the classes and schools where they are found, and he argues for the restoration of corporal punishment.

He recommends that the by-laws of the Board of Education expressly forbidding corporal punishment be rescinded; that the number of parental and disciplinary schools be increased; that the mode of commitment to these schools be simplified, and that corporal punishment be allowed in them; that in other schools, when it is deemed advisable by the Principals, one class or more, composed of persistently troublesome children, shall be formed, after the type of the present ungraded classes, and that in these special classes corporal punishment be allowed under certain restrictions.

Regarding mentally deficient children the report says:

"The entire treatment of defective children is at present inadequate, owing to inadequacy of means and methods of examination for mental defect, particularly the high-grade type; and there is great waste of time and effort in the present ungraded classes, owing to the attempt to teach defective children reading, writing, and arithmetic, which they will never learn well enough to use, instead of vocationalized manual training, and other forms of industrial work."

The results of the tests applied by Stuart A. Courtis to 33,850 New York school children, says the report, show great inefficiency in both accuracy and speed in computation and in simple reasoning. Compared with children of other cities, New York City children are slightly better in speed, but correspondingly worse in accuracy, and very poor in reasoning.

The expert condemns severely the present requirement that every pupil who wishes to graduate from the general course in any of the high schools must take three years of foreign language and two years of mathematics, and recommends that be abolished. He finds that other high schools and high school classes are too large.

In conclusion Prof. Hanus recommends that as the school system suffers from a lack of definite and detailed knowledge of its own working and its own cost there should be established as an integral part of the school control, a Bureau of Investigation and Appraisal.

"This bureau," he says "should be in charge of a Chief Superintendent, directly responsible to the Board of Education, and should be so organized as to enable it to serve as the central agency for gathering and interpreting statistical and other data with reference to the schools and for making such investigations as are necessary for the internal development and extension of the work of the school system."

MITCHEL FEELS SLIGHTED.

Got No Notice of Bond Meeting, He Tells Deputy Controller.

The antagonism between Controller Prendergast and President Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen, which came to the surface on Tuesday, when the Controller left the latter out of his list of available fusion candidates for the Mayoralty, was continued yesterday at the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission. Mr. Mitchel was angry because he had not received notice of the intended bond sale by the city.

"The notice which reached me of yesterday's meeting of the commission was folded inside the one I received for to-day," said Mr. Mitchel, directly addressing Deputy Controller Mathewson. "I wish to register a strenuous kick against sending out important notices in that manner. I should have voted against the bond issue, had I been present, I think."

Political sharps are watching with interest the progress of the fight between Mr. Mitchel and Mr. Prendergast, as it may have a bearing on the local campaign. There was a report yesterday that Mr. Mitchel, who is a candidate for the Mayoralty nomination, may make a stand for reduced taxation with the hope of getting the support of the real estate interests.

Sister Accuses Rafter.

Following charges by Mary C. Rafter of 43 West Eighty-sixth Street, that her brother, Edwin A. Rafter, an executor of the estate of his father, Edward Rafter, was irresponsible and had been guilty of appropriating to his own use funds of the estate, Surrogate Cohalan yesterday signed an order enjoining Mr. Rafter from acting as executor pending proceedings begun by his sister for his removal.

Hebrew Orphans at Hippodrome.

The Shuberts are planning the annual parties of orphan children at the Hippodrome. One hundred little boys from the Hebrew Kindergarten Day Nursery, 29 Montgomery Street, will attend this afternoon. The biggest party will occur next Monday afternoon, when 500 children from the Educational Alliance will come under the escort of ten teachers.

RED-SASHED GIRLS IN LABOR PARADES

Two Big Processions of Unions and Socialists to March To-day.

TEDDY BEAR MAKERS IN LINE

Children of Paterson Silk Strikers Will Form Part of Uptown Demonstration.

The May Day parade of the downtown Socialists and the United Hebrew Trades, which will take place this afternoon, starting from Rutgers Square, according to a statement made last evening by the Parade Committee, will have in line more unions of garment workers than ever have appeared in a similar procession. The unions of clothing workers that have taken part in the big series of strikes in the last six months will be represented. A picturesque feature will be the appearance of girls who were in those strikes and who are working under agreements with the associations of employers.

The committee last evening assigned the organizations to their places in line. Samuel Lebowitz, organizer of the United Hebrew Trades, has been elected grand marshal. The parade will be in five divisions. B. Wilaskin, another representative of the Hebrew Trades, will be assistant marshal, and will be at the head of the first division. The parade will start at 1 P. M. It will be followed by a mass meeting in Union Square, in which the uptown Socialists, who will have a separate procession, will join.

The first division of the parade starting from Rutgers Square will consist of the United Hebrew Trades, Branch 2 of the Socialist Party, the Jewish and Galician branches of the party, the Forward Association, the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union No. 25, which promises to have 10,000 women in line, and the White Goods Workers' Union, which will have 7,000 women marching.

The second division, of which Philip Gossen will be marshal, will consist of Cloakmakers' Unions Nos. 1, 2, 10, 20, 23, and 25, and the Furriers' Union. The cloakmakers are expected to have at least 20,000 persons in line and the furriers 5,000.

The third division, which Rubin Gunkin is to command, will be the largest of the five. It will consist of the joint board of the locals of the Brotherhood of Tailors, the District Council of the United Garment Workers of America and the unions of other branches of the men's clothing industry. In this division will walk the unions of workers in the men's clothing trades which took part in the recent strikes.

A. Slaboda will be marshal of the fourth division, which will consist of the bakers and miscellaneous trades, including children's jacket makers, painters, the Socialist Territorialists, the Young Socialist Educational Party, the Bund, the Pohale Circle, and several branches of the Workmen's Circle, a benevolent association.

The fifth division, of which Samuel Epstein will be marshal, will be made up of painters, cigarette makers, mineral water workers, slipper makers, and unions on the east side that have been organized recently, including the Teddy Bear Makers' Union.

The parade will march through Canal, Orchard, Broome, Attorney, Rivington, Eldridge, and East Houston Streets, Second Avenue at First Street, Bleecker, Lafayette and West Fourth Streets, Washington Square, Fifth Avenue, Thirtieth Street, Fourth Avenue, and Seventeenth Street to Union Square.

All the thousands of girls in line will be dressed in white, with red sashes, and will wear red bands on their hats. The bakers' unions will carry a large loaf made of three barrels of flour and a cake of large size, the latter emblem to be borne on the shoulders of sixteen men.

The uptown parade will start from the Labor Temple in East Eighty-fourth street at 1 P. M. for Union Square. In it will be the uptown branches of the Socialist Party and many unions. Five hundred children of the striking silk workers in Paterson will take part in this parade. They will be taken to the Labor Temple in automobiles. About 20,000 of the striking silk workers of Paterson will be in line in the uptown procession.

Similar demonstrations will be held under the auspices of the Socialists in other cities throughout the United States and in many cities in Europe, May 1 being looked on by the party throughout the world as the Socialist International Labor Day.

Mena Quitting Panama for Jamaica.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, April 30.—Gen. Luis Mena, the ex-Nicaraguan insurgent, who was detained here by ex-President Taft's orders and released by President Wilson, will sail to-morrow for Kingston, Jamaica. He has refused to discuss his plans.

SLAVE PICTURE REFUSED.

Brooklyn Institute Rejects Proffer of "To the Highest Bidder."

The action of certain trustees of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences in rejecting an offer made by Charles A. Schieren, former Mayor of the old City of Brooklyn, of a painting entitled "To the Highest Bidder," by Harry Roseland, caused considerable talk in art circles yesterday. While members of the Art Committee have not taken any official action, according to Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, Director of the Institute, the artist was informed that the picture could not be accepted because it tended to keep alive those memories which "had better be forgotten."

The picture shows a slave mother and her child.

Mr. Roseland, who lives in Brooklyn, said he intended to have the institute give him a hearing on his picture. He said he did not see what objection the authorities there could have to it.

STEEL BUYERS CAUTIOUS.

Forward Orders Not Expected to Hold In So Great a Volume.

Discussing current developments in the iron and steel trade The Iron Age says in its issue of to-day:

"The greater caution of buyers of iron and steel is more a matter of comment as the season of active outdoor operations advances. In respect to steel products this is not surprising, seeing how far ahead many consumers are committed, but it signifies that the remarkable forward buying of 1912 will probably not be repeated. As applied to pig iron, it is construed in some quarters to mean that when contracting is resumed it will not be for as long periods as were covered by purchases in the second half of last year.

"The complaint of fabricators that there is needless cutting in their business is intermittently stronger. Flood repair and reconstruction work, so far as heard from, is somewhat above 10,000 tons.

"Pig iron prices are stationary in some districts and weaker in others. That consumption has not fallen away is strongly urged by sellers in support of the belief that a turn is not far off, but the foundry trade is talking conservatively and making no haste to provide for the second half.

"Financing details are holding back car business both in England and the South. The latest inquiry is for 5,000 cars for the Erie, making a total of about 20,000 pending. The Grand Trunk has placed 2,000 cars with the new Eastern Car Company, New Glasgow, N. S.

"More bar contracts run over into 1914, particularly with implement makers, than reviews of that market have generally indicated, and makers have held to 1.40c Pittsburgh.

"The Iron Trade Review says:

"Insistent demand for delivery of pig iron and finished materials brightens what would otherwise be a rather gloomy picture of market conditions. Everywhere are indications of activity in consumption. Another factor which is counted on to keep most mills busy during the next six months is the extraordinarily large volume of specifications now on hand as compared with other periods of prosperity. Leading steel makers state that from 50 to 55 per cent. of finished material tonnage contracted for has been specified. One large independent maker in the Pittsburgh district has 500,000 tons in specifications on hand, equivalent to three or four months' full output of its works, and also has about the same tonnage of contract bookings which has not yet been specified. Owing to these conditions mill operators are in a cheerful mood. They intend to take a firm attitude in regard to granting suspensions or cancelations.

"Owing to the strong demand for hoops and bands at good prices, and also because of certainty that cotton ties will be put on the free list upon the passage of the new Tariff bill, there has been considerable uncertainty as to where the supply of cotton ties would be obtained for this year's cotton crop. It has just been announced, however, that several Northern mills have begun rolling cotton ties. There is now apparently no danger of shortage.

TANK LINE GIVES EARNINGS.

Net for 1912 $1,305,772 Applied to Notes and New Steel Cars.

President Henry E. Felton of the Union Tank Line Company made public yesterday afternoon the balance sheet of the company, showing financial conditions as of Dec. 31, 1912. The statement mailed to stockholders follows:

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$12,000,000
Accounts payable	74,826
Total	$12,074,826

ASSETS.

Tank car equipment	$12,918,480.08
Less depreciation	8,040,680.27
	$9,877,849
Machinery, tools and sundries	49,721
Office furniture	11,765
Cash and accounts receivable	1,249,109
Total	$12,074,826

This is the profit and loss statement:

Balance to debit acc't, Dec. 31, 1911	$2,101,633
Balance to debit acc't, Dec. 31, 1912	795,861
Net earnings for 1912	1,305,772

The earnings, according to President Felton, were applied to the payment of notes and the purchase of 1,000 new steel cars.

Passes Constitutional Revision Bill.

ALBANY, April 30.—Senator McClelland's bill which provides for the submission to the people at a special election in June the question: "Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" was passed by the Assembly to-day. The Progressive members voting with the Democrats. If the people vote to hold the convention delegates will be elected at the November election and the convention will assemble in April, 1914.

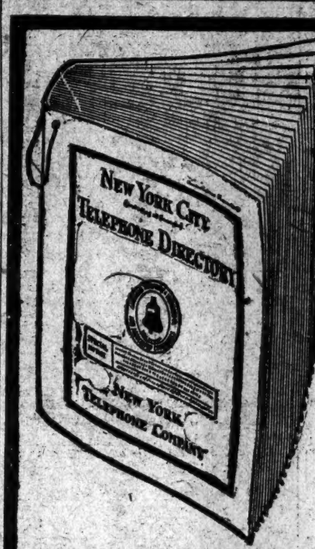
SEES PROGRESSIVE VICTORY

Woodruff Predicts That Result of Tariff and Currency Bills.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, at the dinner of the Progressive Economic Club in the Hotel Plaza last night, said the tariff legislation in Congress and the Currency bill favored by President Wilson would lead to results that would enable the Progressive Party to elect a President in 1916.

Mr. Woodruff denied he had opposed the candidacy of District Attorney Whitman for Mayor next Fall. He said he agreed with Controller Prendergast that the two men most available were Mr. Whitman and Borough President McAneny of Manhattan.

"No man has done a greater service for this city than Mr. Whitman," he added. In announcing his support of suffrage, Mr. Woodruff explained he had no use for militants, but he admired the work of suffragists like those of California and Colorado, where their use of the ballot already had brought improved conditions in civic life.



New York City (all Boroughs)

Telephone Directory Goes to Press

May 8th

The Summer Edition of the New York City Telephone Directory goes to press Thursday, May 8th. Telephone service should be arranged for on or before that date in order to have directory listings appear in this issue. Call, write, or telephone to nearest Commercial office.

MANHATTAN-BRONX Address	Telephone No.	BROOKLYN Address	Telephone No.
15 Dey St.	Cortlandt 12000	81 Willoughby St.	Main 12000
130 Orchard St.	Orchard 12090	895 Ninth St.	South 12014
58 W. Houston St.	Spring 12090	560 Nostrand Ave.	Bedford 12014
23 E. 26th St.	Madison Sq. 12090	891 Flatbush Ave.	Flatbush 12014
115 W. 38th St.	Murray Hill 12090	223 Havemeyer St.	Williamsburg 12014
9 E. 59th St.	Plaza 12090	JAMAICA	
2087 Broadway	Riverside 12090	8 Hardenbrook Ave.	Jamaica 12000
127 W. 125th St.	Morningside 12090	FLUSHING	
366 E. 150th St.	Melrose 12090	70 Main St.	Flushing 12014

FAR ROCKAWAY—Birdsall & Central Aves., Far Rockaway 12014
TOMPKINSVILLE—444 Tompkins Ave. Tompkinsville 12064
WEST NEW BRIGHTON—145 Columbia St. West Brighton 12084

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In this new book you will find for the first time the vital points to consider in a piano—points which no one interested in the subject can afford *not* to know.

But "The Pith of the Piano Problem" is not technical—anyone can understand it, and it is written in an easy, chatty style—you will be delighted with it.

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It is so easy to be deceived about a Piano. They all look much alike on the outside—yet the inside is what really counts. "The Pith of the Piano Problem" goes to the very marrow of the subject and shows you what to avoid as well as what to look for in selecting an instrument.

"The Pith of the Piano Problem" has just come from the press.

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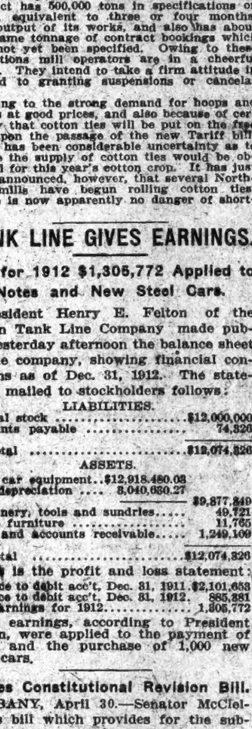

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OPENS TO-NIGHT: CURTAIN 8:30.
ARE YOU A CROOK?

CORT 48th St. E. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 46. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Laurette Taylor 'Peg o' My Heart.'

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. WITHIN THE LAW

CENTURY Thea. 62nd & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15
Angelina-Gattini Opera Co. in repertoire. 50c. to $2.
All This Week—"I SALTIMBANCHI"—Mat. Sat.

OLYMPIC 42d St. 'Phone 1260 Bryant. Mat. To-day, Seats 25c. To-night—Amat. Night. Friday—Country Store. The Merry Whirl.

HAMMERSTEIN'S. Evs. 10, 7.5c. 11 D'ly Matinees 25 & 50c. Kitty Gordon, Annie Abbott, "Girl of the Golden West." 15 others.

THALIA Thea., 46 Bowery. Tel. 2129 Franklin. ZURO GRAND OPERA CO. TO-NIGHT at 8:15....AIDA....POPULAR PRICES

HIPPODROME 6th Av. & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
LAST 3 WEEKS BEFORE CLOSING. In addition to the $500,000 Spectacle
UNDER MANY FLAGS

WINTER GARDEN Evenings 8. Mats. Tdy. 50c to $1.50
END EDITION HONEYMOON EXPRESS
Al Jolson—Grace La Rue—Ina Claire. Sunday Night Concert—15 Entirely New Star Acts

LYRIC 42nd West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. ARIZONA By Augustus Thomas

39TH ST. East of B'way. Thea., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE FIVE FRANKFORTERS.

PLAYHOUSE 48th E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. GRACE GEORGE in Hardou's comedy "One of those gems of comedy action."—Times. DIVORCONS

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. ROMANCE

WEBER & FIELDS 44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE GEISHA JAS. T. POWERS and STAR CAST.

Princess 39th St., Bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. "Fool" "Fear" "Fancy Free" "Switchboard" "Any Night"

THEATRE OF THRILLS

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Gilbert-Sullivan Company in THE MIKADO. NEXT WEEK, PINAFORE

48TH ST. THEA., East of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-day. $1.50. WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY with OLIVE WYNDHAM. Entire 1st Balcony, $1; entire 2d Balcony, 50c.

William Collier's Comedy 41st, E. of B'way. Beg's Mon., May 5 Seats Now. A new comedy by C. W. Bell. Her First Divorce with LAURA HOPE CREWS and JULIAN L'ESTRANGE, ALLAN POLLOCK, RUTH HOLT, BOUCICAULT, AND OTHERS.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8. 34th St. & 8th Av. Mats. 2. Evs. & Mat. Sat. THE WHIP Wed. Mat. 25c. to $1.50. 25c. to $1. 800 ORCHESTRA SEATS AT $1.

WEST END, 125th, W. of 8 Av. Evs. 8:15. Pop. Daily Mats. Best Seats 50c. EVA TANGUAY. Next Week—THE GOVERNOR'S LADY. Orig. Republic Thea. Cast & Production.

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BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

GEO. COHAN'S THEA., B'way, 43, Eve. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10. May Irwin Proxy and "Mrs. Peckham's Carouse." in "Widow By Proxy." Hear Miss Irwin sing Old Songs and New Ones.

ASTOR B'way 45 St. Every Day Incl. Sunday 2:20 & 8:20. 25c & 50c. "QUO VADIS?" PHOTO DRAMA SENSATION.

GRAND O. H., 23d St. nr. 8th Av. 25c. to $1.00 Mat. Sat. Officer 666. N't Week: Julian Eltinge, "The Fascinating Widow"

ADOLF PHILIPP THEATRE, 57th St. nr. 3d Av. ALMA, WO WOHNST DU? Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.

Palace THEATRE, B'way, 47th St. Eve. 25c., 75c., $1.00. DAILY MATINEE 25-50-75c. ETHEL BARRYMORE CLAYTON & Co. in a new play Nat. M. Wills, Forby & Richard Harding rest Huff, and Frital Davis—Entitled "Miss von Busing, Courtney Chesterfield's Visitation." Sisters. —AND A BIG SHOW— Next Mon. MME. SARAH BERNHARDT & her Repertoire & Big Vaudeville Bill—Seats Now.

BELASCO West 44th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. Years of Discretion

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Eve. 8:10. Last Matinee Saturday 2:10. LAST TIMES A Good Little Devil

F. F. PROCTOR'S 5TH AVE. THEATRES 5th Ave. 28th St. Mat. 25c. Eve. 25c. 23d ST. nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST. 2 Sts. W. of 3d Av. 125TH ST. Lex. Av. NANCE O'NEIL Chief Caupolican, "The Mormes," Sherman, Van & Hyman, "Cheering Words," others. Wonderful Kinemacolor Pictures in natural colors, in addition to the World's best Vaudeville at Modest Prices. Continuous 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.

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PHILA.-CHICAGO OPERA COMPANY
NEXT SAT. EVG. AT 8 "LUCIA," with TETRAZZINI
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Tickets 75c. to $2. Now on sale at Box Office.

COLONIAL B'way & 62d St. JACK NORWORTH, Vinie Daly, Cross & Josephine, Joe Welch, and 8 others.

B. F. KEITH'S Harlem Opera House 125 St., nr 7 Av. Mat. Daily. Stock Co. in "The Talmar." Vaudeville between Acts.

Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St., 7th Av. 25c. to $1. TWICE DAILY, 2:15 and 8:20 P. M. PANAMA CANAL—BALKAN WAR and "STEAM" IN KINEMACOLOR.

MINER'S Burlesque IS THE PLACE for UP-TO-DATE
WILLIAM MORRIS N. Y. THEATRE B'way 45 St. 1:30 to 11:30 P. M. Vaudeville and Kinemacolor. Diane & 15 others To-day. Prof. Tryouts. N. Y. ROOF GARDEN—CABARET, DANCING.

GARDEN THEA., 27th & Mad. Ave. TO-NIGHT & ALL WEEK. The Passing of The Idle Rich. Regular prices. By MARGRATE TOWNSEND.

Tetrazzini in Lucia di Lammermoor CHOICE SEATS, all parts of the house, and all THEATRES, Normandie Hotel Ticket Office, Broadway & 38th St. Phone 4139 Greeley

PROSPECT THEATRE, Mat. To-day. Prospect and Westchester Ave. A FOOL THERE WAS By Porter Emerson Browne.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th St. Burlesque To-day. Dave Marion and His Dreamland Co.

MURRAY HILL Burlesque. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. GAYETY GIRLS.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

EMPIRE B'way, 40 St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
"BY ALL MEANS, GO AND SEE BILLIE BURKE."—HERALD.
"BILLIE BURKE IS A DARLING IN THE AMAZONS."—ALAN DALE.
"BILLIE BURKE'S SECOND TRIUMPH OF THE THEATRICAL YEAR."—EVE.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents MISS BILLIE BURKE In A. W. PINERO'S Comedy THE AMAZONS
"BILLIE BURKE IS A BEWITCHING BOY."—SUN.
"BILLIE BURKE WAS ALLOGETHER CHARMING."—WORLD.
"BILLIE BURKE'S NEW TRIUMPH."—TELEGRAM.
MATINEES, WED. & SAT.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th St. Evs. 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. JULIA SANDERSON in THE SUNSHINE GIRL. with JOSEPH CAWTHORN

LYCEUM 45th St. n'r B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:30. H. B. WARNER in THE GHOST BREAKER

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. Sat. 2:30. Last 3 Nights—Last Matinee Sat. "The Conspiracy"

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Robert Hilliard in "THE ARGYLE CASE."

HUDSON W. 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. The Poor Little Rich Girl

FULTON 46th St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. RICHARD BENNETT & Co-Workers present DAMAGED GOODS Auspices of the Nat. Fund of Med. Review of Reviews.

HARRIS, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Pop. Mat. To-day. THE MASTER MIND With EDMUND BREESE

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. OH! OH! DELPHINE The Last Word in Musical Comedy.

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. The Biggest Musical Success of the Season. The Purple Road

"Charming." Charles Darnton. | "Exquisite." Alan Dale. | "Delightful." Acton Davies.

GAIETY B'way & 46 St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. "STOP THIEF" Farce That Makes You Laugh.

GLOBE MONTGOMERY & STONE, ELSIE JANIS. Mat. Sat. THE LADY OF THE SLIPPER.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, FRID. AFTERNOON MAY 9 Regular Box Office Sale opens To-morrow, (Fri.) 10 A. M. LAMBS' ANNUAL LADIES' GAMBOL

100 of America's Greatest Stars. Original Program of Drama, Comedy, Operetta, Monologue.

Seats & Boxes at PUBLIC AUCTION HUDSON THEATRE at 4 P. M. TO-DAY

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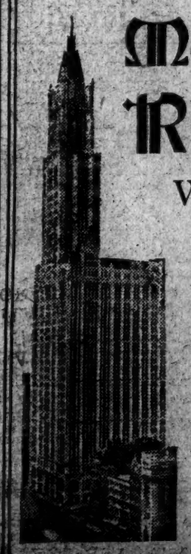
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